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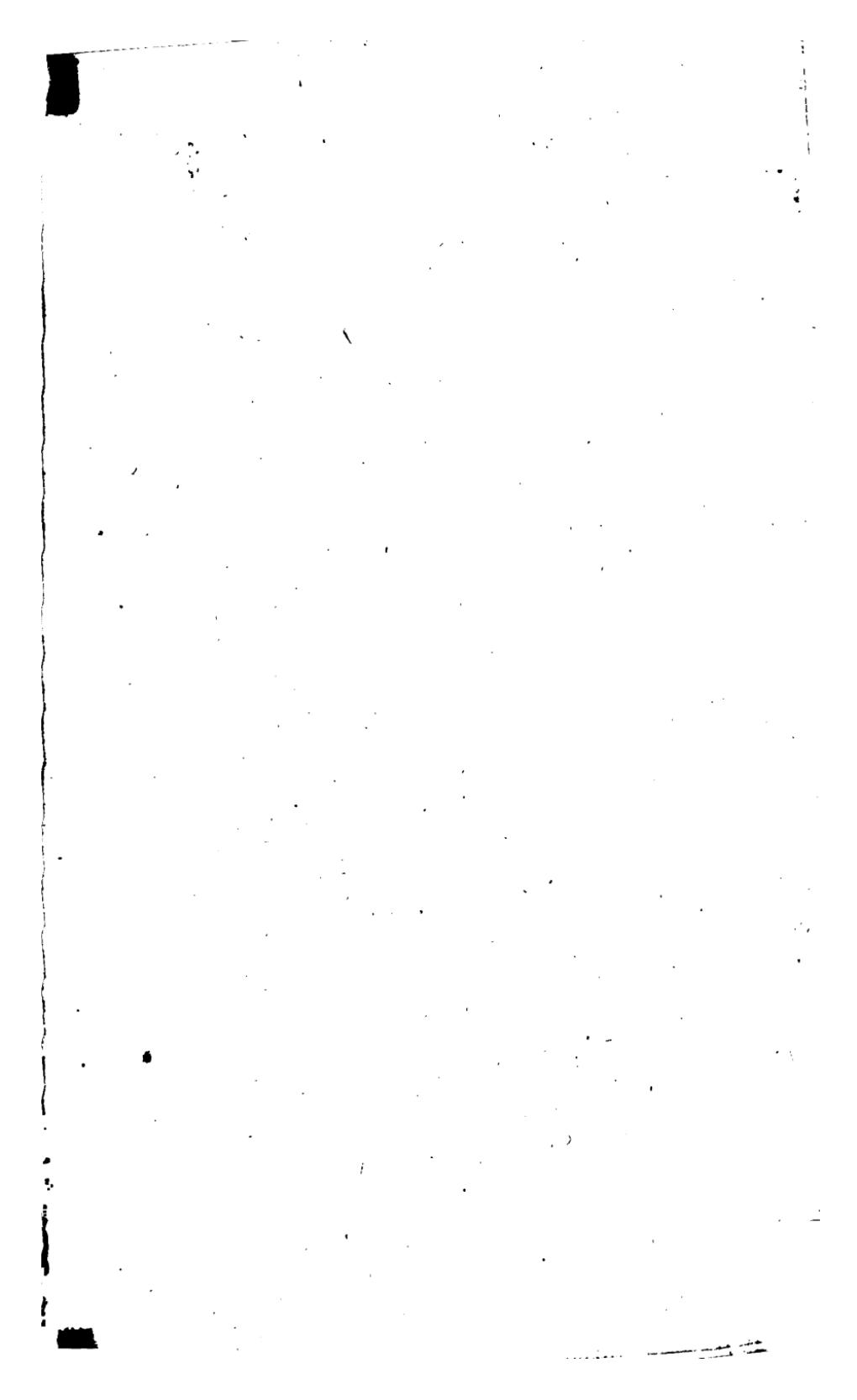
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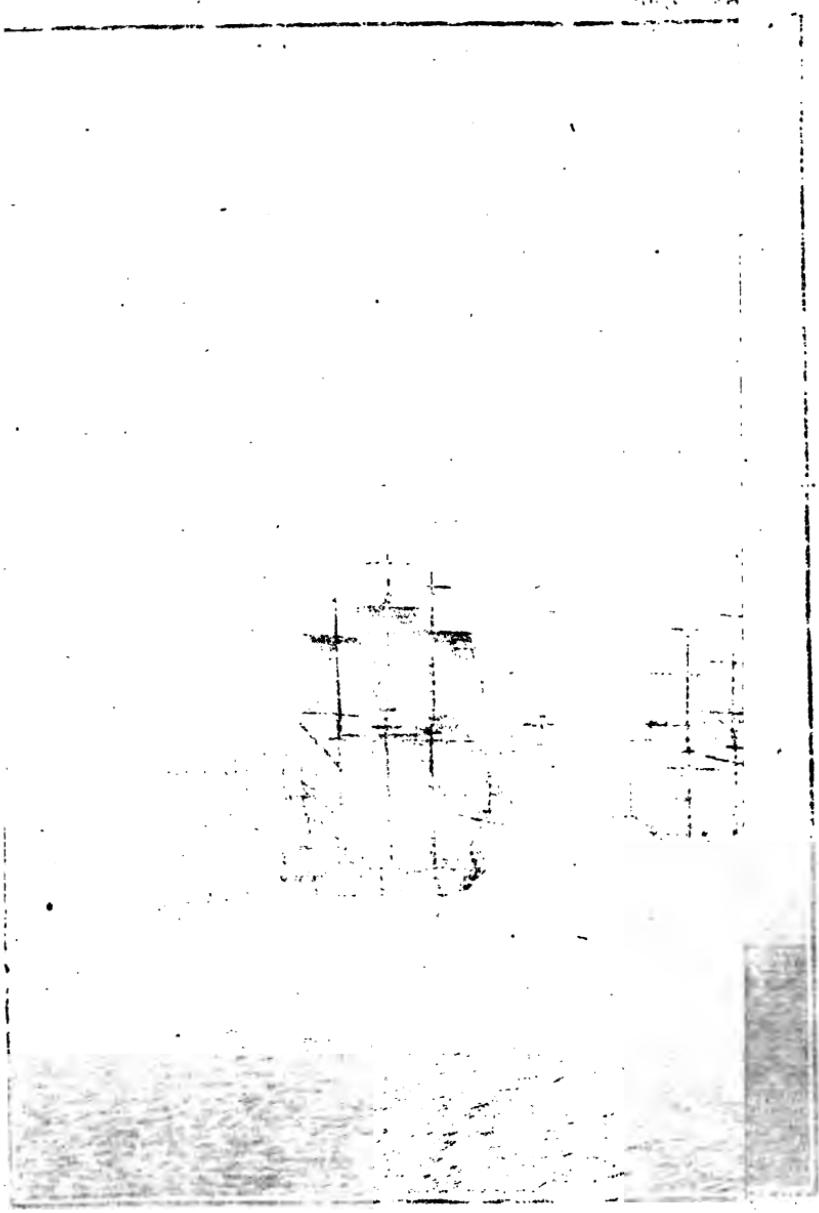


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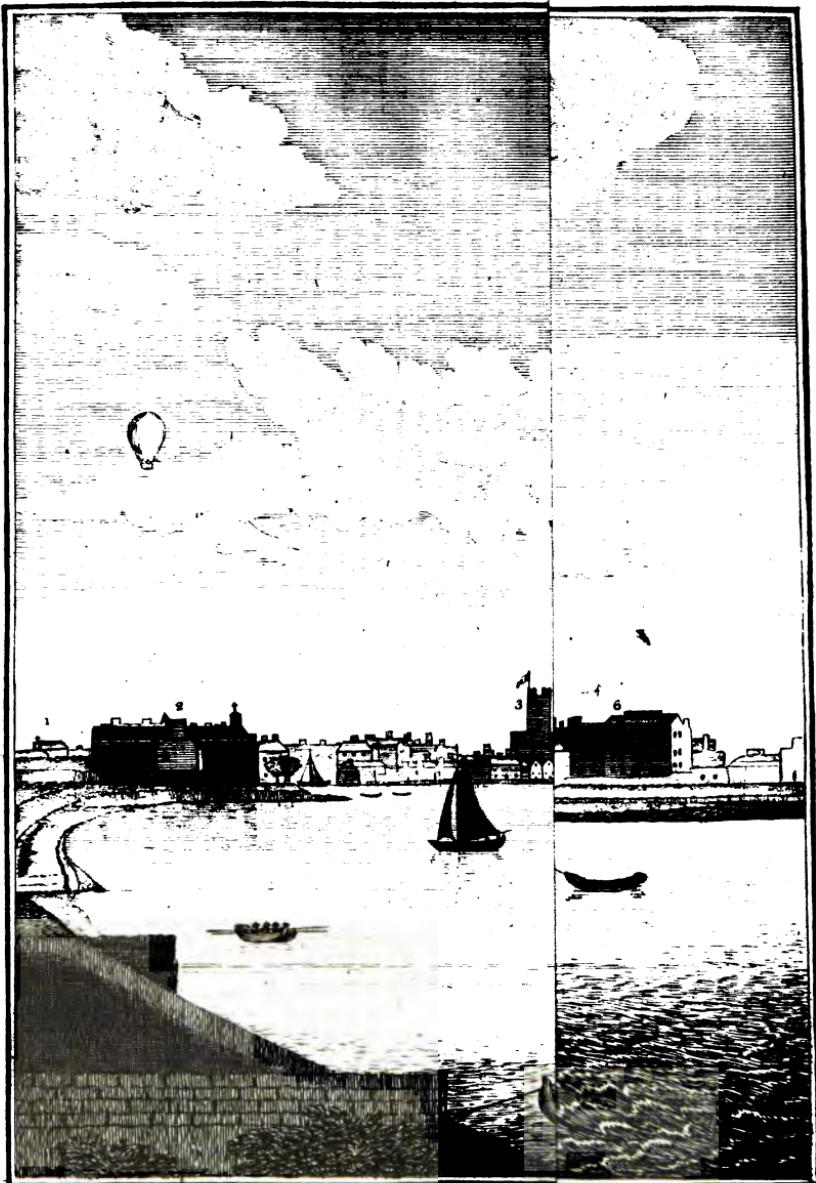




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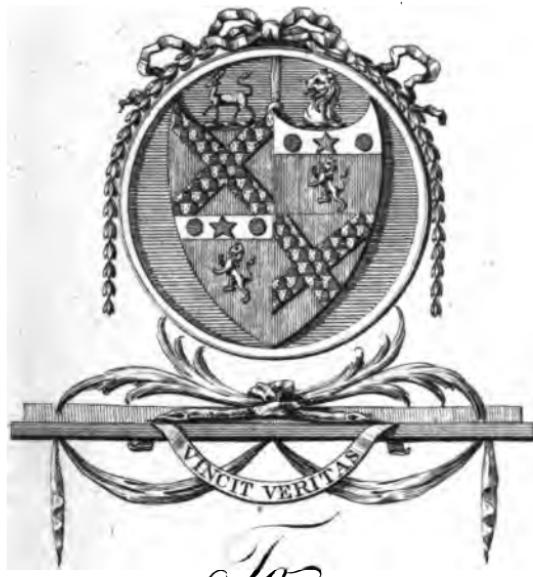
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P R E F A C E

WHATEVER may be the motives to induce a man to compile a History, the task is an arduous one, and if executed with a just portion of accuracy, and diligence, will be entitled to some degree of praise. To the love of literary pursuits the world is indebted for the preservation of its antiquities, so pleasing to an enlightened mind. The honest desire of rescuing our History from oblivion, of transmitting remarkable events to posterity, supports the historian in his undertaking, renders him superior to every difficulty, and repays the toil of reading and collating a number of manuscripts and old books.

IT is near twenty years since the Author published a sketch of the History of Limerick. He was then little acquainted, what a respectable figure this city makes in the History of Ireland. Unwearied diligence has increased his knowledge, and finding the work has not been undertaken by an abler pen, he has endeavoured to complete one more worthy the perusal of his fellow-citizens, to whom he will be ever happy to acknowledge himself connected, by every tie of affection and gratitude.

THE

P R E F A C E.

THE materials for the book published in 1767, were taken from a manuscript, preserved with great care for a long series of years, in the family of the rev. Mr. White,* a clergyman of the church of Rome, who died in the year 1768. The manuscript is now in the possession of Dr. MacMahon, the present Roman Catholic bishop of Killaloe. Another manuscript of some antiquity, relating chiefly to Limerick, was found in the possession of the late Mr. Robert Davis, burgess. It is written in verse, and brought down no farther than the year 1680; it confirms Mr. White's in many places, and of the whole was deemed so curious, that several passages of it have been brought into the annals of this History.

FOR both these manuscripts, and much useful information, the Author is indebted to Ralph Ousley, Esq; a member of the Royal Irish Academy, whose taste for literature induced him to copy them, and whose researches after antiquity in general, afford so much pleasure to his friends. He is also happy in an opportunity to express his obligations to his Grace, the Duke of Northumberland, for the plan of Limerick; to Sir Vere Hunt, baronet, for several historical anecdotes, and for his polite attention to contribute every possible information. His acknowledgments are justly due to Messrs. Sandby, Petham, Bath, Ousley, and Denmead, for the drawings which have assisted to ornament and illustrate this work.

THE

* See a Sketch of his Life in the Appendix, Page 359.

§ This Academy was patronized by the King, and incorporated by charter in the year 1785. The Council is composed of three committees, viz. Science, Polite Literature, and Antiquities.

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| Camden, | <i>Pacata Hibernia or the Memoirs of Sir Geo. Carew.</i> |
| Campbell's Philosophical Survey, | Peerage of Ireland, |
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SIR George Carew fought several battles in the county of Limerick, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir John Davis was attorney general to King James I. Ludlow was general to Cromwell

well at the siege of Limerick. Story was at the last siege in 1691, and chaplain to the army. To these and other respectable authorities, the Author has added anecdotes of several ancient families, and the History of Limerick within his own memory.

CONTROVERSY in religious matters, is of all others, the most unedifying, most unentertaining, if not handled with charity and politeness. The heaps of books on this subject, published on the continent in the last century, which contributed to deluge several parts of Europe with blood, were a disgrace to humanity. What! shall we quarrel with an honest man, because he differs from us in his manner of worshipping the Supreme Being? No, the divine Author of the Christian religion has taught us love, meekness, and charity, even to our enemies; and the great Mr. Locke has proved from reason and scripture, that religion is at all times, a matter between each individual and his God. The Author therefore, in writing the following Pages, was extremely anxious to unite his fellow-citizens, and, as far as lay in his power, to lessen the little jealousies which have divided men living on the same land, under the same roof;—men, who thank God, have now the means of being united and happy. Toleration is the basis of all public peace.

IT has been remarked by a celebrated writer, that “ all History, so far as it is not supported “ by contemporary evidence, is romance,”* How far the Author has kept this remark impressed on his

* Boswell's Tour through Scotland, page 505:

mind; how far he has faithfully collated his books, and quoted his authorities, must be left to the judicious reader. He confesses to have studied a concise and perspicuous language; therefore hopes the book will prove an entertaining one. To his countrymen abroad, who have not seen Limerick for many years, it will be acceptable. He submits it to the Public, with that deference to which they are always entitled, in an humble, but well grounded confidence, that posterity will prove its utility, and applaud the industry of a man, who, amidst the avocations of a laborious employment, and the duties of a citizen, has been diligent in finding, and exact in stating facts; collecting into one point of view, every remarkable transaction relative to Limerick.

It was a pleasing and glorious task to render his native city respectable to distant nations, to give new traits of our national character; and his satisfaction has been great indeed, that it has fallen to his lot, to record the names of his learned and illustrious countrymen.

Hail, happy city! with fair freedom blest,
At thought of thee, how throbs the anxious breast!
When absent far, the heart impatient burns,
And all our sorrows on our souls return!

All the materials of this book are Irish; many of our manufactures have been brought to perfection. ^f When Ireland has burst all her fetters!

^f The Author was desirous to promote the manufactures of his country; the paper, except a few copies on Royal, was made in Dublin.

ters! When the spirit of the nation is called forth to industry, as it was to arms, then will it shine with equal splendor! At this moment Ireland is the most rising country in Europe; considering what freedom of trade, and toleration she has lately obtained.

GREAT part of this work was printed, when the Author, in compliance with the Public wish, was induced to give a History of the County of Limerick. This is the reason it is not better connected and arranged. Hence the military history is blended with the first part; several remarkable events in the second; the religious houses in the third part; men of learning and genius in the appendix. Man is born to labour, and life would be a burden without employment. Idleness is a foe to every manly exertion, the bane of every social virtue. If the Author's life is spared a few years, to acquire the Natural History, and visit every part of the county, he hopes to form a more complete history of it.

The Essay on Castle Connell Spa, and Water in general, was written on the spot, in the Summer of 1783. It was shewn to some eminent Physicians, who deemed the subject an interesting one, and said the Publication would be of service. If the Author can contribute in the smallest degree to the health or the happiness of a single individual, surely his time has been well employed, and he will think himself extremely happy.

IN

Dublin, but not equal to the sample sent down to him. The Irish will never rival the French in this great article of commerce, until they are enabled to give age to the paper, and until they lay aside the shameful practice of putting too much blue in it.

In such a variety of matter, as this book contains, some errors will be found, for which he intreats the indulgence of his readers. And as he intends to persevere in the study of this subject, he will thankfully receive any correction or addition.

Printed by J. D. Mulligan, Limerick,
for the Author, December 25, 1786.

SIR HARRY'S MALL,
LIMERICK, 1786.

December 25, 1786.

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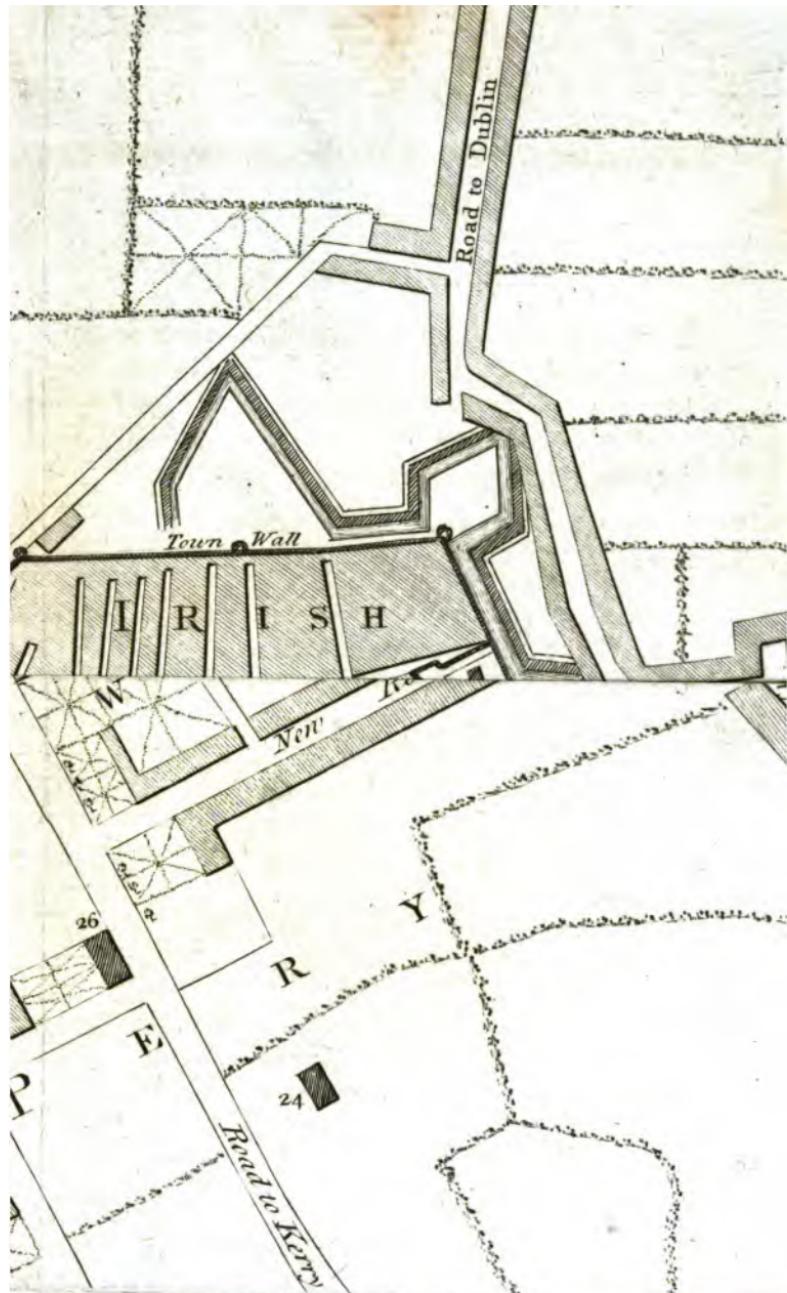
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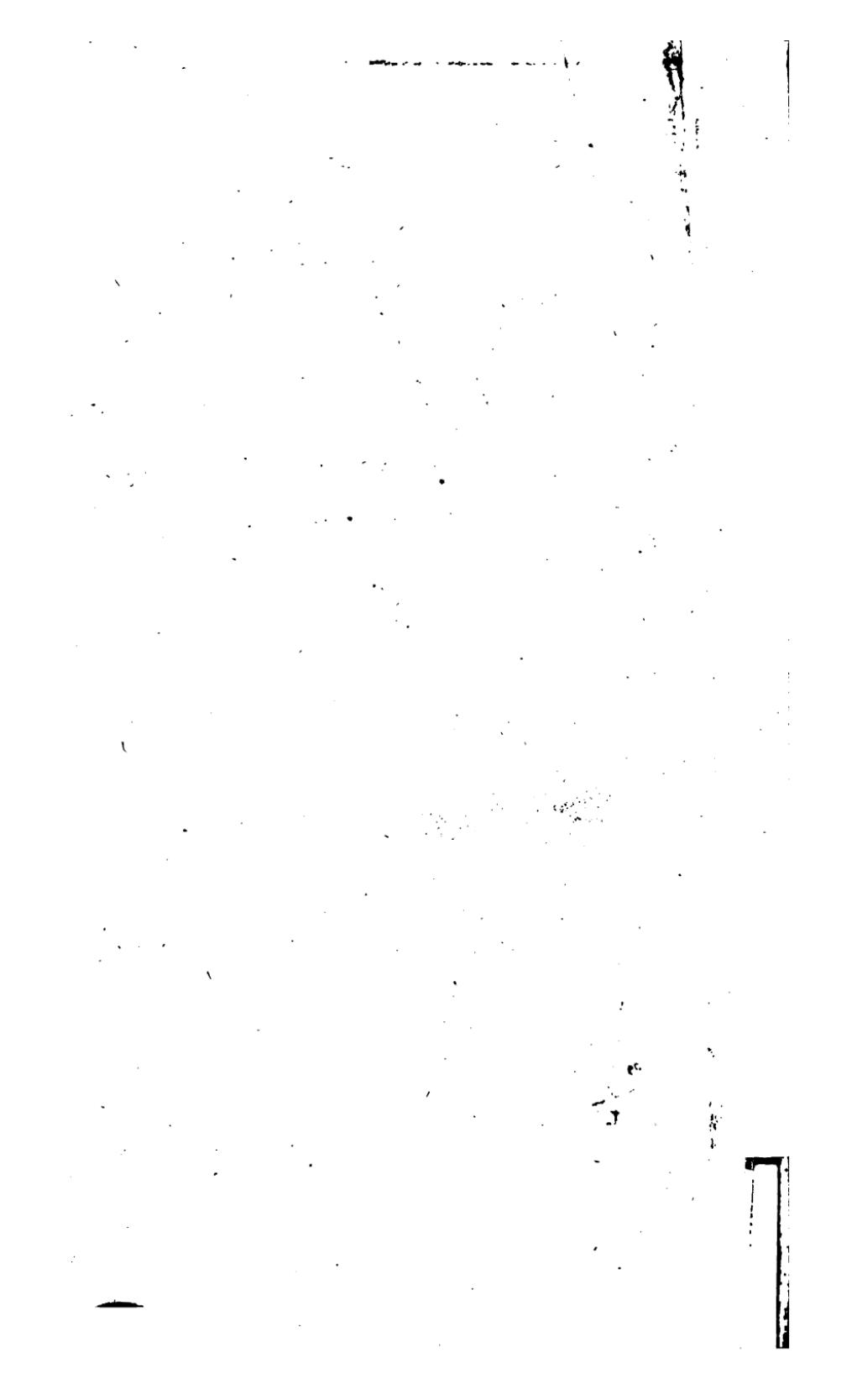
To the annexed Plan of Limerick, done from an actual Survey in 1769, by Mr. CHRISTOPHER COLLES, for his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and reduced to a small Scale for the History of Limerick, by Mr. C. J. SAUTHIER.

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|-----------------------------|
| a | Mayoralty House, Quay-lane, | & | The Parade, |
| b | City Court House ditto. | 2 | Old Barracks now a Brewery, |
| c | Methodist's House ditto. | 3 | Gaff's Barracks, |
| d | Quaker's Meeting House, | 4 | Market House, |
| e | Old Custom House, | 5 | City Brewery, |
| f | County Court House, | 6 | Michael's Church Yard, |
| g | County Hospital, | 7 | Curragour Mill, |
| h | Dissenting Meeting House, | 8 | Thomond Bridge, |
| i | New Assembly House, | 9 | New Bridge, |
| k | Site of the Dominican Convent | 10 | Ball's Bridge, |
| l | Site of the Franciscan Convent | 11 | Hand Gate, |
| m | Site of the Priory in Fish-lane | 12 | Tennis Court, |
| n | Were Batteries, | 13 | John's Gates, |
| o | Site of the Augustinian Nunnery, | 14 | New Quay, |
| p | Arthur's Quay, | 15 | Mupgret Gate, |
| q | Patrick Street, | 16 | Well Water Gate, |
| r | Site of the Town Walls from Quay lane to Ball's bridge, | 17 | The Theatre, |
| s | New Custom House, | 18 | The Blue School, |
| t | St. Mary's Church, | 19 | The Poor House, |
| u | Exchange, | 20 | Sir Harry's Mall, |
| v | St. John's Church, | 21 | Assembly Mall, |
| w | St. Munchin's Church, | 22 | Fever Hospital, |
| x | Meat Shambles, | 23 | George's Quay, |
| y | The Jail, | 24 | Intended New Church, |
| z | Quaker's Burial Ground, | 25 | The Bishop's Palace, |
| ‡ | Cromwell's Fort, | 26 | The Deanery House, |
| | | 27 | Hammond's Quay, |
| | | 28 | Hill's Quay, |
| | | + | Chapels. |

The Black Lines shew the Site of Town Walls and Fortifications, most of which are now demolished.



John Duff sculpfi



THE
HISTORY
OF
LIMERICK.

PART. I.

OF ITS ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE.

CHAP. I.

From the earliest accounts of the City, to the landing of King HENRY II.

CAMDEN, and other celebrated Writers, ancient and modern, allow the Irish to have been peculiarly zealous for the antiquity of their country, always endeavouring to trace their origin from the ages almost immediately subsequent to the Deluge. They were ambitious to record their most remarkable transactions, and extremely fond of transmitting to posterity, by means of public Monuments, the knowledge of their memorable Achievements, of which few Nations in the world had more to boast.

B

YET

YET we must not be surprized why so few of these records or antiquities can now be found, or traced out, when we consider the ravage of all-consuming time; the fatal effects of intestine divisions, and invasion of the Danes in particular ; who, with unfeeling barbarity, used great care and industry to destroy all public records, with every vestige or monument of antiquity : in short, to prevent, if possible, the unhappy Irish, from recollecting their former happy situation, when it is said Ireland contained upwards of five thousand towns. † That Limerick escaped the general devastation, must be owing to its excellent situation for trade, which the Danes carried on at that early period.

In the ninth century * before the invasion of the Danes, the monarchical power in Ireland, was enjoyed in alternate succession, by two branches of the HY-NIAL race, the northern house of Tirone; and the southern, or CLAN-COLMAN, seated in Meath ; besides which there were many inferior factions, whose turbulence greatly weakened the supreme power. The evils however, of the civil power, were much corrected by the reverence paid to religion and learning ; the people were happy, and the country was respected, but alas ! a new scene of affairs was soon to be disclosed.

THE writers of those times describe the oppressions, the extortions, the insolence of the Northerns, in the most affecting colours, particularly their rage against learning, the destruction of all religious houses, with their books, furniture, &c. and the expulsion of their clergy

† Keating. — * O'Connor's Dissertations.

clergy to foreign countries, or to some miserable retreat in the kingdom. But notwithstanding their care to obliterate every record, there are remarkable events in the history of every country, related by the father to his children, which make such a deep impression on the mind, that they are never forgotten.

Of these traditions it is, necessary to take some notice, because the Editor cannot produce his printed or written authorities relative to the History of Limerick, until the middle of the ninth century, when Limerick was possessed by the Danes.

THE island on which part of the city is built, so pleasing in its situation, and so well calculated to prevent surprize by the river Shannon surrounding it, was fixed on for the rendezvous of a gang of outlaws, who subsisted by plundering the neighbouring counties. Here they brought the horses and other booty, from whence it acquired the name of LUMNEACH, or a spot made bare by feeding horses.

THERE being no part but this for fording the river Shannon, between Limerick and the sea, it increased in consequence and population every day, until it became a town of note. In the year of the world 2870, it was so remarkable, that the country south from Drogheda to Limerick, fell to the lot of Cearmna; and the northern division from Drogheda to Derry, became the share of Sobhairce; and in the year of the world 3940, mention is also made of it, when the country from Lumneach to Fiadhach, was granted by EOCHAIDH FIOD-LOCH, Monarch of Ireland to his relation Fiadhach. †

THE HISTORY OF

In the year of our Lord 433, PATRICK, the tutelar Saint of Ireland crossed the Shannon at Lumneach, on his way to Connaught, † and at Patrick's well in the south suburbs, a large rock is shewn for his bed. In this year St. Patrick founded the famous Monastery at Mungett, in the year 540, Guare King of Connaught invaded Munster, to assert his right to the territories, from mount Eachtuide to Limerick, but was defeated by Dioma, King of Cashel. From hence it appears, that Limerick from the earliest account of time, was a place of note. St. Munchin, the first Bishop of Limerick, died in the year 652. The cathedral church of Cork was built in the year 630, by St. Finbarr, and St. Munchin's church in Limerick about the same time. * Another great proof of the early consequence of Limerick, is, that King RICHARD, in the 9th year of his reign, 1197, granted a charter to the city, to elect a Mayor, an honour which London did not obtain until ten years after; Dublin, not until the year 1308; Cork, not until the year 1318.

In the year of our Lord 812, and in the reign of Feidlin, King of Munster, the Danes sailed up the river Shannon, and made good their landing at Limerick, they pillaged the town, and burned the monastery or convent of Mungett. This act of barbarity roused the resentment of the Irish, who attacked the enemy, and forced them to fly the kingdom, after losing a great number of their men. †

TURGESIUS, a warlike Norwegian, landed in

‡ Psalter of Cashell.

* St. Munchin's church was the cathedral of Limerick, before St. Mary's was built.

† Keating.

L I M E R I C K.

in Ireland in the the year 815. † His fleet and army were numerous, and he divided them, in order to strike terror in different quarters. His followers were indulged in every species of outrage, which might drive the inhabitants to despair. They pillaged, they burned, they massacred, without regard to sex, age, or character, particularly the Clergy, whom they persecuted with the utmost fury. The Danes, who first invaded Ireland, in the year 795, flocked to the standard of Turgesius, and after a residence of thirty years in Ireland, he was proclaimed King.

The old Irish spirit at length revived. Melachlin, prince of Meath, in a time of apparent peace, contrived to seize Turgesius. The intelligence spread in an instant; the Danes were every where surprized, their leader condemned to death for his cruelties. The foreigners were thus reduced to subjection, but not exterminated; they were permitted to remain in the kingdom as tributaries to the provincial Princes. A new colony arrived under the command of Amalave, Sitrich and Ivar. They professed the most peaceable intentions, and promised to enrich the country by commerce. The Irish, with unsuspecting hearts received them, and they were suffered by an infatuated policy to become masters, of Dublin, Limerick, Waterford and other sea-port towns, and according to Sir James Ware, and the manuscript in the Editor's possession, the Danes got possession of Limerick in the year 855, †

Ow
† Leland, vol. 1. p. 45.

In
f Prince Ivor us from o'er the Eastern Seas,
Arrives, invades, subdues, and takes his ease;
Resolves t' erect a Trophy to his Name,
To let future ages know he hither came;

ON the death of Lorcan in the year 942, many candidates appeared for the crown of Munster, the first of whom were Cineidi (Kennedy) his son, and Ceallachan, son to Buadchain. Finding their territories surrounded by a number of confederate enemies, they concluded a peace in the year 943. By this peace the two Munsters, north and south, became united, and formidable to their enemies. Fired with a love of their country, Cineidi and Ceallachan attacked the common enemy in every quarter. According to the book of Munster, Cineidi engaged and defeated the Danes in fourteen different battles; but the "WARS OF CEALLACHAN," are more minute in his exploits. After assembling his chiefs, he exhorted them to strike home against the Danes, and Limerick was pitched upon for their first attack.

A picked body of 1000 Eoganachts, or troops of south Munster, with others of less note, marched to this assault, headed by Ceallachan, under whom were Duineachan, O'Sullivan, O'Keefe, O'Rierdan, O'Leahan, Aodh Mac Cuillenan, and other chiefs. Heralds were sent to require the Danes to surrender Limerick, and give hostages for their future good behaviour. The Danes answered, "that far from waiting to be attacked, they would march out of the city and give them battle." They accordingly marched out in four divisions, 400 men mostly armed with coats of mail in each division, besides light armed troops, and the battle was fought at Sainaingeal, now called Singland, the residence of Mr. Edward Poe.

O'SULLIVAN.

In the year of Christ eight hundred fifty five,
Laid the foundation—Limerick did contrive.

DAVIS'S MANUSCRIPT.

O'SULLIVAN, who acted as general under Ceallachan, harangued his men in an animated speech, which was answered with the clash of shields and swords of his soldiers. The fight commenced by a discharge of stones from the slings of the light troops, by flights of arrows, spears and lances. The heavy armed troops then engaged breast to breast, in a dreadful conflict, while the Danish commanders left nothing unexerted to prevent this furious onset from making any impression on their troops, Ceallachan at length singled out Amlave, the Danish commander, and by one stroke of his sword, split his helmet and scull, and laid him dead at his feet. O'Sullivan followed the bright example, and engaged Morán, who was called "Son to the King of Denmark," and by a well aimed stroke between the helmet and breast plate, cut off his head. O'Keefe ran Magnus the standard bearer through the body, and after a gallant defence Lochluin was killed by the gallant O'Rierdan. The Danes now gave way on every side, and the Irish pursued them into the city, putting numbers of them to the sword in their castles and houses. But instead of keeping possession of the town, we find Ceallachan was content with exacting large contributions from the Danes, part of which was paid down in gold and merchandise, and hostages taken as security for the remainder. [†] Mahon was one of the sons of this Cineidi, and succeeded to the crown of Munster.

THE DANES were the first who saw the excellent situation of Limerick, for inland or foreign trade; they fortified the English-town, the Irish-town being then only a suburb. Ivar, or Ivo-

rus

[†] O'Halloran's History of Ireland, vol. 2. p. 209.

THE HISTORY OF

rus the Dane, who commanded there, on the death of Amkave his brother, became King of Ireland, but his reign was not undisturbed, nor were the Danes long suffered to keep possession of Limerick, for in the year 960, Mahon King of Munster, after defeating them in the battle of Sulchoid, killed many of their Generals, and among the rest, Muiris, the Governor of Limerick. Mahon pursued the enemy into the city and gave them no quarter. Keating informs us that five Danish commanders and 2000 of their men were killed. Mahon burned and dismantled the city, and bestowed the plunder to his army, who found in the houses of the Danes, great quantities of jewels, gold, silver and rich furniture. † After rifling the houses, the soldiers set fire to them, rased the walls, demolished the fortifications, and rendered the city incapable of any defence.

The most formidable enemy the foreigners experienced in Ireland, was the hero so celebrated in the annals of his country, by the name of BRIEN BORU. He succeeded his brother Mahon in the crown of Munster; he gave them repeated overthrows and entirely completed what Mahon had began. We may conceive the flourishing condition of Limerick, at this time, when the Danes, who were permitted to trade there, were obliged to pay BRIAN a yearly tribute of 365 tuns of claret, and the Danes of Dublin, though equally under tribute, paid only 150 pipes of wine.

BRIEN'S first care was to avenge the death of his predecessor, who was killed by a Danish chieftain; he defeated this chieftain, and killed fifteen

† Vallanty's Collector, Part 4, p. 480.

fifteen hundred of his followers in one battle; he defeated another chieftain with the same success, and thus established tranquility. BRIEN was now called to the throne of Ireland; he laboured to support his dignity with the spirit of a veteran, the prudence and moderation of a man near fourscore years of age. He repaired the havoc made by the invaders, restored the clergy to their livings, rebuilt the churches and religious houses, established many seminaries, and enforced the laws. The Danes being left in possession of the maritime cities, made a new insurrection; BRIEN was called to the field at the age of eighty eight, and after living to see his son Morrogh fall at the head of his victorious troops, he was slain at the battle of Clontarf, wherein the Danes were totally defeated.

" HAIL! Freedom! hails expell'd from many a clime,
" O may thou long remain on Ireland's coast,
" And bid the latter births of wan'ing time
" Excel the Spartan and Astartan boast;
" Oh! banish no more by fell dissension lost,
" For foolish passions how no more a prey,
" Let all our banded isles oppose the host
" Of the fell Dane, and drive his fleet away,
" Hail to the sacred morn! all hail! the the rising ray."

BRIEN BO'RU ruled 56 years; he fought 49 successful battles against the Danes, and others who adhered to them; he reformed the common wealth, regulated the church, restored learning and promoted the christian religion. All the spoils he obtained from the Danes, he bestowed on those who had suffered by the Danes. He restored lands and territories to the ancient proprietors and lawful heirs; not reserving to himself

self or relations one foot of land belonging to others. He conferred great privileges and immunities on the nobles; he restored to each bishop his diocese, to each priest his church, throughout all Ireland. He founded, built, and endowed many churches, schools, and colleges, and with royal munificence, care and solicitude, gave a new beginning to the destroyed universities. He built at his own proper cost, the cathedral of Killaloe, the church of Inis Cealtrach, and the steeple of Tuaimgreine. He fortified Cashell, the residence of the Munster Kings, re-edified 13 royal houses and palaces in Munster, and ordained Governors in all the cantreds and cities in Ireland. He was 8 years King of Munster, 36 years King of Leath Moga, 12 years Monarch of Ireland, and was 88 years of age, when killed in his own tent after the battle of Clontarf, near Dublin, 22d April, 1014, by a Danish Captain, who slew him with a pole axe, at the instant the Dane had surrendered himself prisoner. His eldest son Morrogh was also murdered by Carolus Cnutes, the Danish prince, who after the battle, seeing Morrogh passing over the slain, among whom he lay, called out for assistance, and when the generous youth reached forth his hand to help him, the Dane gave a sudden spring, and grasping Morrogh with one hand, plunged a dagger into his body with the other.*

FROM this famous BRIEN BOIRU, are immediately descended the Earl of Inchiquin, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. the Mac Malions, Mac Namaras, Lysaghts, Confidines, O'Hanrahans, O'Hogans, O'Hickies, Sextons, Arthurs, Morony's.

* Vallancy's Irish Grammar, page 4.

L I M E R I C K.

ronys, and many other respectable families; * and one of the most direct branches was John O'Brien of Moyvainine and Cluanties in the county of Limerick; who had a son called Thady O'Brien, an officer of known valour in the Queen of Hungary's service. †

DONOUGH, son to BRIEN BORU, and Turlough his grandson, were generally acknowledged Monarchs of Ireland, but their titles were disputed by other provincial Kings, who successively assumed the title of Monarch. ‡ In the year 1058, Diarmuid Mhic Donochadh, surnamed Maol na Moa, King of Leinster, burned Limerick, and plundered Inis Ceath, he fought Donough, at the mountain of Croth, and routed his whole army. In five years after he burned Limerick a second time, and forced the Momonians to give him hostages out of all parts of their country. The next year 1064, he beat Donough out of all his territory, made him fly beyond seas, and placed Turlough on his throne.

DOMHNALL, grandson to Loghlen, King of Tirconnell, entered Munster, burned Limerick, demolished Cean Chora, the chief royal seat since the time of BRIEN BORU, wasted the whole country thereabouts with fire and sword, and brought away from thence vast treasures of gold and silver, besides an infinite number of horses, and all sorts of cattle. § Limerick therefore, must have been for several centuries, the second city of consequence in Ireland, or we should not so often read of its being a home of

C 2. contention.

* Comersford's History of Ireland, page 230.

† Vallancy's Collectanea, part 4, page 359.

‡ Peter Walsh, on the state of Ireland, p. 172.

§ Walsh's state of Ireland, p. 198.

38 THE HISTORY OF

contention between the neighbouring Chieftains, and pillaged and burned so often by foreigners.

THE succeeding Princes of the race of BRIEN BOU, were usually called Kings of Limerick or north Munster; their reigns were constantly disturbed with intestine divisions, which greatly lessened their power, till the year 1164, when Donald O'Brien, surnamed the great, took on him the reigns of government. His whole reign was auspicious; he was successful in war, remarkable for his courage and piety, of which he left behind him several lasting monuments. He built a church on the rock of Cashell; he founded and endowed many monasteries and nunneries in the Counties of Clare, Tipperary, and Limerick. He bestowed his palace in Limerick to the church, which is now one of the best gothic structures in the kingdom. To this cathedral he annexed rich and extensive livings, in the grant of which he styles himself Donald King of Lumpeach, * by which it seems the name of Limerick was given to it by the English. And although the city was subject to BRIEN BOU's family for many years, and their regal seat, from whence they derived their title, yet the Danes were very powerful there, and succeeded so far as to procure four Danish Bishops in succession, who were no way subordinate to the Archbishop of Cashell, but were consecrated by the Archbishops of Canterbury, and promised submission to them.

PART

* See the History of St. Mary's Church, part 3.

Thy race O'BRIEN! who shall strive to trace,

Or who through ages past thy fires can tell?

As the tall oak, torn from its native place,

They grew, they flourisht, and in these they fell!

P A R T I

C H A P II.

From the landing of Henry II. to the year 1600.

A DAY now approached which deprived the Kings and Princes of Ireland of all their power; brought them to acknowledge the King of England for their sovereign, and established the laws of England here. Henry II. embarked at Milford with a fleet of 240 ships, and about 4000 soldiers, and landed at Waterford on the 18th of October 1172. Such a formidable army conquered every remains of pride in the Irish Chieftains. Dermot MacCarthy, Prince of Desmond, was the first who submitted, and acknowledged the sovereignty of Henry. † O'Brien of Thomond thought it dangerous to delay; he met Henry on the banks of the Suir, near Cashell, surrendered the city of Limerick, and did homage for the rest of his territory, which was confirmed to him, and he was admitted to the dignity of a Baron. ‡

Henry leaving his Generals in possession of Ireland, returned to England, but the bold impatient spirit of the Irish could ill brook a state of subjection. Disputes daily arose between them and the English, till Hervey of Mountmaurres represented to Earl Strongbow, the necessity of crushing this spirit of revolt. In 1174 he invaded the territory of Donald, who conceived the design of cutting off Hervey's forces, as the surest means of dispiriting the enemy. He suffered them to advance as far as Tharles, and there to encamp in a state of careless security,

† Giraldus Cambrensis. — ‡ Leland, vol. 1. p. 83.

rity, when falling suddenly on them, he slaughtered on the field four hundred of the detachment, with four of their principal commanders, and to complete the triumph of Donald, the English in general fled precipitately and threw themselves into Waterford for safety.

THE valiant Donald now bid defiance to the English, and secured himself in Limerick, the siege of which was undertaken by Raymond le Gros, in 1175, assisted by the Ossorians. With a chosen body of six hundred men, they arrived without opposition on the banks of the Shannon, in the beginning of October, but the bridges being broken and the stream rapid, their progres was stopped. Two of their boldest Knights ventured to ford the River and succeeded; but returning to conduct their associates, one of them was drowned.

MILER Fitz Henry encouraged by these examples, threw himself boldly into the river and swam across, when a great shout was raised on both sides. Raymond now seeing the danger his nephew was exposed to, harangued his men, and represented the disgrace of letting their companion perish for want of assistance. To encourage them he advanced from the rere, and led his troops into the river; where lighting on a ford or bank, he cried out St. David; Raymond now advanced from the rere, and rode boldly across, his forces thus encouraged, followed their leader, and gained the opposite side, with the loss of only two men. The Irish, who were pouring down to oppose them, were astonished at their intrepidity; and fled without striking a blow. They were pursued with considerable slaughter, and the English thus became masters of the city.

COMPLAINTS

COMPLAINTS were now sent to England that Raymond aspired at too much power; that he had secured Limerick and other cities, with garrisons devoted to his service and four commissioners were dispatched to Dublin to bring him before the King. * before the wind would permit them to sail for England, intelligence arrived that Donald, the strong and formidable enemy of the English had laid siege to Limerick; that the troops stationed there, under the command of Miler of St. Davids, had exhausted their provisions, were cut off from all supplies, and must inevitably perish by famine, or the sword of an implacable enemy, if not immediately relieved. This news was highly distressing to Strongbow, who laboured under great bodily infirmity, and was to be deprived of a commander, on whom he had great reliance. However he mustered his forces, and prepared for the relief of Limerick, when the soldiers clamoured for Raymond, and insolently refused to march against Donald, unless their favorite General was to command. †

The commissioners were now consulted; they readily agreed to delay their departure, that Raymond should undertake the command. The utmost reluctance was affected on his part; he was solicited and entreated by the commissioners, and at length yielded, with conscious triumph over his malignant enemy. ‡ His forces were composed of eighty Knights, two hundred cavalry, and three hundred archers, with the Irish auxiliaries of Kinselah and Offory, who professed a violent hatred to Donald. As

Raymond

* Giraldus Cambrensis.

† Leland, vol. i. p. 102.

‡ Giraldus Cambrensis.

Raymond advanced he was informed that Donald had abandoned the siege of Limerick, and had strongly entrenched himself in a defile near Cashell, through which the English were to pass, where he waited for them. Raymond was soon witness of their strong situation, with a considerable army posted to advantage behind their works. He dispensed his troops in order of battle, but the Prince of Offaly, struck with the appearance of the enemy, suspected the resolution of the English, who prepared for action, not with the noise and tumult of the Irish, but with the cashness of determined valour. Offaly thought it incumbent on him to remonstrate with the English; he bluntly told them, they must exert themselves, and conquer or be destroyed; that if they offered to retreat, he and his men would instantly join the enemy. The only answer to this harangue, was a bold and vigorous onset, which was opposed with great spirit, but was finally successful. Donald's troops were driven from their entrenchments, with great slaughter, and their flight spread terror through Munster. Donald was tired out with an unsuccessful contest, sued for peace, and proposed an interview with Raymond. At the same time Roderic King of Connaught submitted, he and Donald renewed their engagements with the King of England, and took the oaths of fealty, so that in one day, in the year 1176, Raymond had the honor of receiving hostages from both Princes, and security for their future allegiance.

RAYMOND was now called into Kerry, to settle an unnatural quarrel between MacCarthy and his eldest son Cormac. He punished the

Son's

son's disobedience by ravaging and plundering without mercy, and reinstated the father in his territories. By this expedition he not only supplied the garrison of Limerick with provisions, but obtained a valuable grant of lands in KERRY, which he enjoyed unmolested, and transmitted to his posterity.* But in the midst of this success, he received the alarming intelligence that Earl Strongbow died in Dublin, of a mortification in his foot on the 19th of June 1176. He returned instantly to Limerick, and held a consultation with his friends, when it was deemed necessary that he should immediately march to Dublin, with the garrison of Limerick. It was peculiarly mortifying to Raymond to abandon a city, which had cost him so much pains and labour to gain. However, he sent for Donald, and with affected ease and confidence, informed him, that by his late submission, he was become one of the King's Barons, and as a mark of distinction due to his exalted rank, he intrusted him with the custody of Limerick. † Donald received this proposal with secret exultation; according to Ware, he was sworn to govern the city for the King of England, and to restore it peaceably at the royal will and pleasure. Raymond and his troops now proceeded to evacuate the town, but they had scarcely passed over one end of the bridge, than the other was broken down, and they had the mortification to see the place, they had fortified, and supplied with stores of every kind, set on fire in four different quarters by order of Donald, who declared that Limerick should no longer

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longer

* There are several families in Kerry named Raymond.

† Leland, vol. 1, p. 111.

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longer be a nest of foreigners.* When this transaction was reported to King Henry, possibly with a design to impress him with an unfavourable opinion of Raymond; that Prince, too wise and generous to judge by the event, observed, that the first gaining of Limerick was a noble exploit, the recovery of it still nobler, but the only act of wisdom was abandoning their conquest in this manner. †

HENRY H. held a parliament at Oxford in the year 1177, and constituted his son John, King of Ireland, a title which he never assumed. ‡ At the same time he granted to Milo de Cogan, and Robert Fitz Stephen, as a reward for their services, the kingdom of Cork, with an exception of the city of Cork, which the king reserved to himself and his heirs. To Herebert Fitz Herbert, he granted the kingdom of Limerick, with the like reservation of the city of Limerick and its district. || Fitz Herbert resigned this grant the year following, and it was given to Philip de Braosa; he collected a considerable body of Welshmen, desperate in their fortunes, and profligate in their manners, and embarked with de Lacy and other Lords. § He landed at Cork, and marched toward Limerick in military array, with fifty Knights and ninety horsemen, but the city was possessed by men the most inveterate and determined, who instantly set it on fire at the first approach of the English. Braosa was shocked and confounded. His followers, however eager to enrich themselves, were too dissolute to encounter danger with steadiness and perseverance. They retired

* Ware's Annals, p. 15.—† Leland, vol. i., p. 411.

‡ Hoveden.—|| Leland, vol. i., p. 129.—§ Hanmer.

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retired with horror, and sought security amongst their countrymen in Cork.

HENRY now sent his son John to Ireland. A company of Normans in the pride of youth, luxurious and insolent, formed this prince's train. When he landed at Waterford, the Irish nobility flocked to pay their duty to him. The Normans who were disgusted with their uncouth dress and appearance, attempted to pluck their beards, and treated them with great indignity. † The Irish Lords, amidst all this disgusting plainness and novelty of appearance were spirited and proud, tenacious of their honour, and of all men most impatient of the slightest mark of contempt. They retired from court boiling with indignation, they collected all their forces, the insurrection soon became terrible to the young prince, and his luxurious train. The English were defeated in several battles; at Lismore, Robert Barry was surprised and slain with his whole troop. Ardfinnan castle was attacked and taken by Donald O'Brien; he also reinstated Roderic, King of Connaught, who was dethroned by his son Cornelius. He defeated the brave Courcy, Earl of Ulster, when the courage of the English was put to a severe trial; their only hopes were to secure a retreat, and in forcing their way through the Irish, several of their brave Knights were slaughtered. JOHN returned to England in 1186, with his giddy train, who seemed pleased to escape from a country of such turbulence and danger.

THE famous Donald O'Brien died in 1194, and with him ended the kingdom of Limerick.

† Geraldus Cambrensis.

or North Munster. He was a man of great courage and presence of mind, extremely dreaded by the English. § His life was interspersed with warlike actions and acts of piety; having founded 18 religious houses, besides the cathedrals of Limerick and Cashel, and his character would be one of the first in Irish history, if any excuse could be given for his conduct in burning Limerick, after he was sworn to govern the city and restore it peaceably to the King. His son Donough Carbrac O'Brien succeeded him, but his power must have been of little consequence, for in 1195, we find Limerick to be governed by an English magistracy.

THE death of Donald, gave new confidence to the English, and enabled them, in the confusion of the province to possess themselves of Limerick, to penetrate into the heart of Thomond, where they exercised great cruelty, particularly on the family of Donald, one of whose sons was blinded and another dragged from the sanctuary and massacred in the fury of their resentment. † Cathal, the Prince of Connaught being informed of their bloody progress, entered Munster with a formidable army, which the English were unable to oppose. They retired precipitately at his approach, and Cathal, with all the triumph of a victorious prince, raised their castles to the ground. He retired to Connaught, leaving them to repair the havoc he had made, but scarcely had the English attempted this necessary work, when they found themselves again exposed to the attacks of Donald.

§ According to Vallancey's Collectanea, part 4. p. 590, he was interred at Killaloe, which was the chief burial place of the O'Briens.

† M. S. Lambeth.

Donald Macarthy of Kerry, who led his troops against them, defeated them in the field, pursued his advantages until he had driven them out of Limerick, and confirmed his superiority, by twice defeating their attempts to recover this important place. *

JOHN succeeded to the crown of England in 1199. Among other grants renewed by him, he assigned the custody of the city of Limerick, with the lands formerly granted in Connaught, to William de Burgo, a baron of the family of Fitz Andelm. † John also gave him five knights fees, called a Toth, among which was feated Castle Connell, on condition that he would fortify the castle, and when demanded, restore it to the King, on receiving a fair exchange. De Burgo seems to have acted with peculiar vigour, his fame and power encreased; seeing the weakness of the English government, he forgot his allegiance to the crown, and made war and peace by his own authority. Limerick was the chief seat of his power, here he made a treaty with the Desmonians, and in concert with them, marched forth against Cathal prince of Connaught. His demands, however, were disdainfully rejected, and Cathal obliged him to fly. He made another inroad into Connaught to retrieve the honor of his arms, but was soon recalled to Limerick, by the alarm of a new and formidable enemy. ‡

MEILER Fitz Henry had by this time raised a considerable body of English troops, and marched towards Limerick to chastise the disloyalty of its present governor. The Irish princes feared and hated de Burgo; they were also alarmed

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* Annals of Innisfallen.—Ware, p. 35.
† Leland, vol. i. p. 170.—‡ Annals of Innisfallen.

at the activity of the English government; Cathal of Connaught, and O'Brien of Thomond, tendered their service to Meiler, so that an English governor was now, for the first time, seen at the head of the Irish, marching against his own countryman. Meiler, thus reinforced, laid siege to Limerick, with an army which de Burgo was utterly unable to resist. He had no resource but to capitulate and return to his allegiance. His submission was accepted, and all the Irish chieftains renewed their homage, and made large concessions.

JOHN landed in Dublin, in June, 1210, attended by men learned in the laws of his country, by whose counsel and assistance, a regular code of laws was framed at the general desire of the Irish. For the due execution of which, a new division of the King's lands, was made into counties, where sheriffs and other officers were appointed. Historians generally enumerate twelve such counties established by John; Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Louth, Cavan, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, which mark the extent of the English territory as confined to a part of Leinster and Munster. At this time the chiefs in Ulster, had not given John the dominion of their lands. John probably came to Limerick this year, for Stanhurst writes thus, † “Limerick holds the third rank, though from its situation, and the dignity of its river, the palm should be given to this city. It is washed by the Shannon, without dispute, the chief of Irish rivers; it is incredible what a quantity of fish you find here. King John

of

† Rot. 30. Henry III — † Stanhurst, p. 23. (Antwerp. 1584.)

" of England, pleased with the agreeableness
" of this city, caused a very fine castle and a
" bridge to be built there." Heylin also re-
marks that Cashell is an Archbischoprick, ad-
vanced to that dignity by Pope Eugenius the
third, in the year 1150, Limerick, a well fre-
quented emporium; the castle and bridge of great
strength and beauty, whereof the foundation
by King John, who was exceedingly delighted
with the situation. †

THE death of the great Earl of Pembroke in
the year 1219, deprived Ireland of an useful
and powerful patron; from this period, her
troubles seem to have increased. A great part
of the 13th century, was taken up with inter-
tine broils and bloody contentions, between
the families of O'Brien, de Burgo, de Lacy,
MacCarthy, and Fitz Gerald, but in the year
1253, a measure was pursued, which might
have been attended with important conse-
quences, had England been more composed, or
the advantages of a peaceable establishment in
Ireland, rightly considered. On the marriage
of Prince Edward with the Infanta of Spain,
the King vested him with the whole land of
Ireland, except the cities of Dublin and Lime-
rick, with their counties, the town of Athlone
and some other inferior districts. † This is
a proof that Limerick was at that period, next
in consequence to Dublin.

GARIBOLDI, the proud and insolent favorite
of Edward II. was banished the Kings presence,
and sent to the Government of Ireland, in the
year 1308, when the Irish Chieftains were
harassing

Heylin's Cosmography, page 294, Folio edition.

† Rymer.

harassing the English as much as possible. O'Brien of Thomond was the most formidable amongst them, to whose standard, as an experienced general, all the Insurgents flew. Gaveston after defeating O'Dempsey, pierced into Thomond, and defeated O'Brien, who had been encouraged to hostilities, by the frequent disgraces of the English arms. † The envy of the great Lords of Ireland, with the insolence and imprudence of Gaveston, made them give every interruption to his progress. He received a signal defeat from the Geraldines, commanded by Richard de Clare, in 1311. The dominion gained over Scotland by Edward the first, was exercised with severity. Exasperated at the ignominious execution of their renowned partisan, WALLACE, and after their leader ROBERT BRUCE had been defeated, they formed another design for the deliverance of their country. †

On the twenty fifth of May 1315, Lord Edward Bruce appeared on the North-east coast of Ireland, with a fleet of three hundred ships and six thousand men, to assert his claim to the kingdom. The English were not united or prepared to oppose them, and they over-ran the whole kingdom. According to Sir James Ware,|| Lord Edward came to Limerick on the twenty first September 1316, and staid there till Easter following. Here O'Brien, Prince of Thomond and Fedlim, Prince of Connaught, declared openly in favor of the Scottish interest, and Edward was solemnly crowned at Dundalk. He continued for a long time skirmishing with the English,

† Leland, vol. i. p. 261.—† Buchanan.

|| Ware, page 58.

English, until at length the two armies met near Dundalk, in the year 1318.* The conflict was violent, and sustained with equal bravery; the body of Maupas, a brave English knight, who had rushed into the ranks to encounter Edward Bruce, was found stretched on that of his antagonist; the Scots were entirely defeated and obliged to retire from the kingdom.

UNFORTUNATELY, however, this battle did not put an end to the troubles in Ireland. The English exercised their power over the Irish with much severity, and the Irish chieftains, particularly O'Brien of Thomond and O'Connor of Connaught entered into formidable confederacies, until the year 1376, when Edward III required a large subsidy from the Irish parliament and was refused. He was provoked and immediately issued writs of summons to both the clergy and laity. The bishops were commanded to chuse two of the clergy; the commons to chuse two laymen for each county; the cities and boroughs to elect two citizens and burgesses, to repair to England, and consult with the King on the affairs of Ireland. † John Fox and John Route were chosen by the Bishop of Limerick, Henry Bercley and Thomas Kildare, an Alderman of Limerick, were chosen by the county, and also by the city of Limerick. What was the result of this controversy between Edward and his Irish subjects, we are not rightly informed, but the Irish representatives sat at Westminster; and their wages were levied on the counties and cities which elected them.

IN the fifteenth century the Irishtown of Limerick was in a very unimproved state; until it was walled in many places, for particulars of which see the annals of this History. In 1412, Odoles, a Knight and Thomas Fitz-maurice, High Sheriff of the county of Limerick, killed each other in a duel. In 1483, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord deputy of Ireland, held a Parliament in Limerick; in 1495, in the Mayoralty of Thomas Comyn, a guild of merchants, was incorporated in Limerick, and they elected two masters this year. †

We find little mention made of Limerick, in the History of Ireland during the sixteenth century. It seems to have enjoyed tranquility under its own Magistrates, and when by the encroachments of the Irish, the English pale round Dublin was reduced to a small extent; we find Limerick has supported itself, and defended its boundaries against all attacks of the Irish. Its loyalty has been proved, when many other cities of the kingdom, in the reign of Henry VII. patronized the cause of Perkin Warbeck, who was set up in opposition to the King. †

ON the death of Thomas Earl of Desmond at Rathkeaf, in 1534, his grandson James, then in England, was nominated to succeed him; but a claim was set up to the earldom, by John

a younger

† Day's manuscript,

† Philip Waters, dean of Limerick, and John Waters, his father, who was mayor of Cork, were summoned the twelfth of August 1493, to surrender themselves to the constable of the castle of Dublin, on pain of felony, for being the chief abettors of Perkin Warbeck. In the year 1499, Warbeck and John Waters were hanged and beheaded at Tyburn, but Philip was found to be innocent, and was pardoned by King Henry VII. See Ware's Annals, page 40.

a younger son to Thomas, and on James's return he was treacherously slain by his own cousin Maurice. † In 1536, James vicecount Thurles was sent to curb Desmond; he repaired Loughgur and strengthened it with a garrison. He then marched to O'Brien's bridge; took the castle, which with the bridge, he totally demolished. The Earl of Desmond and his brother Sir John, were constantly at variance with the English, and Irish chieftains. In 1571, the Earl burned Kilmallock, and in 1579, Sir John Desmond, who was furnished by the King of Spain with men and money, marched an army into the county of Limerick, and was pursued by Sir William Drury, the Lord president, assisted by the Earl of Kildare. From Kilmallock, he summoned the lords and gentlemen of Munster to his standard, and collected an army of nine hundred foot, with one hundred and fifty horse. Sir William being overcome with fatigue, retired to Waterford where he died, and left the command to Sir Nicholas Malby, who having received intelligence that Desmond was within a few miles of him, he left three hundred and fifty men to garrison Kilmallock, and marched to attack him with the residue of his forces. In a plain at Mohassir Nenai, in the county of Limerick, he found the Irish, consisting of about two thousand men, with some Spanish officers. The Papal standard was displayed by Allen, a jesuit, who assured them of victory. The Spanish officers formed their line with judgment, and the fortune of the day was long doubtful. E 2

† Ware's Annals, page 91. *Ibid.* page 96.

‡ Davis's M. S. page 24.

doubtful, but the English at length prevailed; Desmond and his followers fled, leaving two hundred and sixty dead on the field, and Allen's body was found among the slain. † Malby encamped on the place of action, and in a few days removed to Rathkeal, a town belonging to the Earl of Desmond, to terrify or force him to obedience. The English commanded by Sir George Carew, took Askeaton castle this year, while Desmond in return laid siege to Adare castle; but in a short time he had not a fortress left in Munster. Notwithstanding this war was stirred up at the gates of Limerick, yet the citizens and inhabitants remained firm in their allegiance to Queen Elizabeth, and furnished a number of men to suppress Desmond. The lord deputy, Grey and the earl of Ormond met at Rathkeal on the tenth March 1580, and having consulted how to prosecute the war, soon after divided their forces. Nial of Ulster, Fitzgerald of Leinster, O'Brien of Thomond, de Burgo of Connaught, and Desmond of Kerry were long formidable to the English, and submitted by very slow degrees.

The lord deputy marched from Limerick to Rathkeal in September 1580, with eight hundred men, commanded by Captains Raleigh, Denny and Mackworth, where they encamped until news arrived from Kerry, that the earl of Desmond and his party were totally defeated at Smerwick bay. The lord deputy now disbanded most of the army in Munster, but this step was no sooner taken, than Lord Lixnaw and his son took up arms, and made themselves

† Leland, vol. 2, p. 275. Ware's Annals, page 24.

selves masters of Adare, putting Captain Achla and the garrison to the sword. They also took the castle of Liscannell, and plundered the counties of Ormond and Tipperary. Soon after this Captain Dowdall marched from Killmallock with speed and secrecy, and surprised a number of Desmond's followers in Harlow wood.

In 1583, the Earl of Ormond was sent into Munster with a new body of troops, they pierced into Kerry, and the unfortunate Earl of Desmond, not being included in the late pardon, though he sued for mercy, was hunted from one wretched retreat to another. † He was found in a hut with six of his followers, a party rushed in, headed by Kelly of Morierta; he struck off the Earl's head and carried it to the Earl of Ormond, by whom it was sent to England, and impaled on London bridge. This seemed to afford a most favourable opportunity of finishing the troubles in Ireland, and regulating the kingdom on principles of justice and sound policy. * Sir John Perrot was sent over for this purpose, and visited all the provinces; he arrived in Limerick in 1584, and received the submission of O'Brien and de Burgo. He called a Parliament in April 1585, to which some of the Irish were returned, and among the rest, Sir Tirlaugh O'Brien, for the county of Clare. §

KILMALLOCK must have been a place of strength and consequence at this period, for in 1598, James, a nephew to the late Earl of Desmond, headed the Irish in Munster, and invested

† Ware's Annals, page 30. *Ibid.*, page 31.

‡ Leland, vol. 2, p. 288.—* Perrot's life.

§ Rot. Cast. H. A. 27. Eliza.

invested Kilmallock. Sir Thomas Norris the lord president, sent to the Earl of Ormond for assistance, who made a forced march from Leinster, at the end of October, with seven hundred men, and arrived in time to raise the siege. ¶ The town was afterwards burned and dismantled by Cromwell's army.

¶ *Carte's life of the Duke of Ormond; Introduction, p. 59.*

PART

L I M E R I C K.

21

P A R T I.

C H A P. III.

From the year 1600, to the landing of Cromwell.

IN the year 1600, the chiefs of Ulster, Leinster and Connaught, combined to shake off the English government. They expected to effect this without much difficulty, if the chiefs of Munster could be brought over to assist them. This province they considered the key of the kingdom, because it possessed more cities and walled towns than all the rest; a country reputed the garden of Ireland, having commodious harbours lying open to France and Spain. On the death of Sir Thomas Norris, who was killed in battle, the Queen made choice of Sir George Carew to be lord president of Munster. His transactions were published in 1633, in a book called *Recata Hibernia*, from whence we have taken every thing necessary for our purpose.

When Sir George entered on the presidency, he was furnished with three thousand foot and two hundred and fifty horse, for the whole service of the province; a force utterly incapable of making the least resistance to the Irish, if they had been united in one body. But their numbers, however formidable, were made up of various clans, under the direction of separate and independent chiefs, each seeking his own private interest, divided with jealousies, and but weakly influenced by any national or religious principle. The president studied their characters and interests, and began by alienating them with terrors of extortions

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curfions to be made from his head quarters, which must lay waste and ravage the adjacent country.

On the 3d of April 1600, Sir George arrived at Kilmallock, where there was a garrison of three hundred horse and foot. That night Captain Francis Slingsby, marched out with part of the garrison, and early next morning, when the horses were turned out to graze at the Brough, * a castle belonging to Pierse Lacy, he took them after fighting Lacy and three hundred of his men for six hours. † On the twenty ninth of April Captain Slingsby made another sally from Kilmallock, with one hundred and seventy horse and foot, and next morning he took in the same manner the horses at the castle of Loughgur, after a short skirmish; this place had greatly annoyed the passage between Kilmallock and Limerick. ‡ In the next month Pierse Lacy finding the English had a large army in Munster, and that his castle would be a convenient garrison for them, he demolished part of it, and burned the rest. Redmond Burke also, with five hundred bonnoghs, || withdrew at this time out of Connelloe, to the borders of Owney. On the seventeenth of May, Captain Gawen Harvey in a frigate, sailed from Cork for Limerick, where he met Sir George Carew. This vessel brought clothing, provision, ammunition, and three thousand pounds in money for the troops. §

ON

* This is now called Bruff, and is part of the Estate of that patriotic Senator, Sir Henry Hartstonge, Bart.

† Pacata Hibernia, page 31.—‡ Ibid, page 32.

|| Bonnoghs were inferior followers, who received no pay, but were fed by their chiefs.—§ Pacata Hibernia, page 45.

ON the twenty fifth of May, Sir George attended by a troop of horse rode to view Loughgur; which for two years had rendered the road to Limerick quite impassable. He found it a place of great strength, encompassed with a deep lough, and he prepared to bombard it; but one Grome, a stranger, to whom John Fitz Thomas had committed the custody of the castle, sold it to Sir George for his pardon and sixty pounds in money. Loughgur being now in possession of the English, the army was well refreshed, and marched into Clanwilliam.* John Burke, Lord Brittas, half brother to Pierse Lacy, a principal man in opposing Sir George, sent word he would submit, but as he scrupled to take the oath of allegiance, Sir George refused to see him; however he was importuned by the tears of Burke's mother and others, and as he was married to a daughter of Sir George Thornton, he was received into favour. † The day following five hundred of the English infantry were sent into Owney, a strong country inhabited by the O'Mulryans, all of whom were disaffected to the English government. The soldiery burned and destroyed their houses, putting many of them to the sword, and returned to Limerick, leaving garrisons at Lickadoon, Kilmallock and Askeaton. ‡ The chief opponents of the English at this time, were Tyrone of Ulster, and

F. Defmonde.

* John Burke, Lord of Brittas, in the county of Limerick, was by order of Lord Mountjoy, tried in Limerick for high treason, in the year 1607, and being strongly attached to his religion, and refusing to acknowledge the King's supremacy, he was sentenced to death by the Lord deputy, and executed at gallows green. His remains were interred at St. John's church on the 20th December, 1607. White's M. S. page 57.

† *Pacata Hibernia*, page 47.—‡ *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 48.

Desmond of Kerry; the auxiliaries of the English were O'Brien of Thomond, and Burgh of Clanrickard, who preserved them from being entirely overpowered by the Irish.

BEFORE Sir George Carew left Limerick, the Earl of Thomond invited him to his castle of Bunratty, and the night he was there Captain Harvey arrived from Cork with his frigate. He was ordered up to the quay of Limerick to discharge his lading, and then to drop down to Glin, to remain there until Sir George appeared before that place. On the twenty ninth of June, he received a letter from Dermod O'Connor, importuning that he was besieged by the Fitzgeralds in the castle of Ballyallinan, on which Sir GEORGE marched into Connelloe, encamped at Ballingarry, now the Estate of Thomas Odell, Esq; and O'Connor delivered the castle to him. He now determined to reduce the strong castles of Glin and Carrickafoyle; in his way he took Croom castle, held by a Lieutenant of Pierse Lacy's, where he found a quantity of corn. He waited four days at Askeaton for a supply of provisions from Limerick, and on the fourth of July, marched to Ballintare on the mountain of Sleulogher, the Irish amounting to three thousand men, keeping all day in his sight, but never offered him battle.

THE next morning Sir George arrived before Glin, where he found Captain Harvey's frigate at anchor. He encamped between the castle and the Shannon; on the seventh of July, the knight of Glin came to the camp with a flag of truce, but refusing to submit to the Queen's mercy, he was commanded to depart. On the eighth,

eighth, the bombardment commenced, when the knight of Glin's son, who had been given up as a pledge for his loyalty, was placed in the breast-work, in order to terrify the constable; but he said there was room for more children, where that child came from, and though the child should be killed he would point his guns on the camp. A breach was at length made under the hall of the castle, which Captain Flowers was commanded to enter. He was supported by Captain Singby, and they gained the first flight of stairs, where the constable, a county of Clare man, was killed and his head struck off. Here they remained all night, and next morning they gained the tower, on which the garrison, determining to sell their lives dear, retreated to the battlements, where some were put to the sword, and the rest jumped into the river, where they were drowned or killed. The English lost one officer and twelve men in this assault, on the ninth of July 1600, the Irish had eighty men killed.

About the middle of December this year, a soldier was committed to jail by Geoffrey Gahwey the Mayor, who refused to release him, though the Lord president and council sent an order for the purpose. For this contempt the Mayor was summoned to appear before Sir George Carew at Mallow, when he was fined four hundred pounds, which was laid out on repairing the castle of Limerick, and a new Mayor ordered to be elected in his room. The citizens deeming this an arbitrary act, sent an agent to England to get the fine reduced, but he was dismissed with a reprimand for the dis-

F. 2. obedience

See *Irish Hist. MSS. Commission*, page 66.

obedient of the Mayor. Galwey was a lawyer, educated in England; he was charged with preventing the citizens, by his council and example, from going to church; and with advising a former Mayor to disarm the soldiers, because they had a quarrel with the inhabitants. This was the real cause of Sir George Carew's proceeding so severely against him *

The kingdom had now enjoyed a peace of near forty years, during which the old animosities between the Irish and English seemed to have been forgot, and both nations cemented together in a lasting union, when an insurrection was fomented in different provinces by French and Spanish agents. In 1641, the discontented part of the Irish took up arms, and in a very short time reduced all the towns and forts in the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford and Tipperary.

Limerick was besieged by the Irish in 1642, and when the Irish in the city revolted, Captain George Courtenay, a younger son of Sir William Courtenay, was in the castle, with sixty men of his own company, twenty-eight warders, and others, amounting to two hundred men, but they were in want of provisions, and could get none from the town, except by stealth. They had only sixty muskets; the rest of their arms were petronels, pistols, carbines and fowling-pieces, with three demi-cannon, and only five or six casks of powder. The first work the Irish set about in order to reduce the castle, was to make a boom across the river, opposite a place called Mock-Beggar-Meag,

* *Pacata Hibernia*, page 110.

† *Carte's life of Ormond*, vol. II, p. 269.

Mear, within musket shot of the castle. † It was made of long aspin trees, fastened with iron links, on the Thomond side to two millstones, and at the opposite side to the tower of the quay. The garrison fired from the castle to prevent, if possible, the fixing of this boom, and interrupted it for several days, but it was at length completed, and served to prevent Sir Henry Stradling from throwing supplies into the water gate of the castle. †

The Irish took possession of St. Mary's Church, and from thence threw their shot into the castle, which they hourly expected would surrender, for want of provisions and ammunition. § But this hope being deferred longer than they expected, they resolved to undermine it. The first mine was begun near St. Nicholas church yard, (where the post office now stands,) and when it was finished, and a sufficient quantity of earth carried out, they set fire to the timber which propped the cavern they had made, when a great part of the bulwark sunk down. They made two other mines, but with less success; however they continued working in that manner, until the twenty first of June, when a part of the wall fell down, and the brave Captain Courtenay capitulated. Lord Muskerry, Garret Barry, and other Irish commanders took possession of it the next day. Thus the most important place in the kingdom was reduced, for want of timely and sufficient supplies being sent to Sir William St. Leger to

raise
† A large piece of this boom, fastened to a rock, supposed to weigh three or four hundred pounds, may be seen at the time of low water, near the house of Industry on the north strand.

† This gate is standing, and the only one remaining in the city.
§ Gunpowder sold at this time for thirty shillings per pound.

raise the siege. He had been seized with a lingering illness, occasioned by grief and vexation on seeing himself deserted by the parliament of England. He lived to hear of the loss of Limerick, and died the second of July following: † On his death the military command of Munster was conferred on Morrogh O'Brien, Baron of Inchiquin, who was strongly attached to the King's interest.

THE county of Limerick was the granary of Munster, and if the Irish, who were then masters of it, had liberty to get in their corn, it would enable them to subsist the next winter, and to protract the war. Lord Inchiquin was determined to prevent this mischief, but was of himself too weak to venture into the fastnesses of the county. By the surrender of the castle of Limerick, the Irish got possession of some cannon, one of which was a thirty two pounder, by the terror of which, they reduced all the castles in the county, except Askeaton, which they also besieged and took in a short time. They were preparing to enter the county of Cork, when Lord Inchiquin apprehending that he would be weakened by degrees, and inevitably starved in Cork, resolved to make a bold push, and risque the fate of the province on a battle. The Irish advanced to Liscarrol with seven thousand foot, and five hundred horse, drawing with them, by twenty five yoke of oxen, their battering piece, which weighed six thousand nine hundred and two pounds. Lord Inchiquin, with one thousand six hundred foot,

and

† Carte's life of Ormond, vol. 1. p. 341. Leland's History of Ireland, vol. 3. p. 175.

and six hundred horse, gave them battle near the castle of Liscartol, and totally defeated them, leaving seven hundred men dead on the field, while he had only twelve men killed. †

† In 1645, Pope Innocent X sent John Battista Rinnucini, as nuncio to Ireland, with twelve thousand pounds sterling, to encourage the Irish to carry on the war; but after several unsuccessful battles, they determined to make peace with the Marquis of Ormond. On the 6th of August, 1646, he sent Doctor Roberts, Ulster King of Arms, to proclaim the peace, which was done at Kilkenny, and Cashell, but refused at Waterford. He arrived in Limerick on the twentieth of August, when the Mayor, John Bourk, Aldermen and Burgeses prepared to attend him, with the regalia of the city; but Doctor Lynch, titular warden of the College of Galway, having formed a party to oppose it; Dominick Fanning, assisted by some priests, raised a great mob at the market cross, where the ceremony was to be performed, and the Mayor proposed to defer the business, fearing it might occasion a riot. Doctor Roberts represented the great importance of the peace being proclaimed immediately, in a place of such consequence, as the example set there, would be readily followed by Galway and other places; as he pressed the Mayor very much, he was resolved to risque the danger, and attend Doctor Roberts in the discharge of his duty. When they arrived at the market cross, the mob fell on them, wounded the Mayor, or in several places, trod him under foot, and would

† Carte's life of Ormond, vol. 14 p. 344.

† Clarendon, page 37.

would have killed him, but for the exertions of some of their own party, who saved him. Doctor Roberts was pursued into the Mayor's house, received several dangerous cuts and bruises, narrowly escaping with his life; he was kept there a prisoner for some time, and no further attempt was made to proclaim the peace, John Bourk, the Mayor, was turned out of office, and imprisoned, and Dominick Fanning placed in his stead; several of the Aldermen were likewise displaced, and the corporation modelled by the clergy in the city, who were entirely governed by the Nuncio and his party, † and received his benediction for this outrage. †

The Marquis of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant, entered into a negotiation with the Irish, and sent Sir G. Hamilton and Colonel Barry to Limerick, to acquaint the Irish committee that he knew very well the necessity of an union, but could not join any party, not deriving authority from his Majesty. Every thing was hereby at a stand; the committee excused the failures charged on them, and sent Mr. Plunket and Mr. Browne to Dublin, who not being able to satisfy the Marquis of Ormond, Mr. Browne returned to Limerick for fresh instructions. The nuncio went on with his intrigues; he summoned the clergy to his house at Kilkenny; made several Bishops, and promoted his friend Glamorgan to be general of Munster, in the room of Lord Muskerry. § Ormond urged the King to come over to Ireland, and finding he could no longer support

† Carte's life of Ormond, vol. i. p. 557.

† Leland, vol. 3. p. 291.

§ Carte's life of Ormond, vol. ii. p. 584.

L I M E R I C K A

support his cause, or protect his protestant subjects, he determined as his last desperate resource, to deposite the rights of the crown with the parliament of England. He concluded a treaty with them, on the nineteenth of June 1647, and their army got possession of Dublin immediately after.

At the end of the year 1645, the Parliament fleet and army sailed up the river Shannon, and made themselves masters of Bunratty castle, which the earl of Glamorgan attempted to recover in April 1646. He had under his command three thousand men, designed to reinforce the King's army in England; with this force he marched to Six-mile-bridge, where he fixed his camp and magazine. But the garrison sallied out and killed Captain Magrath, with many of the Clare men, and not only burned Six-mile-bridge, but pursued the fugitives to the gates of Limerick. Glamorgan now appointed a rendezvous at Clonmell, designing to make another attempt on Bunratty, and while he was contriving to impeach and imprison Lord Muskerry, the latter, by his diligence and interest defeated him, and obtained the command of the army, which he immediately conducted to attack Bunratty. Yet that fortress held out a siege of six weeks, and at last surrendered on honourable terms. The supreme council removed to Limerick, to consernance this siege, and Lord Inchiquin, to divert it, ravaged all the country to the gates of Limerick, until the Earl of Castlehaven, raised a thousand horse, and obliged Lord Inchiquin to return to his garrisons.

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PART

* Leland, vol. 3, p. 399.

† Cox's History of Ireland, part 2, page 189.

P A R T I.

C H A P. IV.

*From the arrival of CROMWELL to the landing
of King WILLIAM III in Ireland.*

CROMWELL contrived to get himself appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and having completed an armament, he sailed for Dublin, and landed there the fifteenth of August, 1649, with eight thousand foot, four thousand horse, and twenty thousand pounds in money. His first attempt was on Drogheda, which he took by assault, and put all the inhabitants to the sword, with the utmost barbarity. † His wish now was to garrison the other cities and towns of the kingdom. Wexford, Waterford and Limerick, peremptorily refused to obey his orders or receive his soldiers. Clonmell was bravely defended by Hugh O'Neil, with one thousand two hundred Ulster men. Cromwell lost two thousand of his best men, in attempting to storm it; the garrison began in April 1650, to want provisions, when the Marquis of Ormond, who now adhered firmly to the King's cause, sent orders to Lord Castle Connell, and the Sheriffs to raise the county of Limerick, with a party of four hundred foot, to countenance the rising of the county, and prevent their being hindered to meet by the enemy's garrisons. The gentlemen of the county, on receipt of his excellency's

† Leland, vol. 3, p. 351.

cellency's orders, met and agreed to raise one thousand one hundred foot, and three hundred horse, to attempt throwing succours into Clonmell, but this was prevented by the commissioners general, who disliked and forbade this method of rising. O'Neil having expended all his ammunition, withdrew his men at night from Clonmell. †

ORMOND, in the mean time, patiently contending with his difficulties, formed a scheme for prosecuting the war with vigour and success. He had always considered Limerick as a place of the utmost consequence, which would soon be attacked by Cromwell's army. Could he prevail on the city to receive a garrison, he had no doubt of securing it, and in such a station, with the convenience of the river Shannon, to find quarters for his forces, to raise contributions for their support, and to recruit and discipline his army, so as to meet the enemy by spring in the field. He arrived in Limerick on the twenty fifth of February 1650, and represented to the citizens the absolute necessity of their receiving one thousand five hundred foot, and three hundred horse, not only for their own security; but the preservation of the kingdom; but they rejected his proposal. Ormond imputed this obstinacy to the intrigues of the clergy, who had opposed the peace, traduced his government, and exulted in his misfortunes. † By advice of the commissioners of

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† Carte's Life of Ormond, vol. 2. p. 115.

‡ While the Marquis of Ormond was in Limerick, he ordered two hundred men on a secret expedition, for which purpose they were drawn up at the market house, where the Marquis was present. When they began to march, a Franciscan Friar

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trust, he condescended to expostulate with them. On the eighth of March, he summoned twenty-four of their bishops to attend him in Limerick, that he might confer with them and the nobility, on some effectual measures for the King's service. However they might have disregarded the King and his service, they obeyed the Marquis, and assembled with apparent respect and submission. He conferred freely with them, represented the danger of that disobedience the citizens of Limerick had discovered, and proposed that they should freely declare their sentiments.

With an affected deference, they presented him with some propositions for removing the discontents of the people. The most important of their demands were, that the receiver general should account for the sums levied since the peace, and that a privy council should be composed of the native nobility, spiritual and temporal. Ormond answered that the king alone could name his privy council, but declared that all those who received any money for the King's service should be brought to a strict account. It was expected that such a declaration must make a favorable impression on the citizens of Limerick, and some of the bishops undertook to persuade them to receive a garrison. Ormond himself deigned to practice with their magistrates and principal leaders, but his ciliating

Friar in his habit, with a crucifix in his hand, came to the head of the men, and commanded them all, "on pain of damnation, that they should not march." On which they all threw down their arms, and a mutiny ensued; the Marquis escaped with difficulty out of town, though the magistrates did all they could to reduce the rioters to obedience, some of whom were killed and many wounded. Clarendon's History, vol. 3, page 250. Folio Edition.

ciliating address was secretly counteracted. They even refused to treat him with the respect due to his station; the commanders of the city guards, neither came to him for orders, or imparted to him those they had received; no officer could gain admittance to him, but by licence of the mayor. Lord Kilmallock, a roman catholic peer, who served in his army, was committed to prison, for presuming by his order, to quarter a few soldiers in the liberties of the city. Exasperated at such insults, Ormond retired to Loughrea, whither he was followed by the bishops. * Before they left Limerick, they used their influence with the Marquis, to remove all the English out of the army and kingdom, as the best meaps to cure the jealousies the nation had entertained of him, on their account; in short they wanted to get the power into their own hands.

† At Loughrea, Ormond met the bishops and nobility. He was so wearied by their infidious conduct, he threatened to withdraw himself and his authority from the kingdom. They now dreaded if the Marquis went away, the people would submit to Cromwell, and they promised to reduce the disobedient citizens of Limerick, to their duty. The archbishop of Tuam, and Sir Lucas Dillon, were sent to negotiate with the citizens, who desired Colonel Piers Walsh to be sent to command their militia, and required that their garrison should consist of Ulster men, who should not be quartered in the city, but in huts outside the walls, and be commanded by the bishop of Limerick, Hugh O'Neil, or Mortagh

* Carte's life of Ormond, vol. 2. p. 119. Clarendon.

† Clarendon, page 172, and page 178,

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Mortagh O'Brien. The Marquis had now some hopes that Limerick would agree to his terms, but they were considerably damped by a tumult which happened at that time. There was a Dutch ship in the river; on board of which the Marquis sent two trunks filled with papers, which he wanted to secure by sending them abroad. It was reported they were full of money, and Dominick Fanning gathered a mob, entered the vessel, and broke open and rifled the trunks. The Mayor opposed them, but in vain, and the day after he convened the Common council, and called before him the rioters. They pretended ignorance that the trunks belonged to the Lord Lieutenant, and begged pardon; when the Mayor obliged them to disclaim the oath they had taken to stand by one another, and to take a new one to obey the Lord Lieutenant. As the magistrates seemed to have no hand in this tumult, to encourage their good inclinations, Ormond removed his troops to Clare (one thousand seven hundred foot, and three hundred and fifty horse,) and quartered them in that neighbourhood, to be ready to march into Limerick. He did this to defeat Cromwell's project, who offered the citizens their estates, religion, a free trade, and no garrison to be pressed on them, provided they would give his troops a free passage to Clare. †

THE twelfth of June, the Aldermen Piers Creaghe and John Bourke were sent to the Marquis with the following letter. †

May it please your Excellency.

" The council have commanded me to signify

† Carte's life of Ormond. vol. 2. p. 123.

‡ Clarendon, p. 179. Wynne's History of Ireland, vol. 3. p. 19

" nify to your Excellency, that you will be
 " pleased to step hither to settle the garrison
 " here, with that expedition which our necessity
 " requires, for which we refer to Aldermen
 " P. Creaghe and John Bourke, to whom we
 " desire credence may be given; and to believe,
 " I will never fail to be

Your Excellency's
 most humble servant
 Limerick, JOHN CREAGHE, Mayor:
 June 12, 1650.
 To which the Marquis sent the following

" After our hearty commendations, we have
 " received your letter of this day's date, and
 " heard what the Aldermen Creaghe and
 " Bourke had to say; in answer to which if
 " we import some particulars, to which if
 " you send an answer to the rendezvous to
 " morrow, we shall visit the city, and employ
 " our endeavours to settle the garrison, and
 " so we bid you heartily farewells. *

From Clare, Your very loving friend,

June 12, 1650. ORMOND.

The particulars he demanded was " to be
 " received as other Lord Lieutenants, to have
 " the command of the guards, to get quarters
 " in the city for one hundred foot and
 " fifty horse, which to take away all suspicion;
 " should be roman catholicks, such as had
 " been constantly of the confederacy, and were
 " interested in all the benefits of the peace."
 Not imagining they could refuse such reasonable
 terms, he advanced towards the city,
 and was met at the Mayor's stone, by the same
 aldermen,

* Wynne, vol. 3. p. 19. Borlase, p. 309. Clarendon, 179

aldermen; who informed him, that Francis Woulfe, a Franciscan friar and the head of that order, had raised a tumult to oppose his entrance, and having forced the keys from Mr. Sheriff Rochford, had seized and guarded the gates; so that it was not prudent for him to come, until the tumult should be appeased. The same night, June thirteenth, Alderman Fanning and his party called in Colonel Mortagh O'Brien, who was devoted to their faction, with his regiment increased with two hundred recruits; and though Mr. Creaghé, the Mayor opposed his entrance at the gates, he and his men forced their way into the city, seized the magazine of corn, laid up by Ormond for the use of his army, as he expected possession of the garrison, with a quantity of corn belonging to himself, and disposed of all at his pleasure. † The bishops pretended to condemn these outrages, but Ormond could not venture into a place, where Friar Woulfe's power was above civil and ecclesiastical authority, and possessed by a disaffected regiment. He retired that night to Shanbally, and from thence sent a letter to the magistrates, reminding them of the favours they had received from the crown, and desired to know if they would exert themselves for their own, and the nation's defence, and give him possession. The bishop was then sent to him with some proposals, and a request to forgive Colonel O'Brien, which he granted, if they would agree to his terms; this being refused the commissioners of trust with the marquis of Clanricarde insisted that the bishop should excommunicate Colonel O'Brien

† Charendon, page 183.

O'Brien and Dominick Fanning, which he refused. *

THE strength and consequence of Limerick, must have been considerable at this time, when the Marquis of Ormond had two thousand men in the county of Clare, and Cromwell a large army on the other side, neither of whom could make any impression on the inhabitants. In July 1650, Ireton sent Sir Hardress Waller to invest the city, and threaten to besiege it; on which Ormond made another effort to get possession, and offered to share the same fate of the inhabitants. They wanted to have the garrison of their own choosing, and insisted particularly on O'Brien's regiment; that Colonel had made incursions into the county of Clare, and raised contributions on those who had honestly paid the same for the use of the army; the Marquis therefore sent orders to the Mayor and Hugh O'Neil, to seize O'Brien, and deliver him prisoner to a guard appointed to receive him. The mayor made answer he could not interfere, as O'Neil was governor of the city, and O'Neil more truly wrote to the Marquis, that he was only a cypher, and not suffered to act without the concurrence of the mayor and common council, who kept the keys of the city, and who were not ashamed to intercede for O'Brien; but the Marquis absolutely refused their request, nor could he ever get himself admitted into the city, but was treated with strange circumstances of insult and contempt. He quitted Limerick, and left Lord Castlehaven to command the army; his Lordship went into the city, and told the mayor &c. he was deter-

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* Carte's life of Ormond, vol. II p. 194.

† Carte, vol. 2. p. 125. Warner, vol. 2. p. 240.

mined to defend them, if they would place themselves under his protection; after taking some time to consult, they consented, on which his Lordship visited the walls, took a view of Ireton's army, and found them loose and exposed, if vigorously assaulted. He therefore resolved to march his troops into town, and before day break, to make a sharp sally. Sir Hardress Waller got intelligence of his design, and marched away all his troops the same night. The stubborn conduct of the important garrison of Limerick, proceeded entirely from the intrigues of the pope's nuncio, and the clergy, who feared Ormond would make a treaty with Cromwell. Exceedingly anxious for the preservation of their religion and liberty, they engaged Lord Viscount Taaffe, Sir Nicholas Plunket and Jeffry Baron, to enter into a treaty with Charles the fourth, Duke of Lorrain, who in a letter to the mayor and Corporation of Galway, dated, Brussells September the tenth, 1651, writes as follows: "To a high hope of your fortitude, bear in mind that the success of the enemy is hitherto permitted by the providence of God, to reserve the chief glory of vindicating the kingdom and religion to you and the Limerickians, as they have performed their part most nobly, and I doubt not, when occasion offers, you also will shew the like examples of constancy, with happy emulation." * But however pleased the Irish might be with these flattering prospects, the obstinacy or misguided zeal of the citizens of Limerick, was fatal to many of them, and occasioned Ormond to take shipping at

* Cox's History of Ireland, vol. 2. p. 63.

at Galway, and retire to France, leaving the Marquis of Clanricarde in the government.

IRETON commenced the campaign early in the year 1651. Judging Limerick to be more vulnerable at the county Clare side than any other, he determined to attack it there. He lost some time in attempting to build a bridge at Castle Connell, and then marched his army to Killaloe; this important passage over the Shannon was defended by Colonel Fennell, who either deserted his post, or betrayed his trust, and Ireton soon appeared before Limerick, which he besieged closely for six months, during which time, it suffered much distress by sickness and the sword.* The marquis of Clanricarde now offered to defend the place and share its fortune, but was refused as peremptorily, as Ormond had been! The Lord Muskerry marched from Kerry with a considerable force to relieve Limerick; the scouts brought word that he was at Castle-islin, a strong place, on which Lord Broghill marched to attack him, and about midnight, in a dreadful storm of wind and rain, fell on his horse guard, surprised the camp, and defeated him with considerable loss, taking Colonel Mac Gillacuddy prisoner.† In the beginning of July, Ireton sent Colonel Tuthill's regiment to reduce the castle at the Salmon-weir. The garrison immediately retreated in boats, some of them landing at Parteen, and others at Corbally; those that landed at Parteen, were promised quarter by a Captain of Tuthill's regiment, but they were butchered in cold blood. Even the savage hearted Ireton disapproved of this proceeding,

* Clarendon, page 285. Carte, vol. 2, p. 154.

† Borlase, p. 347. Warner, vol. 2, p. 242.

which he saw must drive the Irish to despair; he therefore ordered those who landed at Corbally to be spared, and sent them into the city, with a message, expressing his detestation of breach of promise, informing them Colonel Tuthill and his Captain were cashiered, and offering any further satisfaction. †

IRETON knew the strength of Limerick, and that it was the only resource of the Irish; he knew the siege would prove tedious, and the event at last be doubtful; he therefore exerted all his skill and cunning to insure success. He pressed his approaches with vigour, he took the castle on the distant end of Thomond bridge, but the besieged rendered the bridge impassable, by breaking down two of the arches. He now attempted to land on the King's Island, by means of eleven boats and a float provided for the purpose, but the float proving too short, all the men, except seven who landed out of the first five boats, were either drowned or killed. In this enterprize Ireton lost one hundred and twenty men, with Major Walker, Captain Graves, and Captain Whiting. † He also lost three hundred men in a sally made by the besieged.

Winter now approached, and the severity of the season, with the sickness of his army, must soon have obliged Ireton to abandon his enterprize, if treachery and sedition had not proved too powerful for the gallant governor O'Neil. His authority was always controuled by the magistrates, consequently slighted by his officers. Of these a number assembled tumultuously, and resolved to treat with the enemy,

† Wynn's History of Ireland, vol. 3. p. 74.

‡ Borlase, page 357.

enemy without objecting to any exceptions made by Ireton, of the lives of particular persons, Commissioners were to be chosen the next day to send to the army. The Bishops of Limerick and Emly went to the council chamber, and threatened to excommunicate all those, who proceeded in such impious counsels, the effect of which would be to deliver up the prelates and clergy to be sacrificed by the enemy; but in the hour of terror and danger, their spiritual authority was utterly neglected. *

A TREATY was agreed on and the commissioners met for several days, and dined together between the town and the camp, but the besieged required such high terms, it was broken off without coming to any conclusion. Another bridge was now completed to the king's island, and the general marched over with a great part of the army; he marked out ground for three bodies of men to encamp separately, each to consist of two thousand men, quartering them in brigades, to defend themselves or annoy the enemy. † As soon as the great fort, on which the men worked a long time, was finished, he drew off his troops, leaving one thousand foot, and three hundred horse on the island, ‡ commanded by Sir Hardres Waller. Numbers of people now endeavoured to get out of the town to avoid the plague, which raged there. The general threatened to shoot any who should attempt to come out; he took three or four in order to execute them, and caused others to be whipped back into town.

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* Leland, vol. 3. p. 389.

† Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. 1. p. 358

‡ The remains of this fort are now to be seen.

One of those ordered to be hanged was the daughter of an old man, who was one of the number driven back; he desired that he might be hanged in the room of his daughter, but it was refused. After this a gallows was erected in sight of the walls, and two or three persons hanged for other crimes, but the besieged imagined it was for going out of town; and they attempted it no more. *

It was now the end of October 1651, when Colonel Fennell, who betrayed the pass at Killaloe, and took shelter in Limerick, combined with some other officers; he got the keys of the city from the mayor, and seizing St. John's gate and tower, he drove away the guard which O'Neil had placed there. The governor sent for him to a council of war, but he refused to come. He was supplied with powder by the mayor, and turning the cannon on the town, declared he would not quit his post, till it was surrendered to the enemy; as a proof of his resolution, he received two hundred of Ireton's men into John's gate the same night. † Thus betrayed, and invested on the county Limerick, as well as on the county Clare side, by a numerous army, which had received a reinforcement during the siege of four thousand men, and had shipping in the Shannon, laden with ammunition &c.—the brave Hugh O'Neil and his garrison, were constrained to agree to articles, of which the following is an abstract. ‡

ARTICLES agreed on the twenty seventh of October, 1651, between Henry Ireton,
the

* Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 369.

† Warner's History of Ireland, vol. 2. p. 244.

‡ Borlase, page 359.

the deputy General; and Barth. Stackpole, Recorder of Limerick, Alderman Dominick White, Nich. Haley, Esq, Lieutenant Colonel Pierse Lacy, Lieutenant Colonel Donogh O'Brien, and John Baggot, Esq, Commissioners on behalf of the mayor and inhabitants.

I. THAT the city and castle and all places of strength, be delivered to the deputy general on the twenty ninth instant, by sunset, for the use of the parliament and commonwealth of England, for performance whereof, the said Dominick White, Pierse Lacy, Donogh O'Brien, and Nicholas Haley shall remain as hostages.

II. In consideration of which all persons now in the city shall have their lives and properties, except the following, who opposed and restrained the deluded people from accepting the conditions so often offered to them.

Major General Hugh O'Neill, Governor,

Major General Purcell,

Sir Geoffry Galwey,

Lieutenant Colonel Lacy,

Captain George Woulfe,

Captain Lieutenant Sexton,

Edmond O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick,

Terence O'Brien, Bishop of Emly,

John Quin, a Dominican Friar,

Captain Laurence Wellit, a Priest,

Francis Woulfe, a Friar,

Philip Dwyer, a Priest,

Alderman Dominick Fanning,

Alderman Thomas Stritch,

Alderman Jordan Roche,

Edmond Roche, Burges, Sir

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Sir Richard Everard,
Doctor Higgins,
Maurice Baggot of Baggottstown,
And Jeffry Baron.

III. ALL officers, soldiers and other persons in the city, shall have liberty to remove themselves, their families and property to any part of Ireland.

IV. ALL citizens and inhabitants shall have liberty to stay in the city, until they get warning to depart.

V. ALL persons now in the city, except those mentioned in the second article, who shall desire to live peaceably, and submit to the parliament of England, shall be protected in any part of the kingdom.

WHEN this capitulation was signed, Sir Hardress Waller was appointed governor, and O'Neil met Ireton at the gate and shewed him all the ammunition and provisions, sufficient to have lasted three months. The troops amounting to two thousand five hundred men, laid down their arms in St. Mary's church, and in marching out of the garrison, several of them dropped dead of the plague, according to Ludlow, who was a general at the siege. * Ireton now issued his bloody orders, and General Purcell, Sir Geoffry Galwey, the bishop of Emly, Alderman Thomas Stritch, Friar Francis Woulfe, Jeffry Baron, who was just returned from Brussells, Dominick Fanning, who formerly opposed the proclaiming of Ormond's peace, suffered by the hands of the executioner.

* Ludlow's memoirs, vol. i. p. 372. This plague or malignant fever made great havock in Ireland, especially among the English troops.

executioner. * The Bishop of Emly died with great courage, but General Purcell was so weak, he was held up at the place of execution by two soldiers. Fennell, notwithstanding his services, was tried for several crimes, and ordered to execution. The Bishop of Limerick, O'Dwyer, escaped among the troops, in the dress of a soldier, and died at Brussels. The brave governor O'Neil, who had so provoked Ireton, by his defence of the city, and his former gallant behaviour at Clonmell, was tried by the gloomy republican, for a conduct that should have recommended him to the esteem of a soldier. O'Neil pleaded that he had taken no part in the original conspiracy, that he had been invited into Ireland by his countrymen, and ever acted as a fair and honourable enemy. But Ireton was inexorable, and the court martial

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* The *Hibernia Dominicana*, by Dr. Bourke, titular Bishop of Offory, page 568, has the following remarkable account of the Bishop of Emly. "Terence Albert O'Brien was a friar of the Dominican convent in Limerick, a doctor of divinity, elected provincial of that order in 1643, and appointed Bishop of Emly in 1644. He was so active in persuading the Irish to hold out against Cromwell's forces, that Ireton, during the siege of Limerick, offered him forty thousand pounds, to desist from his exhortations, and quit the city, with a passport to any other kingdom. He refused this offer heroically, in consequence of which he was exempted from pardon, tried and condemned to be hanged and beheaded. He bore the sentence with resignation, and behaved to his last moments with manly fortitude. He addressed Ireton with a prophetic spirit, accusing him of the highest injustice, threatening him with life for life, and summoning him to the tribunal of God in a few days. Ireton caught the plague in eight days, and died soon after, raging and raving of this unfortunate prelate, whose unjust condemnation he imagined hurried on his death. The Bishop of Emly was executed on the eve of all saints day, and his head was fixed on a spike, at the top of a tower, near the centre of the city."

tial condemned the general to death. Some of the officers more generous than the rest, expostulated with Ireton, and happily subdued his obstinacy; he agreed to take the opinion of the court martial a second time, and by a single vote O'Neil's life was saved. * Ireton having caught the infection in Limerick, died there the twenty sixth of November, and was interred the sixth of February 1652, in Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, but was afterwards taken up, and buried at Tyburn. He was succeeded in command by Lieutenant General Ludlow. † Ireton was a man who knew the bottom of all Cromwell's counsels and purposes; of the same or greater pride and fierceness of nature. He was dark and reserved, absolute in his authority, never diverted from any resolution he had taken, and was often thought to prevail over Cromwell himself.

AFTER the surrender of Limerick, Galway and other towns being easily reduced by the parliament army, the country was wasted and depopulated by a series of public commotions. Forfeited lands were assigned to satisfy the arrears due to the English army, but this was confined to those who served since Cromwell's arrival in 1649. Oliver having now usurped the Government of England, he sent his son Henry into Ireland, but he soon retired from thence, and from that moment the royalists conceived sanguine hopes of the king's restoration; most of the English and old Irish being devoted to his interest. Sir Charles Coote surprised Athlone, and some other officers, whom

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* Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 375.

† Leland, vol. 3. page 391. Borlase, page 364.

He and Lord Broghill joined in the confederacy, secured Limerick, Drogheda, Youghal, Clonmell and Carlow. †

DURING the reign of Charles II. Limerick seems to have enjoyed a profound peace. On the accession of King James, in 1684, he advanced his brother in law, the Earl of Clarendon to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In his public instructions, the king expressed a desire to introduce roman catholics into corporations, and to invest them with judicial offices; * in consequence of which Sir William King, governor of Limerick was displaced, and Colonel Hamilton, a roman catholic, succeeded him, and took possession of the city for King James.

The Earl of Tyrconnell, who was strongly attached to the king, got a commission to regulate the army; he dismissed many of the old officers, and gave orders that none but roman catholics should be admitted. Lord Clarendon remonstrated against a conduct, which must inflame the animosities already excited in the kingdom, but in fact, Tyrconnell's power was superior to his own; he therefore resigned the government, and Tyrconnell, who was a fit instrument to execute the king's measures, was appointed Lord Lieutenant. †

IN March, 1686, twelve roman catholic merchants were made free of the council of Limerick, Henry Turner the recorder, becoming a roman catholic prevailed on the Lord Lieutenant, that George Roche, the protestant mayor, should be deposed, and Robert Hannan appointed in his room. Mr. Roche kept the

† Leland, vol. 3. p. 405.

* See Appendix, No. 1.

† Clarendon's Letters, vol. 2.

sword of state until the year following, but Sir Stephen Rice, one of the barons of the exchequer compelled him to admit Hannan. * In the next year 1687, on St. Francis's day, the Franciscans, countenanced by the governor, possessed themselves of their church in the abbey, which they had formerly rented from Mr. Pery's family†.

KING James sailed from Brest the seventh of March 1688, and landed at Kinsale the twelfth of said month; he had in his train one hundred French officers, and about one thousand two hundred of his own subjects. On his landing he created Tyrconnell a duke, and soon after made his public entry into Dublin. He established a mint in Dublin and Limerick, but his coin was not of the purest metal, old cannon, bells and household utensils were brought to the mint, and from every pound weight, worth four pence, pieces were coined to the amount of five pounds nominal value‡. This money was made current in all payments by proclamation; his army was paid with it; old debts of one thousand pounds were discharged with pieces of this metal, of the intrinsic value of thirty shillings. §

C H A P.

• White's M. S. ¶ *Ibid.*

‡ Simon on Irish Coins.—§ Leland, vol. 3. p. 541.

C H A P. V.

From the landing of KING WILLIAM in Ireland,
to the Capitulation of Limerick.

WHILE James was in Dublin, repealing the acts of settlement, and rendering himself obnoxious to a great part of his subjects; William, who had been proclaimed King in England, determined to drive James out of Ireland, and to take the field against him. He landed at Carrickfergus on the fourteenth of June 1690, with thirty six thousand men, but, distrusting English soldiers to fight against one who had been lately their King, he took care that more than half his army should consist of foreigners. He had ten thousand Danes, seven thousand Dutch and two thousand French protestants. † After King William had defeated the Irish at the river Boyne, and nearly determined the contest for the crown, James posted to Dublin, where he assembled the magistrates, he told them that in England his army had deserted him; in Ireland they had fled in the hour of danger, nor could be persuaded to rally, that he and they must therefore shift for themselves. The Irish officers were provoked at any reflection on their national character, they retorted on James, and even upbraided him with cowardice; he retired precipitately to Waterford,

† Dalrymple's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 474.

62. THE HISTORY OF

ford, and embarked for France; † and the remains of his army retreated to Limerick, with the Duke of Berwick, Boiselaeu, a French General, and Colonel Sarsfield. *

Boiseleau undertook the defence of Limerick, and had under his command fourteen regiments of foot, and five of cavalry, besides an army in Connaught ready to assist him. The Englishtown stands on an island three miles in circumference, which is surrounded by the river Shannon. It was fortified with strong walls, bastions and ramparts, defended by a castle and citadel. It was deemed hazardous to attempt it on one side only; but William expecting the French would retreat, and the Irish of consequence surrender, resolved on the enterprize, though the season was advanced and his army reduced to twenty thousand. At present he had only a field train, but his artillery, consisting of six twenty four pounders, and two eighteen pounders, was on the road from Dublin, escorted by two troops of Colonel Villiers' horse. On the seventh of August 1690, he proceeded to Cahircorliss, where he was joined by General Douglas, after making an unsuccessful attempt on Athlone. Two days after Mr. Robert Franklin arrived with advice, that Mr. Webson, Lieutenant Croker, his son and

nine

† James II. studied as far as he possibly could to render his power absolute as that of the grand Monarque, in which he was assisted by his chief baron Rice, and his attorney general Nagle. They carried every thing with a high hand, but their efforts to oppress our laws and liberties, proved fatal to his cause. Dr. Digby, Bishop of Limerick, by the King's orders, waited often on him, and represented many hardships, which the clergy laboured under, but James was little inclined to redress them. See King's State of Ireland, page 108.

* Leland's History of Ireland, vol. 3 p. 578.

nine more had possessed themselves of several castles against the tapparees, that the Irish had driven every one from the county Clare side of Limerick; that they had demolished Brien's bridge, and had posted three regiments at Killaloe and Annabeg. The same day Captain Oliver presented a petition on behalf of the protestants of the county Limerick, desiring protection for their roman catholic neighbours, which was granted *. On the ninth, William decamped with his whole army, and marched towards the town, one thousand foot and two hundred horse leading the van, through grounds intersected with hedges and ditches, the Irish retreating as the pioneers levelled them. Lord Drogheda and Colonel Erle led the foot and after fighting the Irish two hours, forced them to retire under the walls of the town, taking two advantageous posts, called Iteton's fort, and the old chapel. The army encamped this evening at Singland. Next day four field pieces were planted at gallows green, to play on the town, and the King sent in a summons to surrender. Many in the town were for capitulating, but Boisfeau, with the Duke of Berwick, and Colonel Sarsfield opposed it violently, saying there was an insurrection in England; that the Dauphin had landed there with a large army. The trumpeter was therefore dismissed with the Governor's answer; "that he was surprised at the summons, and thought the best way to gain the Prince of Orange's good opinion, was to defend the place for his master King James." † On the tenth a French gunner

* Harris's life of King William, page 284.

† Harris's life of King William, page 285.

gunner deserted into town, and informed them of the artillery coming from Dublin, by Clonmell, and also where the king's tent stood, on which the cannon played incessantly on it, until he was prevailed on to quit it. General Ginkle was ordered out with five thousand horse and foot, to effect a pass over the Shannon, near St. THOMAS's Island, which was strongly fortified, but the Irish fled in the night, and he passed over on a bridge of pontoons. Marching through Park, his army was flanked by some cannon erected at the priory, now Sir Harry's mall. *

ON Monday the eleventh, six twelve pounders were planted at Gallows green, which did considerable damage to the houses in town. This day Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Bevan, crossed the Shannon at the hazard of their lives and informed the King, that Colonel Sarsfield had passed the Shannon at Killaloe, with five hundred horse, and designed something extraordinary. The King did not entirely credit this intelligence, however he ordered Sir John Lanier, with five hundred horse to meet the artillery. They did not set out until two in the morning; on their march they saw a great light in the air, and heard a rumbling noise, which they justly considered to be the blowing up of the artillery. The party being near their own camp, suspected no danger, but encamped near the ruinous castle of Ballyneddy, † and went to rest, without taking any precaution for their safety, or drawing the cannon into the castle. Sarsfield lay

* Story's Wars of Ireland, p. 130.

† This castle now belongs to Mr. Thomas Dwyer, and joins Mr. Hiffernan's ground at Dirk.

lay concealed all day in the mountains, and at night was brought by guides to the very spot. He cut most of the party to pieces, with some waggoners and country people, bound with provisions to the camp. After the convoy was totally dispersed, he drew together the carriages, guns, &c. and having filled the latter with powder, he fixed their mouths in the ground to burst them, and the whole was blown up, with an astonishing explosion.

“ But what is he! who, by the midnight
“ gloom!

“ Thro’ yonder camp his fearless passage
“ bends?

“ Sudden terrific fires the skies illume,
“ And the loud burst th’ affrighted welkin
“ rends!

“ Fir’d is the magazine, these sulphur’d
“ stores,

“ Destin’d to waste IERNE’s fruitful land!

“ Burst the rude guns that menac’d her fair
“ towers,

“ And all by Sarsfield’s unassisted hand!”*

EVERY thing was reduced to ashes, when Sir John Lanier arrived in sight of Sarsfield’s troops, he endeavoured to intercept their retreat over the Shannon, but Sarsfield knew the country, and returned to Limerick in triumph. † The day after this disaster, Brigadier Stuart was sent to take Castle Connell; this was a strong fortress, and would have given the English much trouble to reduce it, if the

K

Governor

* Hayes’s Works, page 4.

† Harris’s Life of K. William, page 286.

Governor Captain Barnwall, who had one hundred and twenty-six men under his command, had defended it properly. But he immediately surrendered at discretion, and with his garrison were brought prisoners to the camp.

The news of the artillery being destroyed was received in the English camp with clamour and murmuring. It was imputed to the neglect of Lord Portland and Count Solmes the general officers, and to the secret disaffection of Lanier, who had formerly been a favourite of King James. This accident interrupted William's operations for a week; but having received some cannon from Waterford, he renewed them with vigour, and was frequently exposed to danger. The besieged encouraged by Sarsfield's success and animated by their officers, defended themselves bravely, like men whose fate was to be determined by one final effort. The assault and defence were maintained with equal bravery, when on the twenty seventh of August a breach was made by the miners, near John's-gate, twelve yards in length, and the King ordered the counterscarp, and two towers on each side the breach to be assaulted. Five hundred grenadiers in the farthest angle of the trenches leaped over, ran towards the counterscarp, were furiously opposed, but in the midst of a most tremendous fire, dislodged the Irish, and pursuing to the very breach, many of them got into the town. The regiments ordered to support them, stopped at the counterscarp, and they whose ardour hurried them on, were all killed or wounded. The Irish rallied, returned to the breach, and defended it in a rage of valour

lour. Even the women mingled with the men, advanced in front, defied the besiegers and assailed them with stones. * For three hours, a perpetual fire of great and small arms was maintained on each side. The Brandenburgh regiment seized the black battery, but the powder catching fire, most of them were blown into the air. The breach was still obstinately defended; where the walls were entire, the besiegers wasted their fire to no purpose, they had no scaling ladders, and were exposed to all the fury of the besieged. The English had five hundred men killed and one thousand one hundred wounded in this attack. †

Next morning King William sent a drummer into town, to demand a truce for burying the dead, which was refused. The English army, still undismayed, were impatient for another attack, but their ammunition was low, and the season rainy, which determined William to raise the siege, which was accordingly done on the thirtieth, after losing above one thousand men in different assaults on the town. He offered the Irish very advantageous terms, which Tyrconnell was willing to accept, but the French General refused them, because he knew it was James's interest to keep the English forces in Ireland, lest they should strengthen the allies in Flanders. This terminated the period of William's personal enterprizes in Ireland. Leaving the command of his forces to Count Solmes, and General Ginkle, and the civil government to Lord Sidney, and Thomas Coningsby, he

K 2

proceeded

* Leland, vol. 3. page 582.

† Harris's Life of King William, page 282.

proceeded to Waterford, with Prince George, the Duke of Ormond and other attendants, and embarked at Duncannon fort for England. * In September Lord Lisburn with four hundred foot, five hundred horse, and four field pieces were detached to take Kilmallock, in which was a garrison of two hundred men, who surrendered on the first summons, and marched out with their arms and baggage. Kinsale and Galway also surrendered, and both garrisons marched to Limerick. This city was now full of troops, expecting to be vigorously attacked next Summer. Monsieur St. Ruth arrived here from France, with a large sum of money, and fresh assurances of speedy succours. The military carried matters with a very high hand, compelling every inhabitant without distinction to work on the fortifications. They had a plentiful market, beef at seven shillings the quarter, a good sheep for half a crown, and other things in proportion.

TYRCONNELL returned from France to Limerick, about the fourteenth of January 1691, with three frigates, and nine vessels laden with wine, clothing, arms and ammunition. † He was accompanied by Sir Richard Nagle, and Sir Stephen Rice, the latter of whom was made free of the council of Limerick. Between these civil governors, and the Irish and French Generals, there was little harmony; Tyrconnell wanting to save his country from ruin, and make the best terms for his countrymen, while the French endeavoured to protract the war, still expecting that James's affairs might take a favorable

* Dalrymple's memoirs, vol. 1. p. 503.

† London Gazette, No. 2639.

favorable turn: The intrigues of a French faction, and the unsettled state of his country, had such a powerful effect on Tyrconnell, he died in Limerick on the fourteenth of August, and was buried in the Cathedral church. Captain O'Hagan who deserted to General Ginkle the same day, informed him that Tyrconnell died by poison administered in a cup of ratifa, because he would not comply with the prevailing faction in the city. † The town was at this time a scene of contention, discord and suspicion. The French and Irish parties, the moderate and the violent, all contended with an acrimony encreased by their misfortunes. Sarsfield was brave, violent and enterprising; he crossed the Shannon with all the forces he could collect, amounting to seven thousand men, and spoke with confidence, of meeting Ginkle in the field. The French generals expected succours from France and declared for war. Some of the Irish officers had entered into a correspondence with the English, solicitous to secure their own interests; others possessed of more generous sentiments, declined any composition except it included all their countrymen. Nor were the English less divided, some of them condemned all overtures, while others were for terminating the war on any terms. *

AFTER the famous battle of Aughrim, (July 12th, 1691) the Irish retreated to Limerick. This city was always their last resource, their forlorn hope; the brave defence of the garrison last year, gave them hopes it was still impregnable;

† Story's History, page 187. Sir John Dalrymple says that Tyrconnell lamented with his last breath, the miseries he had brought on his country.

* Leland's History, vol. 3. p. 610.

nable; and although General Lauzun reported in France, he would take it with roasted apples, we find it withstood an army of twenty thousand men, commanded by K. William in person. The memory of the last siege made a deep impression on General Ginkel; he strengthened his army by withdrawing every garrison that could be spared, and Mr. Justice Cox sent him one thousand militia from the county of Cork, most of which were stationed at Killaloe. He proceeded gradually and cautiously, enlarging the time limited by a former proclamation for the submission of the Irish, promising pardon and protection, favour and encouragement to all those who by a timely submission, should contribute to save the effusion of blood. On the fourteenth of August Ginkel encamped at Cahircorish; early next morning one thousand five hundred horse, commanded by General Ruyigny, and one thousand foot, by the Prince of Hesse, with six field pieces, were ordered to march towards Limerick. The general and chief officers also went to Singland, where the army encamped last year, and found the Irish had repaired Ireton's fort, had built another at Pennywell, and partly finished a line of communication.* The Irish seemed determined to try their fortune outside the walls, but after a short resistance, they abandoned all their outworks, and retired into the town. Every precaution was now taken to guard the passes on the Shannon, to confine the garrison to the county Clare for subsistence. On the seventeenth Sir William King, who had been Governor of Limerick,

but

L I M E R I C K.

but a prisoner in the city some time past, came to the camp, and was very serviceable to the general, during the siege.

At this time the Irish had strong garrisons at Newcastle and Gortnetubber, in the west of the county Limerick, which rendered the communication by land from the camp to the county of Kerry dangerous. From thence they issued on every side, plundered the country, and burned Ballingarry and Brugy. Captain John Odell was posted at Athlacka, for the defence of those parts, with a party of militia dragoons, but he had not sufficient military skill for a frontier so much exposed; he was defeated and most of his party cut off, by means of an ambuscade laid by the Irish. †

On the twenty second, the General sent orders to Captain Cole, who had a fleet of ships in the Shannon, to sail up the river. This fleet was of the utmost service in preventing supplies being thrown into the garrison from Clare and Kerry; they took a French pink, having on board several passengers, St. Ruth's equipage, four of his servants, and the horse he rode at the battle of Aughrim. They destroyed all the boats and small vessels on the river; fired into the Horse camp, which Sarsfield had near Cratloe, on the banks of the river, § and did considerable mischief. This day the whole army marched towards the town, with an advanced party of nine hundred horse, one thousand foot, two hundred grenadiers from each line, four field pieces, and twenty five pioneers to each piece. Mackay's and Nassau's regiments took

† Harry's Life of King William, page 339.

§ Story's History, page 1,1.

Ireton's and Cromwell's forts, and changed the names to their own. A spy was sent into town to disperse the general's proclamation, which he effected undiscovered, and some innocent persons were seized on suspicion of having done it. This evening all the train of artillery arrived, with a great number of Bombs, eight hundred barrels of gun powder, six chests of money, and a number of wool packs arrived from Cork and Clonmell, so that nothing was wanting to carry on the siege successfully.

ON the 27th, seven hundred horse marched to Castle Connell, where there was a garrison of two hundred and fifty men, who surrendered after a siege of two days. General Scravemore also marched to Carrigogunnell, and the garrison surrendered; the following month these two castles were dismantled and blown up. † On the thirtieth, orders were given to fit up six hundred bombs, and one thousand hand grenades. Before next morning above one hundred bombs were thrown into the town; the houses were in flames, and numbers of the distracted inhabitants took their bed cloaths, and fled to the King's island, where they formed a kind of a camp. The batteries played incessantly on the town for several days, and had dreadful success on the houses; on the evening of the ninth of September, the besieged made a sally, in which they lost a number

† Harris's Life of K. William, page 339. It is worthy of remark here that Dr. Story, who was Dean of Limerick, and who wrote a history of the war in Ireland; got one hundred and sixty pounds for his expence in buying powder &c. to blow up Castle Connell and Carrigogunnell castles, which are now piles of venerable ruins.

number of men. On the tenth a breach forty yards wide, was made in the town wall near Ball's bridge, and it was a long time debated whether a storm should take place, which was judged too hazardous, until the garrison should be more humbled by famine and sickness. This evening a pinnace and twelve men, were ordered to attend Francis Burton, Esq; who made several excursions to the county Clare. He prevailed on the garrison of Clare castle, to surrender it to the English, but this was neglected, until the capitulation of Limerick.

ON the thirteenth the besieged placed a great gun, and one of their best gunners on St, Mary's Steeple, who killed many of the English; the besiegers having laid all the store houses near the walls in ruins, directed their fire chiefly to the cathedral church and steeple. They killed the gunner who had been planted there, but Story remarks, that Ginkle ordered the cannonading to cease, thinking it a pity to demolish the steeple, the chief ornament of the city. On the fifteenth Lord Lisburne, a gallant young soldier, being on duty with his regiment at Pennywell, was killed by a shot from one of the batteries. †

GINKLE now saw the only effectual means of reducing the town, was to invest it on the county Clare side, and thus cut off the garrison from all intercourse with the country, by commanding Thomond bridge. It was resolved to make a bold effort to gain that side of the river. To conceal the design, Ginkle gave such orders as indicated an intention to raise the siege. The besieged saw his batteries dis-

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† Story's History, page 135.

14 THE HISTORY OF

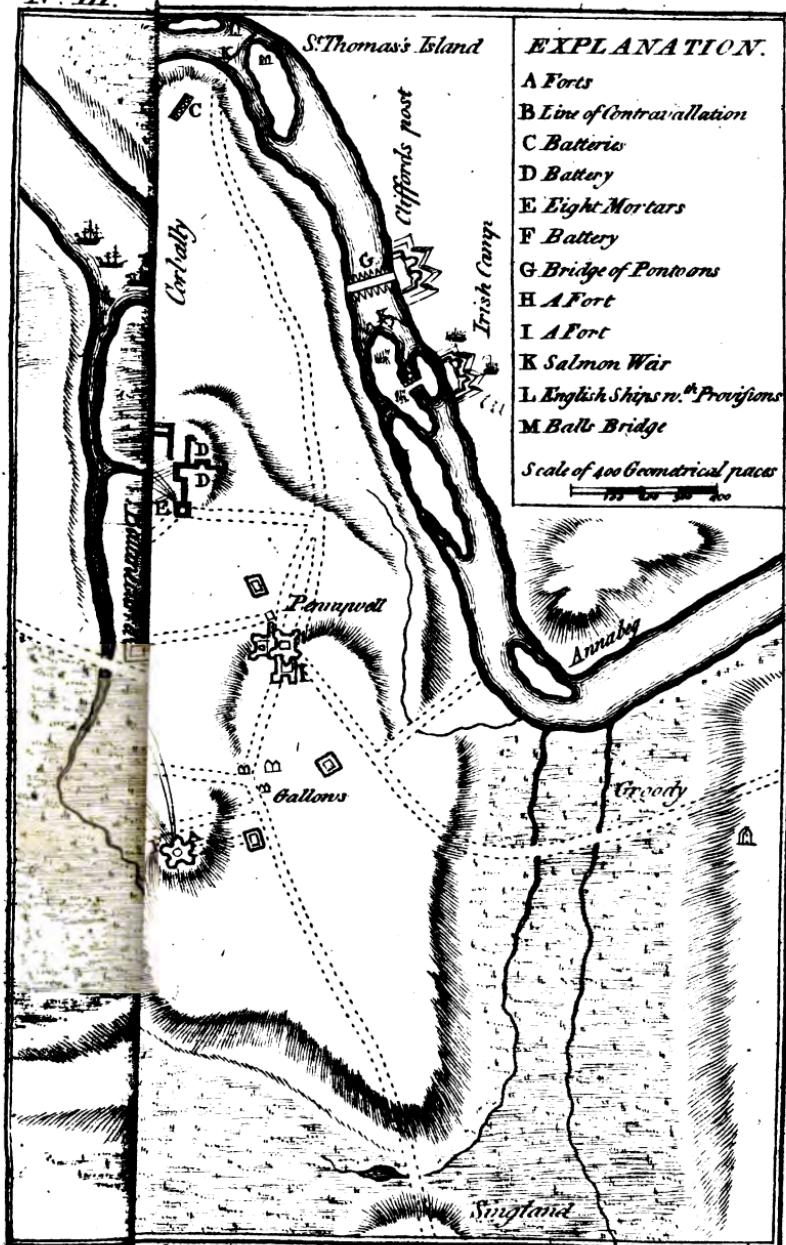
mounted with shouts of joy, and lulled as they were in perfect security, never suspected any danger, until a bridge was compleated in a dark night. The evening of the fifteenth, four hundred grenadiers were ordered to parade at the head of Kirk's regiment, being joined by six hundred workmen, with the pontoons, empty oaks &c. supported by five regiments of foot, commanded by general Talmash, and a body of horse, under general Sgravenmore, with a train of six field pieces. At nine o'clock, they marched to Corbally, and at twelve began to lay the bridge of pontoons opposite Alan-court. The bridge was finished early next morning, when Colonel Mathews' dragoons began to pass over. Four regiments of Irish dragoons, commanded by Brigadier Clifford were posted here, but their horses were all at grass, not expecting an enemy. Clifford was of the moderate party, who were inclined to put an end to the war, and though his men were eager to fight on foot, he gave the English little opposition. ¶

The Irish now fled in confusion towards Thomondgate; in order to impede the progress of Ginkle, they attempted to pull down Quinpoole bridge, but they were dispersed by two field pieces. The general ordered his men to proceed to the horse camp, where they found plenty of brandy, beef &c. which the Irish in their flight had not time to destroy. A party of grenadiers found three hundred dragoon faddles and other accoutrements, which were ordered

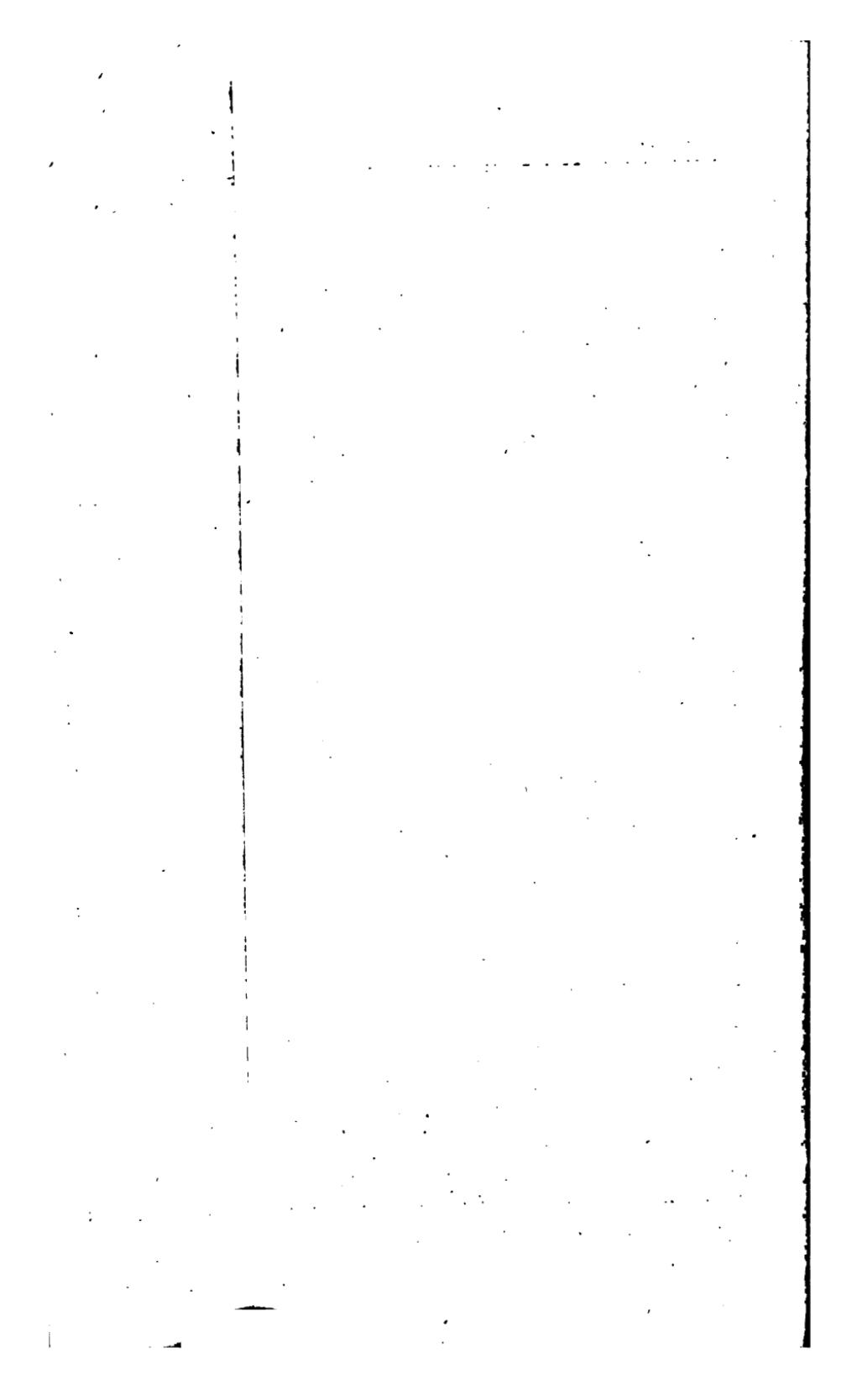
¶ It was reported that Colonel Henry Luttrell commanded at this post, and betrayed it to the enemy, but this is fully refuted by the Earl of Wexmouth's letter; See Appendix, No. 7.

No III.

erick 1786.



General Ginkle?



ordered to be burned. General Sheldon and Lord Westmeath who commanded three thousand Irish horse, went off towards Sixmilebridge.* Two squadrons of horse were also drawn up at Villadora, within half a mile of the town, to secure King James's, Lord Justices, the records and money, with several of the principal ladies, all which might have been made an easy prize, if the English had pursued their good fortune, but Ginkle still dreaded an ambuscade, and proceeded with great caution. The Irish had a small garrison in a fort on St. Thomas's island, which now submitted with the loss of two brass field pieces; an ensign and twenty men who were placed in the castle near the Salmon weir, were also made prisoners.

NOTWITHSTANDING this success, it was debated whether the siege should be carried on, or converted into a blockade, such were the difficulties foreseen in reducing the town. Though the besiegers had made a lodgement on the county Clare side, and had secured their pontoons by a fort, yet the King's island was still possessed by the Irish; its ground low and marshy, the season far advanced, and little hopes of success without securing this post. Ginkle, who held a secret correspondence with the besieged, was desirous to prevent the effusion of blood by gracious offers; he issued a declaration, promising the garrison and inhabitants, who should submit in eight days, pardon for all offences, and restitution of their estates. This declaration was counteracted by the French faction in town; Ginkle's counsels

* See Lord Westmeath's letter, Appendix, No. 7.

THE articles came from Ginkle himself, for he had orders to end the war on any conditions. † Sir Theobald Butler, with several other lawyers, who were in the town, endeavoured to embroil matters, by altering the articles, and it took some time to settle the capitulation, but with Lord Lucan's assistance, it was signed on the third of October, by Sir Charles Porter, and Thomas Coningsby, Esq; King William's, Lords Justices, and by the English generals. The military marched out with the honours of war, and had liberty of going abroad. The civil articles we have deemed necessary to give at large in our Appendix, No. 5, because they have often been the subject of dispute, and the tenure by which several estates in this kingdom are held. A few days after the capitulation was signed, a French fleet of eighteen ships of the line, with thirty thousand arms, one thousand men, two hundred officers, ammunition, and provisions, arrived in the Shannon, imbittering, by the sight of assistance, the reflection in the minds of the garrison, that by their mutual jealousies and impatience, it was now become uselefs. Ginkle was created Earl of Athlone, Ruvigney, and Lord Galway, but no notice was taken of Talmash or Mackay, because they were not foreigners. The Irish war was declared at an end, and now only at last, William became master of the three kingdoms, †

GENERAL Talmash marched into the Irish-town with five regiments, and took possession on the fourth of October. The Irish and French

† London Gazette, October 8. 1691.

† Dalrymples memoirs, vol. 1. p. 543.

French officers kept their men close in the English town: by taking over a number of the troops, they expected the better reception in France, but a regard for truth obliges us to confess, that many unjustifiable means were used to inveigle these brave fellows into the French service. They were torn from their wives and families, and when some of the unhappy women clung to the sides of the boats, to share the fate of their husbands, their fingers were cut off, and some of them perished in sight of their husbands. On the sixth, all the Irish were drawn up at Thomond-gate, and the Lords Justices who arrived from Dublin, went over to view them, and directed Adjutant General Withers to tell them the advantage of the English above the French service, whereupon Lord Iveagh's Ulster regiment, Colonel Wilson's, half of Lord Louth's and many others to the amount of three thousand men, got passes and subsistence to carry them home, or enlisted with the English. Sarsfield and Wauchop were active and successful in encouraging the men to go; the whole royal regiment, except seven, consisting of one thousand four hundred of the finest men in King James's service, declared for France. ¶ This and the confinement

¶ James had yet some towns remaining in Ireland, amongst others was Limerick, where he had above twelve thousand soldiers. The French King who was still resolved to support James, embarked three thousand troops for Limerick, nor did he stop here, for he sent over a large supply of all necessaries for the inhabitants, as well as soldiers. Forty transport ships sailed for Ireland, under the convoy of twelve men of war, containing all kind of succours, in men, arms, and all other requisites; engineers, gunners, bombardiers, and two hundred masons, saddles, bridles, and housings, for above twenty thousand horses, a great number of cannon, with their carriages,

confinement of an Irish Lieutenant Colonel, for refusing to go, exasperated Ginkle so much, he threatened to send back the hostages. "I am in your power," said Sarsfield; not so, replied Ginkle, "for you shall go into the town again, and do the worst you can." †

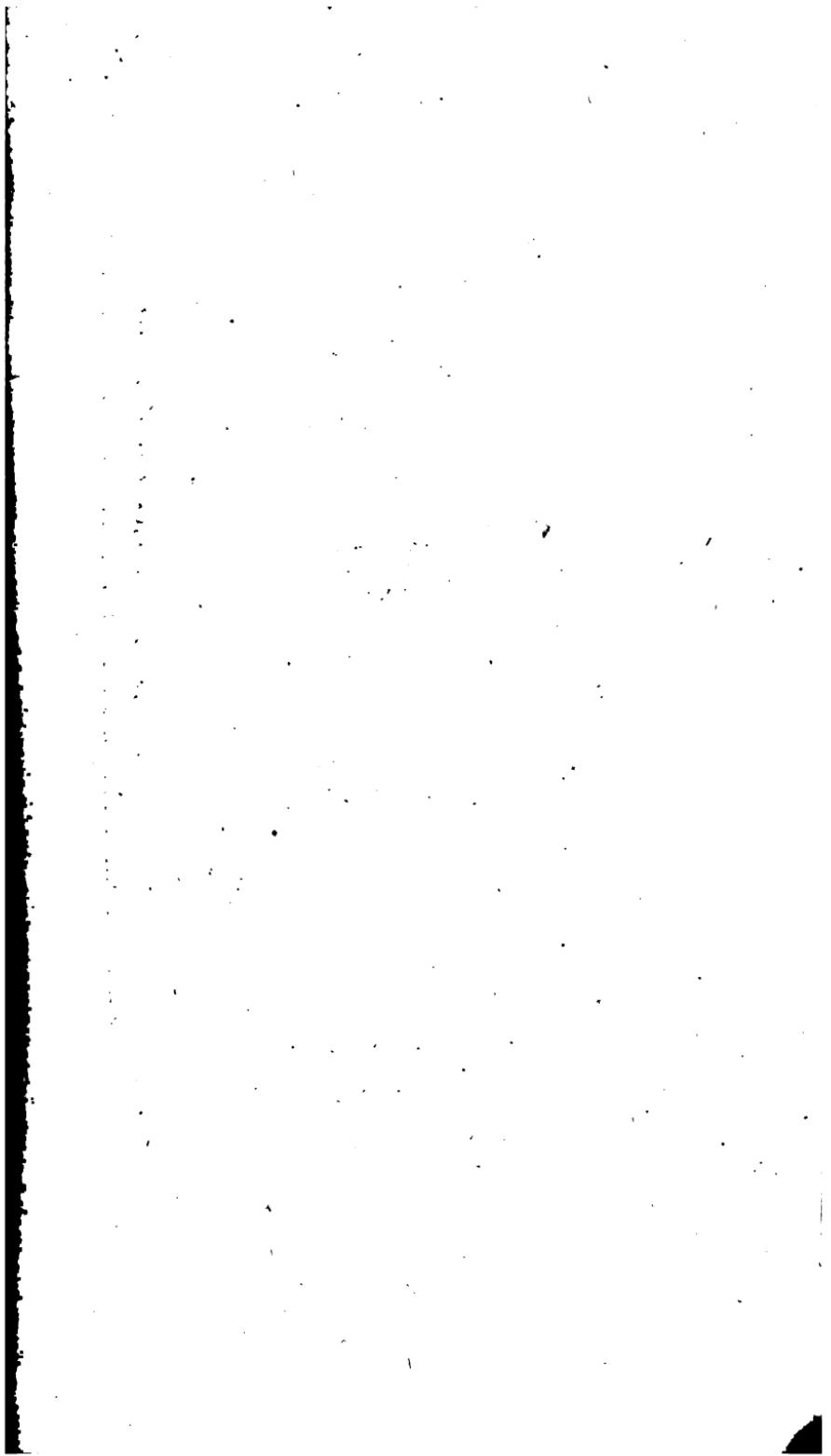
The Irish protestants complained loudly of the liberal concessions made by King William at this capitulation, but they were necessary to the King's immediate views and interests. He was just and merciful, as well as brave. He confirmed in England the words in capitals in the second article, which was omitted by mistake of the transcriber, ‡ and are not in Leland's copy. He knew the Irish had engaged in this war, not without some plausible and pardonable motives; that they fought for a King of their own religion, by whom they hoped to be restored to those advantages their ancestors and themselves had forfeited. They were obliged to take some decisive part; for should they oppose the revolution they were attainted by the English government; should they support it, they were at the mercy of the Irish parliament, convened by James, who was present to enforce his authority. §

To the honor of King William's memory,
the

riages; fusées, pistols and swords, sufficient to arm twenty six thousand men; provisions, cloaths and twenty six thousand pairs of shoes. Limerick was soon afterwards besieged; and as the place was strongly reinforced, the inhabitants expected the King would appear in their defence. James, however, not coming, the town surrendered. The French fleet returned to France, bringing over with them no less than twenty thousand Irish soldiers as well as other refugees. Voltaire's life of Lewis fourteenth, vol. 1. p. 202.

† Harris's life of King William, page 350.

‡ See Appendix No. 5. § Leland's History, vol. 3. p. 617.



N^o. IV.

Engraved for Perrars History of Limerick, 1786.



The Medal struck on the Reduction of LIMERICK, October, 1691.

the articles were preserved inviolate during his reign. The generous and disinterested principles which animated the brave defenders of Limerick, appear in their attention to the interests of the nation in general. All narrow, partial views were set aside ; they despised toil, danger, and death itself, when the object was to secure the blessings of civil and religious freedom. Derry and Limerick will ever grace the historic page, as rival companions and monuments of Irish bravery, generosity and integrity. †

To perpetuate the memory of the surrender of Limerick, a medal was struck, representing the bust of King William and Queen Mary, crowned with laurel, surrounded by their usual titles. On the reverse, fame sounding her trumpet, her wings spread, holding in her right hand a mural crown, and a palm branch, which she extends towards a bright light diffused from heaven. The city of Limerick is seen in the back ground, closely besieged, the bombs flying into it, and round the medal, this inscription, " Non hæc sine numine Divum ; " these things are due to propitious Heaven." On the exergue, " Limerica capta, Hibernia subacta, Octobris 1691. Limerick taken, and Ireland subdued, in October 1691." ‡

† Russel's Letters, page 122.

‡ See the annexed Print of this Medal.

C H A P. VI.

From the CAPITULATION of LIMERICK, to
the Year 1786.

THE scenes we have past, delineated in blood, and disfigured by civil commotions, cast a gloom over the benevolent mind. But the prospect brightens; and Limerick, where the Irish, the Danes, the English triumphed in their turns, arose with new lustre from her calamities. We are approaching to a more enlightened period, and whoever compares the past to our present peaceful state, must be filled with gratitude to the divine Author of all blessings. Sovereigns no longer think it their duty to harass their subjects, and depopulate their dominions, in order to propagate religious opinions. The legislature of Ireland has imbibed the divine spirit of toleration, and actuated by sound policy, has relaxed the penal laws. We may therefore anticipate the happy time, when the glorious light of religion and benevolence, will chase away every shadow of bigotry and persecution.

WHEN the Irish troops were embarked for France, † the inhabitants, who had fled to the county of Clare, returned to Limerick; but it presented a spectacle of desolation and misery. They had lost most of their effects during the war, and few of them now had houses to cover their heads; except some buildings like castles in the main street, the whole city was an heap of ruins. In all sieges the suburbs are immediately

† See Appendix, No. 6.

diately demolished, but the poor people, who found protection under the walls of Limerick, soon flocked there and built small houses, so that at present we see the city and suburbs extend full two miles, from the Mayor's stone on the county Clare side, to black boy turnpike on the county Limerick side.

THE old citizens and inhabitants proceeded by slow degrees to rebuild their houses. The most severe discipline was observed in the garrison for sixty years after the siege; the gates were locked every night and every Sunday; the town was environed with strong walls and seventeen gates; this discipline, and those walls preventing a free circulation of air, were not inviting to strangers, or men of landed property to settle here. House rent was dear, and not until those walls were humbled, and a plan formed for raising a new city, did Limerick increase much in population, or become conspicuous for improvement.

IT seems some restraints were laid on the Roman Catholics in Limerick, in the year 1703, as none could reside in the city, except they were registered; but this act was repealed in 1724. The party disputes of what were called Whigs and Tories, reached Limerick in the year 1715, and there were violent contests in electing and swearing the chief magistrate; in consequence of which George Sexton, the Mayor, was not sworn into office until the twenty fourth of October. Lieutenant general Thomas Pierse was governor of Limerick in the year 1726. He had various disputes with the common council and citizens; after a very contested election, he obtained the office of

M. 2. Mayor

Mayor, and was at once governor, representative in parliament, and Mayor of the city. His opponents protested against the legality of the election, and refused to deliver him the regalia, nor did he get them until the year following, when they were necessary to proclaim the accession of George II.

THE garrison of Limerick, until the commencement of the war in 1755, consisted of three regiments of infantry. Besides the castle guard, picket and main guard, another was mounted at John's-gate, and centinels were posted on all the batteries, walls &c. Since that time the narrow, impolitic system has been abandoned, of employing only English and Scots soldiers. Ireland has furnished thousands of brave men to fight the battles of the British empire, who before this time were a bulwark of strength, and a tower of defence to our natural enemies the French. ¶ Several regiments have been recruited and disciplined in Limerick, where the markets are well supplied, and provisions in general, cheaper than in any city in Ireland.

THE year 1759 was a memorable one, and ought to be long remembered by the inhabitants of Limerick, because freedom of trade, and a consequent spirit of toleration then began to spread over the kingdom. The mayor of Cork imprisoned a Roman catholic tradesman for refusing to pay quarterage, a tax imposed by every petty corporation since the revolution. The tradesman sued the mayor in the court of King's bench; he was fined for presuming

¶ See the Appendix, No. 6. where we have given a few Anecdotes of the Irish brigades.

suming to raise money contrary to law, and the suit cost him eight hundred pounds. This encouraged the tradesmen of Limerick to petition parliament, when a committee was appointed, of which Edmond Sexten Pery, Esq, was chairman. Barry Yelverton, Esq; now lord chief baron, distinguished himself in the cause of liberty; the matter was warmly debated in the house of commons, when this arbitrary and oppressive custom was abolished, whereby strangers and Roman catholicks, have free liberty to exercise their trades and occupations in all parts of the kingdom.

The gates as they stood in the year 1760, were

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Thomond gate, | 10 John's gate, |
| 2 Island gate, | 11 Mungret gate, |
| 3 Sally port, | 12 West water gate, |
| 4 Little island, | 13 Creagh gate, |
| 5 Abbey north-gate, | 14 Quay gate, |
| 6 Abbey south gate, | 15 Bow gate, |
| 7 Fish gate, | 16 New gate, |
| 8 Ball's bridge, | 17 The water gate of |
| 9 East water gate, | King John's castle. |

Not one of these gates is now standing, except No. 17. It is no wonder the inhabitants were rejoiced to see those relics of a barbarous age demolished. From thence they well knew the city would encrease in healthiness, and advance in improvement. In May 1757, a new road was made from Cash's lane outside Thomond gate, to the causeway leading to Parteen, which prevented passengers from going round by the Mayor's stone, at the time of high water. In the same year a road was made

made from East water gate to Pennywell road, which prevented passengers from going round by John's gate, at the time of high water. These were the two first considerable improvements made in Limerick,

THE town wall running from Ball's bridge to quay lane, was thrown down in the year 1760, and made room for a broad quay, called George's quay, on which the late Abraham Foord, John Creaghe, William Maunsell, Esqrs. and the late Mr. William Richardson built several good houses. This year an opening was made in the town wall, behind the new square near St. John's church; from whence a new road was made to the high road leading to Ballinecurra, commonly called Boher-buoil. ¶ Several other passages were made through the town walls this year, with the concurrence of government, who found that Limerick could no longer be considered as a fortress. The houses on the east side of Ball's bridge, were valued by a jury, pursuant to act of parliament, and thrown down in 1761; this was of great service to the city, for by an encroachment of the houses, the bridge was so narrow, two cars could not pass each other. The castle and guard house on Thomond bridge, were also removed this year. There was an inscription over the gate, importing, that without recurring to any other tax, but the gateage, this bridge was repaired, the castle and gate erected, and other necessary work done.

A VIOLENT

¶ There are now two good Inns and a Theatre on this road, which has been well occupied with buildings in the space of twenty years.

A VIOLENT contest arose in the year 1761, between the corporation, and a number of the freemen, the latter styling themselves independent free citizens. They raised a considerable sum of money, and succeeded so far, that a bill passed the house of commons of Ireland, tending to subvert the charter of the city, and to alter the mode of electing magistrates. But the members of the corporation defended their rights like men, who valued liberty without licentiousness, and the bill was rejected in England. Hugh Dillon Maffy, Esq; now Sir Hugh Dillon Maffy, bart. was returned to parliament, after a long contested election; but on the petition of Charles Smyth, Esq; the latter was declared duly elected. Dispassionate and good men have seen and lamented the direful effects of popular elections, as they not only destroy the public peace, but injure the morals of the people.

THE parliament granted two different sums this year, of which, and the former grants, we shall give a list, and the uses to which they were applied.

In	1755	—	—	8000
	1759	—	—	3500
	1760	—	—	3500
	1761	—	—	{ 4500 8000
				—
		Total	27500	

THE first of these was for the canal, most of which was expended in cutting through the hill of Park; the second was for carrying on the canal, the third for building a new bridge; the fourth

fourth for further improving the city and quay; the fifth for continuing the canal to Killaloe.

WEST water gate ‡ was thrown down in the year 1766, and the quay was continued to the new bridge. This formed an excellent situation for building, which in a short time was occupied by a row of good houses, built by Messrs George, Francis, John and William Russell, and Mr. Simon Vokes; now called the assembly mall, from the new assembly house being built there, a description of which will be found among the public buildings. And in 1767 the road was made from the new bridge to Newtown Pery.

In 1768, parliament found the progress of the canal did not answer the public expectation. They rightly judged the most likely means to have it speedily finished, would be to vest the future revenue of it in a private company. Accordingly a company of undertakers was incorporated by act of parliament in the eighth of George III. In August 1768, they subscribed ten thousand pounds, and had the advantage of all the sums formerly granted by parliament. Their expectations were sanguine, and the shares sold at that time, for one hundred and ten per cent. They were assured the work would be compleated to Killaloe in six years; unfortunately for the city of Limerick, they made a wrong calculation. Whether the failure arose from not pursuing a right line, or from a want of unanimity in the company, or a want of skilful engineers, has not been determined, but all the money has been expended, and

‡ See Part II. for a View of West water gate.

and the canal is not navigable to O'Brien's bridge. Ireland cannot in the least degree rival the neighbouring nations, until her collieries are explored, and her canals finished. Fire and water are the great support of manufactories; the inexpressible advantages to the kingdom in general, of water carriage and an inland communication, are beginning to operate on our legislature. The great success of the Dublin canal, now approaching the river Shannon, gives the citizens of Limerick hopes it will at last be compleated to this city.

THE Right Hon. Edmond Sexton Pery, the proprietor, marked out the streets of Newtown Pery, † in June 1769. Since that time it has advanced rapidly in improvement, and forms an avenue to the city, not to be excelled any where in the kingdom. Newtown Pery stands on the banks of the river Shannon, and has every desirable advantage of a good situation for building. The soil is gravelly and dry, the ground elevated, commanding a prospect grand and beautiful. On the east a view of Limerick, terminated by the County Tipperary mountains; on the west, an extensive prospect of the river and shipping, county Clare &c. on the north, King John's castle and Thomond bridge; on the south an unbounded view of the county Limerick. Here the Rev. Deane Hoare, Lancelot Hill, John Dowdall Hammond, John Westropp, esqrs. Mr. Christopher Meade, and Mr. William Hog, have built a number of excellent houses with suitable

N offices.

† This place was called South Priors land, and belonged to one of the religious houses in Limerick. They were suppressed in 1537, and the land was granted to Lord Pery's ancestor in 1543.

offices. But this part of Limerick is peculiarly indebted to the enterprizing spirit, and perseverance of Mr. Patrick Arthur, merchant, & who has built a spacious and useful quay at his sole expence, and is proceeding rapidly in erecting an elegant and uniform range of houses on said quay, near the new custom house, on part of the corporation estate. This spot was formerly an useless waste, but now with great propriety called Arthur's Quay.

In the space of eighteen years we have seen all these buildings erected at Newtown Pery, on the Assembly-mall, the Arches, Arthur's quay, and Mr. Thomas Mark's buildings at the new bridge. But these are not the only parts of Limerick, which have been improved within these few years. Sir Henry Hartstonge made an embankment at Sluice island in the year 1775, at great expence, and built several good houses on the mall which now bears his name. This spot is still capable of great improvement, and being situated in the county of Limerick, is free from taxes. It may be justly stiled the RUS IN URBE, for it is convenient to every part of the city, and has all the advantages of a country situation, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect of the counties of Limerick, Clare and Tipperary. The Rev. Mr. Jaques Ingram has also much improved the north end of the English-town. He has built a number of good houses quite uniform,

§ This gentleman's family has been long settled in Limerick; on looking over the list of chief magistrates, we find thirty three of the Creaghs, twenty five of the Whites, twenty five of the Comys, twenty four of the Roches, twenty one the Stritches, and forty six of the Arthurs, mayors of Limerick.

uniform, in Dominick street, an elevated and healthy situation.

CHARLES SMYTH, esq; eldest son to the bishop of Limerick, had represented the city in parliament forty five years; at the general election in 1776, he declared his intention of retiring from the fatigue of public business, and the Right Hon. Edmond Sexton Pery, and Thomas Smyth, esq; eldest son to the late member, were unanimously returned to parliament by the citizens of Limerick. At the conclusion of this year, there was a revolution in the corporation, when the direction of the common council fell into the hands of Thomas Smyth, esq. He was elected chamberlain, and no man ever managed the public money with more economy. The corporation was rescued from a state, which reflected no credit on the city. Their bonds which had formerly sold at sixty per cent, arose to par; their debts were punctually discharged, and they have become as respectable, as any incorporated body in the kingdom. It had been usual for the mayor to give frequent entertainments, at the assizes, at the quarter sessions, and at other times; for which he had a salary from seven to nine hundred pounds. Happily for the city, and for the common council, whose constitutions were not improved by this intemperate mode of living, the custom has been totally laid aside, and the mayor's salary limited to three hundred and sixty five pounds per ann. By this most laudable retrenchment, and other sayings, Mr. Smyth, after paying the widows, and others their salaries, built the Exchange, which is an ornament to the city. He formed a de-

sign to sell the old mansion house, and to build a new mayoralty house, suitable to the city of Limerick, he also had an estimate made of the sum necessary to widen and repair Thomond bridge. He was determined, when the corporation finances would admit of it, to decorate this ancient bridge, which it is hoped will soon be accomplished, as it will, with the addition of a few lamps, be a considerable ornament to the city. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Smyth died, before he saw the completion of his plan. †

WHILE other cities are frequently disturbed by party disputes, Limerick enjoys peace and tranquility. The city stands in a healthy situation, the markets cheap and well supplied; it is therefore no wonder, that men of landed property, every day find it their interest to let their lands, and come to reside in Limerick, where they can be accommodated with good houses, and where their children can be well educated. The inhabitants of Limerick are prudent; they are not fond of encouraging taverns or gaming houses, yet they are eminently possessed of politeness, and suavity of manners.

† Mr. Smyth died at Bourdeaux in France, on the 15th of January 1785. Possessed of an excellent heart and amiable manners, he exercised his power without austerity, and Limerick never enjoyed more peace and happiness, than during the few years he represented it in parliament. As a senator, his integrity was inflexible, and neither his father or himself accepted any favor from government. He was twice mayor of Limerick, an honest, active magistrate, a terror to evil doers, indefatigable in the discharge of his duty, and alive to all the fine feelings of humanity and benevolence. But we must not enlarge on a character, which is impressed on the minds of so many living persons. His brother John Prendergast Smyth, esq; was unanimously returned to parliament in his room, on the 24th of February 1785.

ners. The men are social and hospitable; the women fair, amiable and accomplished; but least the Editor should be charged with partiality to the place that gave him birth, he finds it necessary to give an extract from the philosophical survey of the south of Ireland, the Author of which is Dr. Campbell, * one of the dignitaries of the diocese of Clogher.

" As you approach Limerick, the grounds grow rich, and exquisitely beautiful. Several thorn hedges, and some plantations of forest trees, were a greater luxury to my eye, than any other part of Munster. Within a century, Limerick was reckoned the second city in Ireland. At present it has lost its rank, not because it thrives less, but because Cork thrives more; for it is in so flourishing a state, it has taken the lead of Galway and Waterford."

" BOATE, who wrote about an hundred years since, arranges the cities of Ireland in the following order; Dublin, Galway, Waterford, Cork, Londonderry. But how greatly must this order be now deranged, when it is universally believed that the third town, in trade and consequence, is Belfast. In extent also it comes next to Cork, for it has 5295 houses, Limerick but 3859, † and Waterford 2628."

" LIMERICK is composed of the Irish and English town; the latter stands on the King's island, formed by the river Shannon, which divides

* Philosophical Survey, page 214.

† Since the publication of the Philosophical Survey in 1778, Limerick has increased to above four thousand houses. The flourishing state of the linen manufacture has enlarged Belfast very much, but it is not more populous than Limerick.

divides itself half a mile above the city,* Both towns in their ancient state, consisted of one long, wide street, intersected at right angles by several narrow lanes. The narrowness of these, must, I suppose, be attributed to its being an old fortress; and that it was a strong one, the repulse which King William met with there in the year 1690, and the honourable capitulation it made the year following, incline me to believe."

"But it is a place fortified by nature; for without the annoyance of circumjacent hills, it is built on an island, encircled by a strong barrier, the arms of the Shannon. It is now happily dismantled, and scarce a trace of its old walls and seventeen gates are to be seen. The substitution of spacious quays and commodious houses, in place of lofty battlements and massive bastions, has given it a thorough and healthy ventilation. Limerick, like London, was formerly and frequently visited by the plague, but the effect has been removed by the removal of the cause."

"I can easily believe that the women here deserve their celebrated character for beauty; for I have seen great numbers of fine faces in the public walks. In general, the common people also, are of a very comely personage. A few years ago the city stood on sixty acres of ground; now it covers one hundred. The ships belonging to this port have increased, and the duties paid into the custom house, have been augmented from sixteen to forty thousand pounds. By cutting canals opposite the shallows

* Some people imagine this branch of the Shannon is an artificial one, of which it has no mark whatever, and is certainly a natural branch.

lows and rocks in the river, it will be rendered navigable to Carrick, in the county of Leitrim, a space of an hundred miles, which will open a conveyance for grain, timber, iron, coals, &c. and must at length turn the channel of trade in those parts to Limerick."

" This navigation of near two hundred English miles in length, by communicating with that leading from Dublin, through the bog of Allen, must in time, make Limerick one of the most considerable places for importation in the kingdom. Such large tracts of country on both sides the river, cannot fail of creating a large demand. The same cause may operate on the exports, by rendering so easy the conveyance of beef, butter, hides, tallow, grain, &c. to the sea port."

" The old Milesian manners prevail more here, than in any place I have yet visited. At night, as you pass along, you may hear musick in every ale-house, and from the number of back-gammon tables, † to be seen at the coffee houses, one may conjecture what are the amusements of these good citizens. Colonel Parr, commander of the garrison here, a very accomplished gentleman, remarked to me, that he spent a considerable time in Spain, and that he observed many customs in Limerick, which reminds him of Spain, more than any other place."

" This country furnishes as many instances of longevity as any other. Near Glin is now living (1778) one Kelly, aged 120, who is said to

† The soul is harmonized by music, and to the honor of the inhabitants, of Limerick, they are fond of it; but if Doctor Campbell was now to visit Limerick, he would find very few backgammon tables in the coffee houses.

to be so upright and strong in his limbs, as to walk several miles every day. They mention a woman much older at Shanagolden, whose eyesight is so good, she employs herself in knitting; and of an habit so lively, that she lately danced at the wedding of one of her grand children." †

THE river Shannon is navigable for vessels of five hundred tons burthen, from the quay of Limerick to the sea, which measures sixty miles. The navigation of the river is perfectly easy to those acquainted with it. On the seventeenth of December 1745, the ship John Adrian of Rotterdam, sailed from thence with a cargo of iron, &c. and arrived at the quay of Limerick, on the twenty eighth of the same month. On the ninth of January, she parted the quay, laden with beef and butter, and arrived at Rotterdam on the eighteenth of the same month. She completed both voyages in thirty days, before the post could carry an account to Rotterdam, of her arrival in Limerick. § The

pool

† There have been many instances of healthy old age in the city and county of Limerick. Mr. David Laey died in Limerick, in the year 1760, aged one hundred and twelve, and never was acquainted with sickness. In February 1777, Connor O'Brien died in Limerick, aged 105. In April, 1779, Margaret Doyle died at Fedamore, aged 110. John Garter died near Limerick in December 1785, aged 106, and had an excellent memory to the last day of his life. In the same month Mrs. Susannah Wilton, died at the Lord Bishop's at Newtown Pery, aged 106, and retained her faculties to the last. Mrs. Arthur, mother to Mr. Joseph Arthur, is now living in this city, where she was born; Mrs. Arthur is in the hundred and eighth year of her age, and enjoys all her senses in perfection.

§ History of Limerick first Edition, page 63. There are however some rocks near the pool, on which several vessels have lately been damaged, but exertions will be made by the merchants of Limerick, to have them immediately removed.

pool where vessels anchor, is an English mile from the city, and the prospect from thence is deservedly admired by foreigners, when failing up to the town. On one side Newtown Pery, with the Bishop's and Sir Henry Hartstonge's gardens hanging over the river; on the other a number of villas belonging to the citizens; and in front a full view of the city.

DOUBTLESS there are many persons, to whom this chapter may appear unentertaining; to the inhabitants of the city in particular. But as this work is intended not only to bring to view the antiquities, but also to describe the present state of Limerick, so will it afford equal entertainment to the stranger, and therefore must not be omitted.

LIMERICK then is a large, populous, well built city, three miles in circumference, situated on the east side of the river Shannon, on the borders of the county of Limerick, one of the most fruitful, and best cultivated in Ireland. It is a city and county in itself, and sends two members to parliament. Has two weekly markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four yearly fairs, on Easter Tuesday; the fourth of July; the fourth of August; and the twelfth of December. There is a privilege annexed to the fair, held on the fourth of August, that during fifteen days, no person can be arrested in the city or liberties, on any process issuing out of the Tholsel court of Limerick. The number of its inhabitants has not been exactly ascertained, but according to the hearth money books there are four thousand three hundred houses, * and making a reasonable

O calculation

* Watson's Almanack makes the number of Houses in Limerick to be 5257, but it is erroneous.

calculation of ten persons to every house the number of inhabitants is forty three thousand. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here, to some extent, and the export of provisions is very considerable,

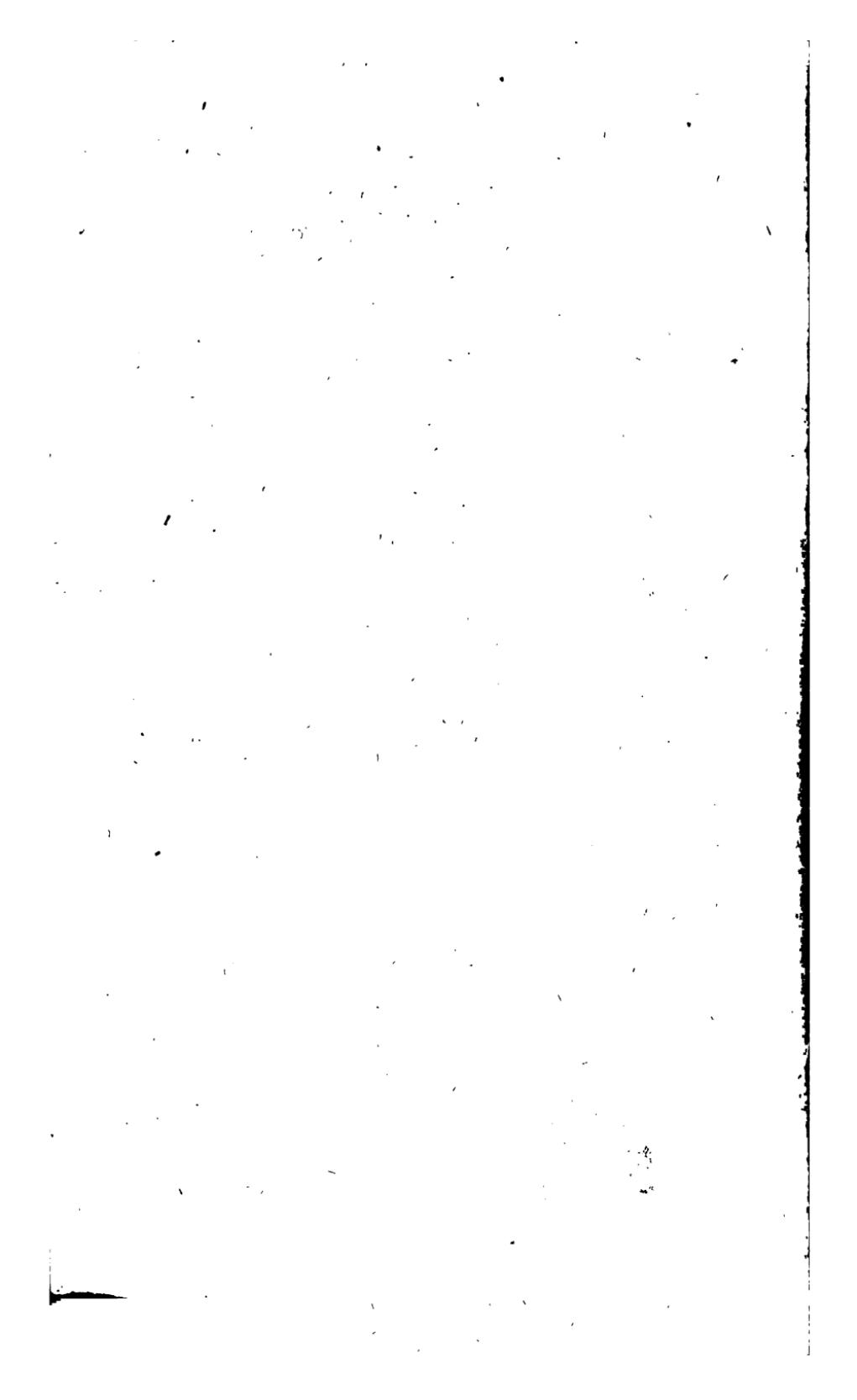
LIMERICK is the see of a bishop, to which Ardfert and Aghadoe, in the county of Kerry are united. It gives the title of viscount to the right hon. James Hamilton, who was created viscount Limerick, in the year 1719, and earl of Clanbrassil in the year 1756. It is governed by a mayor, sheriffs, recorder, aldermen, and burgesses, who compose the common council of the city. The burgesses serve the office of mayor, before they are elected aldermen, but in Dublin, and other cities, they are elected aldermen, before they come to be chief magistrates. There are six justices of peace appointed by charter, viz. the present mayor, the late mayor, the recorder, and three aldermen. There is also a military governor, and a town major on the establishment.* The garrison at present consists of a regiment of infantry, from which two companies are detached to Clare Castle. The city lies in eight degrees, thirty minutes, west longitude from London, and fifty-two degrees, thirty-five minutes, north latitude; distant ninety two miles from Dublin; fifty from Cork; fifty from Galway, and seventy three from Waterford.

LIMERICK is still capable of much improvement, and Ireland now begins to enjoy a degree of prosperity, which she never before had experienced, we therefore look forward with pleasure, to the period when her trade will be freed

* The governor is Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton; the town major, Burton Bindon, esq.

freed from all restraint. When the police of Limerick will be completed, by an act of the legislature to watch, light and pave the city; and when the building of a new Jail, † and a bridge from the King's island to Corbally, will form a circular walk round the English town, on the banks of the Shannon, which will be beautiful beyond description, and equal any other in the kingdom.

† JOHN HOWARD, esq; F. R. S. of Cardington in Bedfordshire, actuated by a most benevolent mind, to mitigate human misery, has visited all the prisons in Europe, and has lately published a large quarto volume on the subject. He has given plans of all the buildings, and pointed out which is the best and most healthy. He has also shewn with what tenderness and humanity the prisoners are treated in many of the European States, but above all the great pains taken to reform their morals, by sending them daily to divine service, and observing every Sunday in a most religious manner. PETER HOLMES, of Johnstown, esq; has taken up this subject in the Irish house of commons, and it is hoped they will take into consideration, a matter of the utmost consequence to the kingdom, the good treatment and reformation of prisoners.





T H E
HISTORY OF LIMERICK.

P A R T II.

REMARKABLE EVENTS,

Chiefly relating to the CITY of LIMERICK.

ANNO DOMINI, 920.

CORMAC Mac Cuillenan, King of Munster, and a celebrated bishop of Cashell, was killed in a battle with the King of Leinster. When departing for the war, he left by will to the Monastery of Inniscattery, his embroidered vestments and three ounces of gold; to the

the Monastery of Mungrer, his silk vestments and three ounces of gold; to Ardfinnan, one ounce of gold and one of silver. *

1064. TURLOUGH son of Teige, son of Brien Boru, was proclaimed King of Munster. † And in 1106, Murrough succeeded his father Turlough, fixed his residence in Limerick, and bestowed Cashell to the Church.

1082. DONNSLETIBHE, King of Ulidia, attended by the nobles of his kingdom came to the court of Turlough, at Limerick, paid him homage, and received from him one thousand cows, forty ounces of gold, one hundred and twenty coloured cloaks, and other royal presents, to denote his vassalage and dependency. ‡

1089. DERMOD O'Brien sailed with a Conation fleet from Limerick to the South of Munster, plundered the town of Cloyne, and carried away the relics of St. Fionn-bar, out of the church of Cill-na-Gleireach near Cork, but before he could re-imbark, three hundred of his party were killed by the O'Mahonys. §

1130. CONNOR O'Brien apprehended Giolla Caomhdhain, for stealing several valuable effects out of the church of Clonmacnoise, at the instigation of the Danes of Limerick. Connor sent him under a strong guard to Limerick, where he was publickly executed. ||

1179. DONALD O'Brien granted the following charter to Brictius, bishop of Limerick.
“ Donald

* Keating's History of Ireland.

† Vallancy's Collectanea, part 4. page 544.

‡ Ibid. part 4. page 546.—§ Ibid. page 549.

|| Vallancy's Collectanea, part 4. p. 565.

" Donald King of Lumneach, to all the faithful of God, greeting; Know ye all, that I have granted to Brictius, bishop of Lumneach, and to the clergy of St. Mary's, in free and perpetual alms, the lands of Mungret and Ivamnach; that is, from the arch of Mungret to the lands of Imolin, and from the ford of Ceinu, to the river Sinan with all their appendances; which I confirm with the impression of my seal, witness Mathew archbishop of Cashell, and Roger O'Gradei." *

1199. KING John granted a charter to the city of Limerick, which is recited in that granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1583.

1207. DIED Donogh O'Brien, bishop of Limerick, descended from the royal family of that name; he was famous for his wisdom and liberality, and in great favour with King John, for he was indefatigable in promoting his interest, as the King confesses in his charter. †

1277. BUNRATTY castle was built by Thomas de Clare, †

1290. TALLOW candles were first used in Limerick.

1311. RICHARD Bourke, earl of Ulster, commonly called the red earl, laid siege to Bunratty, which was then the inheritance of Sir Richard de Clare. The besiegers who were mostly English, were entirely defeated and cut

to

* Ware's Annals.—† White's M. S

† Vallancy's Collectanea, part 4. p. 565.

to pieces, after a bloody conflict, by Sir Richard and his Irish forces. *

1318. THREE weeks after Easter, news arrived from Dublin, that Richard, Lord Clare and four knights, with eighty men, were slain by O'Brone and Macarthy. Lord Clare's remains were interred among the friars in St. Francis's abbey, Limerick. †

1331. MAURICE Fitz Thomas, earl of Desmond, was apprehended in Limerick, on Assumption day, by Sir Anthony Lucy, the Lord President, and sent to the castle of Dublin. ‡

1332. SOME of Desmond's followers, who had been confined as hostages in the castle of Limerick, rose on the constable, killed him, and seized the castle into their own hands. Bambery the mayor, was a brave man, he headed the citizens, and shewed such courage and vivacity, they soon recovered the castle, repaying the hostages in such hostile manner, they put every one of them to the sword without distinction. §

1376. WOOLLEN Cloth was first made in Ireland. ||

1395. IN the mayoralty of Walter Dannell, the south west tower was built in the suburbs of Limerick; now called the Irishtown.

1401. THOMAS

* Davis's Historical Collection.

† See the account of Religious Houses.

‡ Ware, page 61.

§ See Speed's history, under the Head Munster.

|| Cork Remembrancer.

1401. THOMAS KILDARE, Mayor.

This mayor did Thomcore castle free bestow
On the corporation, a precedent to shew
To his successors;—none like him we see;
'Tis strange, 'till fifteen hundred, seventy
three. *

1417. PAPER was first made with linen rags.

1421. THE town wall was built from Na
Clona tower to St. John's gate.1430. PATRICK Cogan, bailiff of Lime-
rick, having received orders to build a tower,
of which he was over-seer, it was called after
him Cogan's tower, and joins the East wall of
the Irish-town.1441. JOHN Loftus and Edmund Harrold,
bailiffs, built part of the town wall, near
Cromwell's tower. The different joinings
to be still seen near Mr. Robert Carr's house,
proves this wall to have been built at several
different periods. †1449. THE Tholsel was built where the jail
now stands, and is thus mentioned in Davis's
M. S.

This year the foundation of the Tholsel's
laid,
Where justice in those days was well dis-
played;
The wise diverted, now 'tis the common
jail.

P

Where

* Davis's M. S. This castle stood where the market-house
now stands.

† Whites M. S.

Where men do lie, not wanting crimes,—but
bail.

1450. In the mayoralty of Thomas Arthur,
the building of St. John's gate began. *

1465. It was enacted that every town in
Ireland shall have a constable, and a pair of
butts, for shooting every holiday. †

1466. An order of knights of the garter
was instituted in Ireland, by Edward IV. but
abolished by parliament, in 1494.

1467. The parliament granted liberty to
the cities of Limerick and Waterford to coin
money. ‡

1470. It was enacted, that every merchant
who imports goods into Limerick, must also
import bows to the value of one hundred shil-
lings. §

1484. In the twenty second year of Edward
IV. a parliament was held in Limerick; Gerald
earl of Kildare, being lord deputy of Ireland.

1485. WILLIAM HARROLD, Mayor.

A mighty murrain, numbers of cattle died;
This year for four pence sold is cows raw hide;
All other things were cheap, in plenty great,
For twelve pence bought four pecks of finest
wheat.

Free bachelors pann'd magistrates to chuse,
All single men before they did refuse. ||

1495. It

* Whiles M. S.—† Irish Statutes, 5th Edward IV.

‡ Ware's Antiquities, page 75.

§ Irish Statutes, 10th Edward IV.—|| Davis's M. S.

1495. IT was enacted that every subject having goods to the value of twenty pounds, must have a jack, fallet, an English bow and sheaf of arrows, and every freeholder, a horse also, to assist the King. *

THIS year John's gate was finished; and it was ordered by the common council, that it should be locked by the bailiffs, each night alternately, for fear of treason. †

The merchant's guild a brotherhood is made,
And they this year two masters had. ‡

1499. DAVID ROCHE, Mayor.

One Richard Power of Bristol brought in here,
Such goods as by the laws forbidden were,
Half of his ship, the Maria Deneda
Was forfeited;—the sale thereof to pay }
For the wall and vault on south side of the }
quay; }
—A Pyramid or trophy at this day. § }

1501. CHRIS. ARTHUR, Mayor.

Some Davids now incline, and do take care, }
To put God's house the cathedral in repair, }
And grand collections made by Mr. Mayor. }

1509. SALADS, carrots, turnips, and cabbages were brought from Holland; the Irish

P 2. therefore

* Irish Statutes, 10th Henry VII.

† White's M. S.—‡ Davis's M. S.

§ Davis's M. S. This vault had its entrance by a flight of steps, at the end of quay lane, and formed a covered way to a six gun battery, which stood at the pier-head, near the flood gate; the top of this covered way was the favorite walk with the citizens, so was the east walk of Irish town, near John's gate, which was planted with trees and called Vaux-Hall.

therefore must have been far behind the rest of Europe in cultivating their ground. *

1510. NICHOLAS STRITCH, Mayor.

Enacted that the bailiffs should distrain,
For fee farm rents that in arrears remain,
In Corbally, Park, Rhébogue and Rathbane; }
Rathsward, Ballysheeda and the ground
To pay some duty to the poor is bound,
Rathmichael, Balnecurra, all the rest,
Part of the old franchises; and an inquest
To enquire of lands conceal'd them to dispose
By lease, like as the ancient custom goes.
Enacted also no soldier should have meat,
Or drink, or wages, but such as should com-
pleteat,

Perform their duty, duly watch and ward,
And ev'ry night see that the gates be barr'd. †

1512. RICHARD HARROLD, Mayor.

A law, each householder, having his hall,
Chamber, spens, kitchen—and is wed withall;
Harnets compleat, the goods free of his own,
Speaks English well; tho' with the Irish tone;
With English apparel clad, gown, doublet,
hosier,

To be in pannel, such a one's now chosen;
As soon as any comes to that degree,
He in the pannel, shall received be;
But such as were, or are to bribes allied.
Officers to chuse shall quite be laid aside,
Shall bear no office;—in the city have no
place,

Ne'er

* Cork Remembrancer.

† This is taken from Davis's M. S. and is the first mention we find, of ascertaining or perambulating the franchises of the city.

Ne'er be received, (tho' sought with tears) to
grace;
Nor any that's forsworn, in any cause,
These on record;—the very word of the
laws. *

1521. DAVID COMYN, Mayor.

The plague and pestilence most grevious hot,
Comyn, the mayor himself escapeth not;
Henry's religious zeal the pope did tender,
And stiles the King this year the "Faith's
defender."

1529. JUNE the tenth, Edmund Butler, archbishop of Cashell, summoned a provincial council at Limerick, at which were present, Nicholas Comine, bishop of Lismore, and Waterford; John Coin, bishop of Limerick, and James O'Corrin, bishop of Killaloe. In this synod, power was granted to the mayor of Limerick, to commit to prison, ecclesiastical persons, for debt, without any prohibition to the contrary, until their creditors were satisfied. The clergy complained grievously of this decree, as an injury, and violation of their privileges. †

1537. An act was passed for suppressing abbeys and monasteries; also an act for prohibiting the Irish dress, and using the English order, habit and language. †

1541. KING Henry VIII. was declared King of Ireland, before this time, the Kings of England were styled lords of Ireland. Morrogh O'Brien following the example of O'Neil and

de

* Davis's M. S.—† Ware's Annals, page 83.

† Irish Statutes 28th of Henry VIII.

de Burgo, resigned his title of King or prince of Thomond, and by letters patent dated July 1. 1543, was solemnly created earl of Thomond, and baron of Inchiquin. From him descended the present earl of Inchiquin, and from his second son Donough, is descended Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart. *

1542. FEBRUARY 15, Sir Anthony St. Leger, the lord President, held a parliament at Limerick, in which the following acts were passed. An act to prevent buying and selling any woollen goods, except in open market.—An act making it felony for any man to run away with his master's casket—An act for setting out Tythes.—An act vesting the right of electing members of parliament in forty shilling free-holders. †

1543. DAVID White was mayor this year, and the first who carried a rod. A grant was made to Edmond Sexton for Life, of the fee farm rent of the city of Limerick. †

1565. JOHN Hawkins from Santa Fe, in new Spain, originally introduced potatoes into Ireland, the first brought into Europe. §

1570. KILMALLOCK was burned by James Fitzmaurice, earl of Desmond.

1571. PRINTING

* Vallancy's Collectanea, part 4. page 636. To Mr. Vallancy's work, compiled with the most laudable industry and perseverance, we must refer the O'Briens for a very long and curious account of their ancestors, one of whom founded the Abbey of St. Peter at Ratisbon.

† Irish Statutes, 33d and 34th of Henry VIII —+ Ibid.

§ Dublin Directory, page 144. +

1571. PRINTING in Irish characters, introduced by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin. *

1575. IN the mayoralty of Roger Everard, the deputy, lord Henry Sidney, arrived in Limerick, and held a sessions for some days. A sword of state was carried before the mayor this year, which is thus mentioned in Davis's M. S.

A cap of maintenance with a decent sword,
The Queen this year to Limerick does afford.

1576. THE lord deputy again came to Limerick, and appointed Sir William Drury, lord president of Munster, who executed the laws in Kerry, though the earl of Desmond protested against it.

1579. NICHOLAS Stritch, mayor of Limerick presented Sir William Pelham, the lord Justice, with a thousand citizens well armed. With these forces Sir William marched to Fanningstown, where he was presented with letters by the countess of Desmond, to excuse her husband for not obeying the lord Justice, but they were filled with evasions and trifling excuses; on which Desmond was proclaimed a traitor. †

1580. AUGUST 12. Arthur lord Grey, baron of Wilton, lord deputy, landed at Dublin, while Sir William Pelham was at Limerick; where he settled Sir George Bourchier, governor of Munster, and left all the troops with him

* Dublin Directory, page 144.

† Ware's Annals, page 25.

him, consisting of two thousand eight hundred and twenty foot, and three hundred and ninety five horse. *

1583. QUEEN Elizabeth, in the twenty fifth year of her reign, granted to the corporation of Limerick, the Salmon weir, the island of Inisbattery, in the river Shannon, and the customs of the several gates.

1591. OLIVER BOURKE, Mayor.

Great Bryan O'Rourke to London now is sent,

The removal of his head's his punishment.

John Bourke, lord Castle-connell was basely slain

By Captain Arnold Crosby; for they twain
Resolved to fight;—but Crosby stops, demurs,
Prays Castle-connell to take off his spurs;
And as he stoop'd, yielding to his request,
Crosby most basely stab'd him in the breast,
Gave twenty one all dreadful wounds, base act!

And Crosby's only hang'd for th' horrid fact. †

1600. NOVEMBER 18. Sir George Carew, lord president of Munster, held a sessions of general jail delivery at Limerick, when several of the Irish were condemned and executed. †

1609. THE charter of Limerick was renewed by the lord deputy, Sir Arthur Chiechster. The city was erected into a county, and the bailiffs were created sheriffs.

1613. AN act was passed for the King's general

* Ware's Annals, page 27.

† Davis's M. S.—‡ Pacata Hibernia, page 305

general and free pardon; also an act to repeal a former act, which prohibited the Irish, English and Scots from intermarrying.*

1624. AUGUST 14. The lord deputy Falkland arrived in Limerick, and was entertained by Mr. Sexton, the mayor.

SEPTEMBER 4. Donough O'Brien, earl of Thomond, lord president of Munster, died at Clonmell, and was buried in Limerick; see the inscription on his monument, in our account of the cathedral.

1634. PIERSE CREAGH FITZ ANDREW, Mayor.
A man from Dublin came, 'twas said a Scot,
A patent for a ferry he had got

'Twixt Limerick and Parteen,—he did demand

So much in money to be paid in hand,
That the city with him refuses to deal,
Resolved a causeway to make for public weal,
Thro' Monabraher bog; 'twas this year done,
And so the man away with his patent run,
The disappointment operated so,
He died by the way, no more of him I know.†

THE causeway was finished the year following, as appears by the following inscription on the bridge, near Whitehall, the seat of Benjamin White, sq; formerly called Mile-end.

" Hunc pontem ac viam stratam fieri fecit
" Petrus Creagh filius Andree major civitatis
" Limericensis sumptibus ejusdem civitatis.
" A. D. 1635.

1635. An act was passed for securing estates granted by Queen Elizabeth in the county of Limerick. *

1636. DOMINICK WHITE FITZ PAT. Mayor.
Wise Strafford's earl, the viceroy of the nation,
On his progress hither comes for recreation;
His grandeur solemnized, like never heard,
The city's chief young men are his life guard, †
Bunratty to and from in city barge he's rowed,
A silver gilded cup on them bestowed
Worth three score pounds; was treated at Lax weir,
At his departure knighted master mayor. †

1638. THE corporation made a road to the Mayor's-stone, (on the high road to Ennis) where the following inscription was legible a few years ago.

" THIS paving was wholly ended at
" the charges of the corporation, James
" White Fitz James, Esq; being mayor,
" A. D. 1638.

1641. THE south wall of the quay was repaired as appears by the following inscription.

" Hæc mænia reparavit expensis publicis, dominus Gulielmus Comyn, armiger,
" hujus familiæ cognominis vigescimus civi-
" tatis Limericensis, major. A. D. 1641.

THE

* Irish Statutes, 10th of Charles I.

† These were the first Volunteers that appeared in Ireland.

† History of Limerick, first edition page 25.

THE stone with this inscription, has been preserved in a house in barrack-street, which belongs to a descendant of Mr. Comyn.

1642. All the waste and confiscated lands in Ireland were offered to English adventurers, in consequence of which many of their families sold estates in England, and came to live in Ireland, where they got land on the following terms.

for £200 one thousand Acres in Ulster
for 300 one thousand Acres in Connaught
for 450 one thousand Acres in Munster
for 600 one thousand Acres in Leinster
paying on an average two pence per acre quit rent. And in 1643, so much of the city and suburbs of Limerick as was escheated, with the island of Inniscattery, the fishings of the river Shannon, with twenty four thousand Acres adjoining the city, and the same immunities as Dublin and Bristol, were set out to the adventurers at sixty thousand pounds, and one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds per ann. quit rent.

1643. THE rampart westward of John's gate was made and Mungret tower built, in the battlement of which was the following line,

"I am your servant Pierse Creagh, Mayor 1643."

1644. THE walls were repaired, and Roger Boyle, first earl of Orrery, was appointed governor of Limerick.

1647. THE

Irish States, owned Charles I.

1649. THE North gate of St. Francis's abbey was finished with this inscription.

" Sancte Jacobe defende nos ab hoste.
" Hic Bellona tonat, sedet hic astraea renas-
cens hoc pietas ad aquas, ac sacra pan-
dititer, A. D. 1647. R. R. Catoli Domini
Fanning Pret. David Creagh et Jacobo
Sexton Vice com.

NOTE.—This gate was taken down in April 1767.

1649. THE Marquis of Ormond arrived in Limerick, and knighted the mayor, Nicholas Comyn, Esq. The plague began its ravage in the city this year, and continued until the capitulation to Cromwell's forces.

1653. AN act was passed by Cromwell's parliament, that the English adventurers, officers and soldiers, shall be permitted to purchase the forfeited houses in Limerick, at six years purchase; and that the said city of Limerick shall have equal privileges, franchises and immunities with the city of Bristol in England, and charters granted to the inhabitants thereof under the great seal of England.

1654. BY an act of Cromwell's this year, the commons of Ireland were limited to thirty, of which the counties of Limerick, Clare and Kerry had only one member, to be elected at Rathkeale, and the city of Limerick and Killmallock one.

1656. CROMWELL granted a charter to Limerick, by virtue of which, the English party,

* Irish Act of Cromwell's time, June 1, 1653.

EVENS

party elected twelve aldermen, and in the month of June, they elected Colonel Henry Ingoldsby mayor.

1657. RALPH WILSON, Mayor.

Sept. 3. Oliver Cromwell, hurried to his woe,
Justly rewarded by a quid pro quo.*

1662. HENRY BINDON, Mayor.

Sir George Preston knight, a parent got
For our lax weir, ask'd, had—why should he
not;
His patent shews, possession does demand,
Back'd by the viceroy—Mayor does both
withstand;

A common council calls, of them to know
What in that case was best for him to do?

They all stand mute, advice to him deny,
He in a passion then said hastily,

" I'm in command, my estate is not small,

" My life is dear, yet will I hazard all,

" Before it shall be said in Bindon's year,

" The city lost its ancient, noble weir,"

By this, his sole, courageous resolution,

They four years after held it in possession,

And thus the city saved eight hundred pound,

May the place with men so spirited abound,

The following year was seen two blazing stars,

The plague soon comes, then fire and bloody

wars.

1665. The duke of Ormond Lord Lieutenant, visited Limerick, accompanied by many of the nobility, the earl of Barrymore carried the sword of state before him. His grace was lodged

* Davis's M. S.

lodged and entertained at the expence of Sir William King, the mayor.

Sir George Preston a successful mandate brought
For the weir,—with the sheriffs it obedience wrought
But first from the city they did demand
To be indemnified, and they'll withstand
His force and power, whatever be the cost,
The city refused, and so the weir was lost.

1665. THE house in Limerick, chosen by Edward, lord bishop thereof, with the waste ground to the town wall, was annexed for ever to the see of Limerick, to be a Mansion house for the bishops. In the same year it was enacted that Wentworth earl of Roscommon, and Roger earl of Orrery, shall have the preference and primer satisfaction of fifty thousand pounds, out of the forfeited lands, houses and tenements in the city, suburbs and Liberties of Limerick, in lieu of their military service, before the 5th of June 1649. * The same statute enacts that Sir Richard Ingoldsby K. B. and Sir Henry Ingoldsby bart. shall hold and enjoy all the lands within and contiguous to the mile-line in the county of Clare, with their houses and gardens in Limerick, in satisfaction of 1515l. 11s. 2d. †

1666. THE following inscription was on the bridge near Villadora. "This causeway was repaired by the commons of Limerick. Samuel Foxon, Esq; Mayor A. D. 1666."

1667. FEBRUARY

* Irish Statutes, decimo septimo Caroli secundi.

† These gardens lay in the little Island, which became the estate of Hugh Ingoldsby Massy, Esq.

1667. FEBRUARY 18. Almost violent storm arose from the W. S. W. quarter; there was also a spring tide, which did not ebb for fourteen hours; it rose to the court house in quay-lane, forced up one of the arches of Ball's-bridge, overflowing the shops and houses there. Entire houses and quantities of corn carried away; the banks of the river levelled, and several vessels wrecked. *

A drought excessive came; it was so great,
The Shannon from the city did retreat,
The mayor and many more upon dry ground,
Outside the walls, on foot, did walk around. †

This year the duke of Ormond brought 500 families from Brabant, and settled them at Chapel Izod, near Dublin, in order to establish the linen manufacture. †

1669. JOHN, lord Roberts, lord Lieutenant, after reviewing the army at the Curragh of Kildare, came to Limerick; he lodged at the bishop's house for two nights, and at his departure, complimented the citizens on the situation of their city, so strongly fortified by nature. Poundage or minister's money was first laid on the houutes in Limerick.

1671. PROCLAMATION was made in Limerick, for restoring all the banished merchants to their ancient freedom and privileges; in all the corporations of the kingdom.

1672. JOHN Bourin, the mayor, took a very uncommon

* White's M. S.—† Davis's M. S.

† Carte's life of Ormond. vol. 2. p. 343.

uncommon method to perambulate the franchises; he collected all the boys in town, and carried them for two days, to visit the bounds of the city and liberties.

1673. WILLIAM YORK, Mayor.

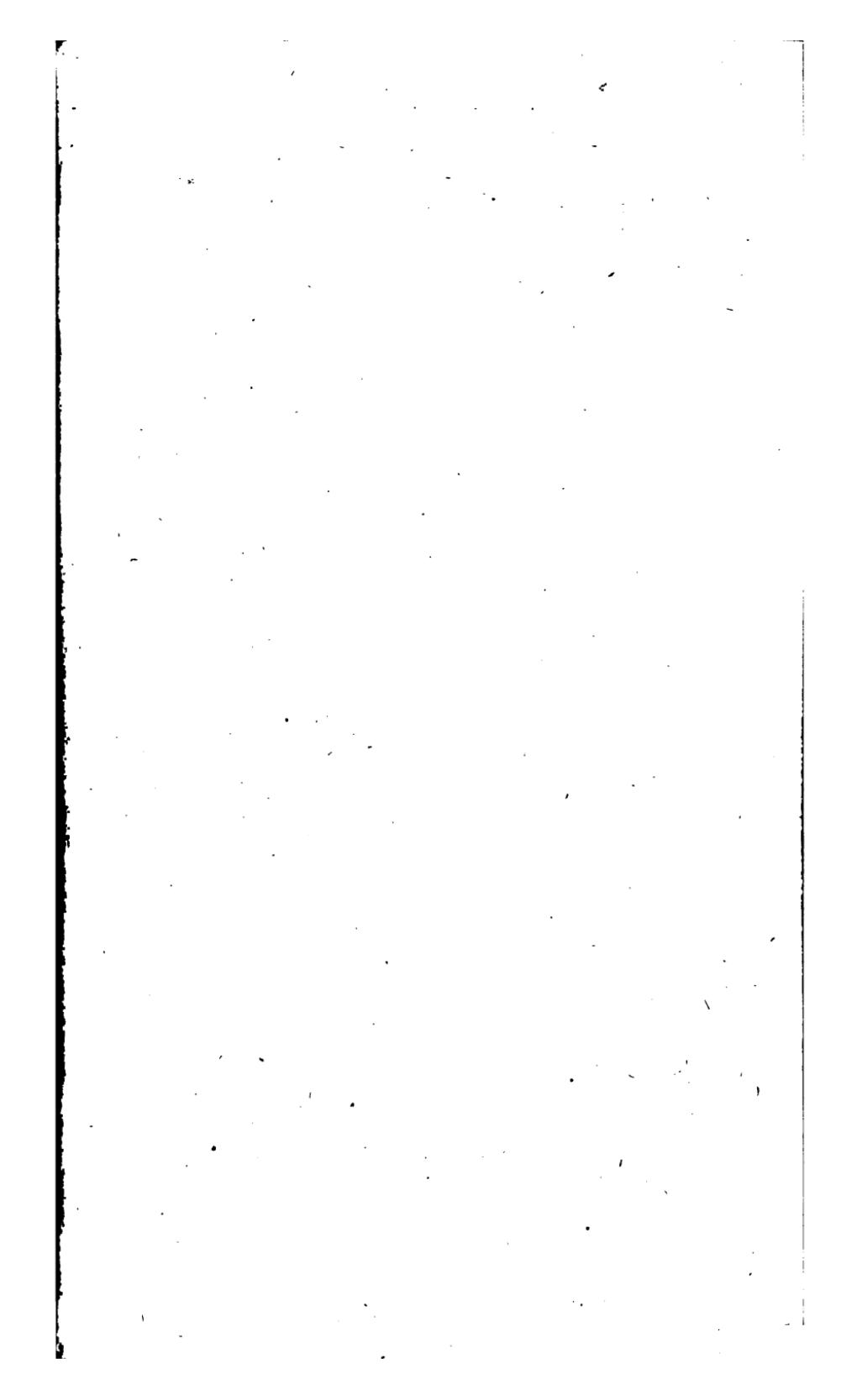
The bishop and his clergy on one part,
To whom the city joins both purse and heart,
Provide six bells and the first time they ring,
The peace twixt Holland and the English sing.
New regulations from the government,
For better rule now to the city's sent,
All general assemblies laid aside,
By common council, all elections tried.
This mayor a fabrick built, nor seems it
strange,
It bore his name; 'twas called York Ex-
change.

In order to celebrate this peace, the mayor and corporation rode through the city in their robes, the militia marched under arms, and great rejoicings were made.

This year the market, which since the surrender of Limerick to Cromwell's forces, was held outside John's gate, was removed into the city. In two years after, proclamation was made, that the markets of Limerick, Cork and Waterford, should be held outside the walls.

SEPTEMBER 14. Died Marrough O'Brien, earl of Inchiquin; he was interred the night following in St. Mary's church, the cannon of the garrison firing during the time of his funeral.

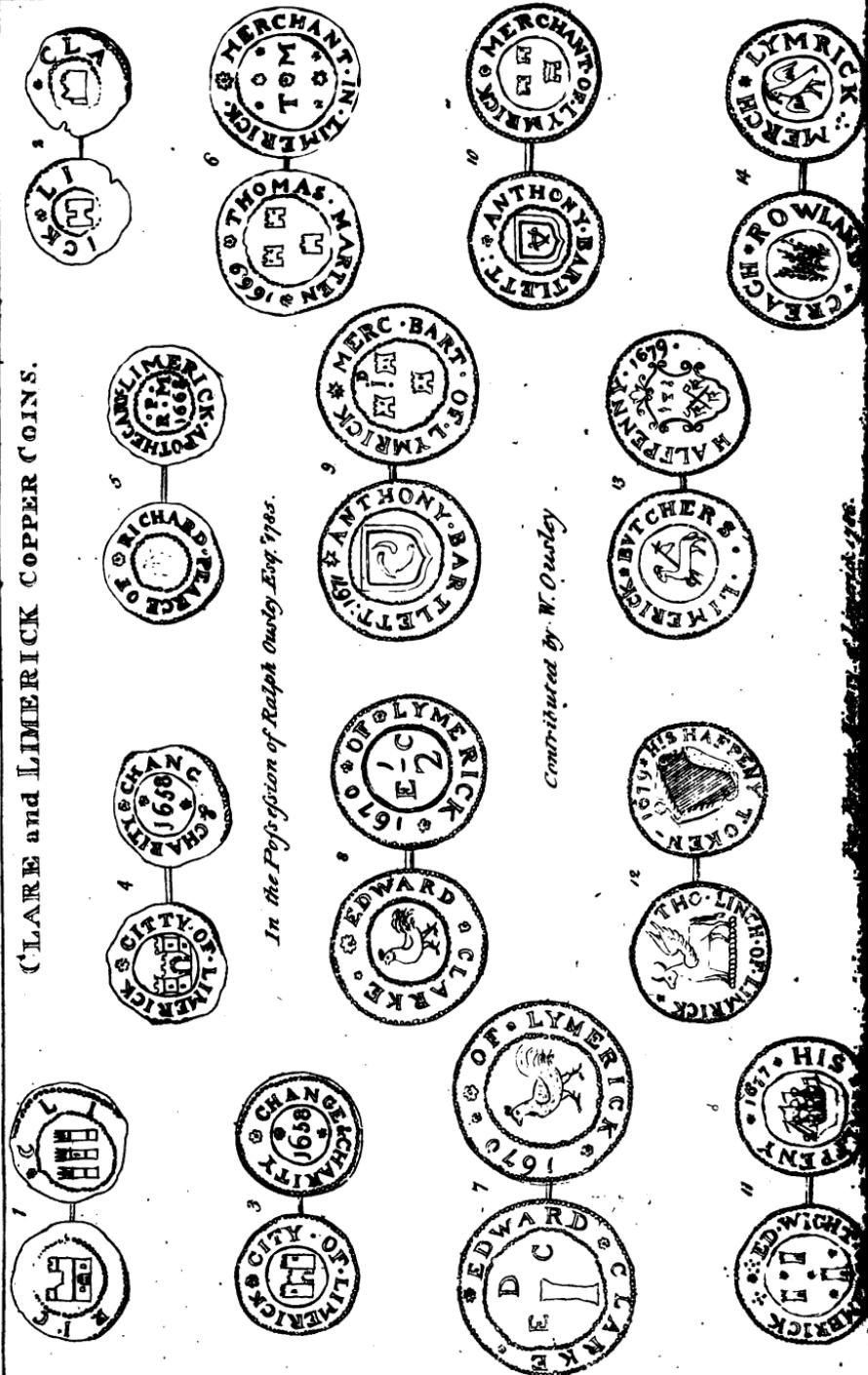
1677. HUMPHRY



CLARE and LIMERICK COPPER COINS.

In the possession of Ralph O'neal Esq. 1785.

Contributed by W. Quigley.



" 1677. HUMPHRY HARTWELL, Mayor." The weir is now repurchas'd by the corporation,
 Two thousand pounds puts it on the ancient station;
 Some murmur at the price—* too dear's the rate,
 Yet not so dear;—the reason I'll relate.
 They have a fishing call'd the Fisher's tent,
 Which yellded threescore pounds per annum rent,
 To this, as to the weir, Sir George laid claim,
 His title unto both, was one,—the same;
 Twelve years at law they held it—kept him out
 Then lost it in one term without all doubt;
 The losſ, with the main rates, we should have found,
 To have exceeded thirteen hundred pound,
 All which is ſaved in purchase of the weir,
 So 'tis my thought, the purchase is not dear.*

1678. THE duke of Ormond, lord Lieutenant of Ireland, visited Limerick. On riding into town, lord Broghill, bare headed, carried the sword of state before him.

This year the old shambles near Ball's bridge were converted into a guard house for the army, and it continued to be the main guard, until the year 1750, when the jail was built.

1679. HALFPENCE were coined by the butcher's company.

R

At

* This is the end of Davis's Manuscript; the poetry having been written above an hundred years ago, we hope will prove a sufficient excuse for extracting so much of it.

AT this time, in the reign of Charles II. copper coin was very scarce, and several pieces were struck by the merchants, &c. for a print of which see the annexed plate.

1683. NOVEMBER 3. A severe frost commenced, which lasted until the ninth of February following. It was seven or eight feet thick on the Shannon, and was general over all the kingdom. Carriages and cattle frequently crossed the river, on the ice, from the King's island to Parteen.

1684-5. FEBRUARY 13. King James II. proclaimed with great rejoicings in Limerick.

1685. THE city court house was flagged by Robert Smith, mayor, who also railed in the place of judicature, and erected a jury room at the east end. It is imagined the mayor understood engraving, for he placed a pillar in the exchange, with a brass table, commonly called the Nail, and engraved on it the following inscription.

“ Ex dono Roberti Smith, Majoris Limericensis Civibus.”

THE gate of the King's island was rebuilt this year, and the mayor cut the following inscription, which was placed over the gate.

“ Re-edificata, anno primo Jacobus 2di.
“ Regis A. D. 1685. Roberto Smith, Pretore.

THIS gate was taken down in 1768, by
bishop Leslie.

THIS

THIS year on the twenty first of September, the earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, visited Limerick. At this time there were ten troops of horse quartered on the inhabitants, for whom and the rest of the garrison, mass was solemnized in the castle yard every Sunday.

1688. FEBRUARY 24. The protestants of Ireland, except those in the north, were disarmed. On the pretended birth of the Prince of Wales, in June, Robert Hannan, mayor of Limerick, made great rejoicings, and three hogsheads of wine were given to the populace.

THE Capuchin friars erected a chapel this year near Palmerstown, which was afterwards converted into an infirmary for the army.

1690. BRIGADIER general Dorrington issued a proclamation in Limerick. *

1691. THE duke of Tyrconnel issued another proclamation in Limerick. †

NOVEMBER 1. The last of the Irish troops marched out of the English-town, of which the English took possession. About six thousand of the former proceeded for France, by the way of Cork, and embarked on board transports in the river Shannon. The Rose of Chester, sailing down the river with one hundred and twenty men on board, struck on a rock, and all on board perished, except a few sailors.

1691-2. MARCH 3. A proclamation was published, declaring the war at an end in Ireland.

R 2.

THE

* See Appendix No. 3.—† *Ibid* No. 4.

THE test oath was taken this year, for the first time, by the mayor and sheriffs.

1693. FEBRUARY 12. One of the towers which defended the entrance of the quay, fell down in the day time; it contained two hundred and fifty barrels of powder, which were blown up by the collision of the stones. This accident occasioned the utmost consternation in the city and neighbourhood, and several lives were lost. The governor, colonel St. John Simpson, and several of the corporation were near the place, some of whom escaped. Mr. sheriff Bowman, counsellor John Lacy, Mr. Lillis, were killed, and above two hundred other persons were either killed or mangled in a shocking manner; Mr. Butler and Mr. Zech Holland died of the fright. The whole town shook to a great degree, the glass of the windows in general was shattered to pieces, and the roofing of several houses broken. Some persons were killed by stones, which were blown up and fell a mile from town. The noise of the explosion was heard at the distance of twenty miles, and the concussion of the earth was felt at Kilmallock. *

1696. LAMPS were first erected in the streets, at the sole expence of Alderman Thomas Rose.

1697. DROMCORE castle was taken down, in order to make room for a market house, the first stone of which was laid on the second of July. The masons agreed for one hundred and ten pounds, and the carpenters for one hundred pounds

pounds, but they were both losers. This market house is very badly situated, as it projects too much into the street. The city is capable of great improvement in this place, which it is hoped, will soon be effected, by taking away the market house, and making a good street down to Pennywell road. It is objected, that the removal of the market house would injure individuals, but private interest must always submit to the public welfare; as to private property, it will be valued by a jury.

1698. THE marquis of Winchester, and earl of Galway, lords justices of Ireland, arrived in Limerick, from whence they went to Galway. On the thirtieth of July, a most violent storm arose, which had such effect on the Shannon, the current was stopped, and the bed of the river was almost dry. The storm destroyed so much corn, that wheat rose to six shillings and six pence the bushel, and barley to twenty shillings the barrel.

1702. AUGUST 1. Three abandoned fellows gave evidence in Limerick, that the roman catholicks of Ireland were raising an army to support the pretender's claim to the crown of England; on which major Geoffry Keating, counsellor John Ronan, Thomas Arthur, merchant, and Francis Creagh, were apprehended, and conveyed prisoners to Dublin by a troop of dragoons. They were remitted back to Limerick, tried at the assizes and honorably acquitted. *

1705. DECEMBER 6. A storm which lasted from ten

* White's Manuscript, page 37.

ON the nineteenth of September, a fire broke out in St. Francis's Abbey, which consumed above eighty thatched houses. A collection of three hundred pounds was made for the sufferers.

1757. JUNE 23. The workmen began to cut the new canal, from Bartlet's bog, near east water gate, to the river Shannon at Rheiogue.

THE English regiments inflicted roman catholic soldiers in Limerick, for the first time since the revolution.

1758. SEPTEMBER 6. A Dutch ship of two hundred tons burthen, valued at three thousand pounds, which lay at anchor at the pool, took fire through the carelessness of a boy, and was consumed to the water's edge. She had on board a quantity of powder, which, when it blew up, the shock was felt in town. A piece of burning sail cloth, the wind being high, fell on a thatched house, half a mile distant, and consumed it.

OCTOBER 17. The Catherine letter of marque, mounting fourteen, six and four pounders, failed for Barbadoes. She was fitted out by Mr. John Roche, merchant, and was the first ship of force that belonged to Limerick.

1759. An universal Jubilee granted by Pope Clement XIII. which began in Limerick on Sunday the 29th of April, and continued for a fortnight.

1759. June 23. The first battalion of the first or royal Scots regiments of foot, and the 76th, lord Forbes's, encamped near Milford, on the banks of the Shannon, within two miles of Limerick.

The Right Hon. George, lord Carbery died at Carafs.

1760, NOVEMBER 3. George III. was proclaimed in Limerick, the mayor, corporation, and all the trades attending the ceremony; they were preceded by a company of grenadiers, who fired three rounds, every time the proclamation was read. The streets were lined by three regiments of infantry, who also fired three volleys when the ceremony was ended.

1761. SEPTEMBER 14. A pump was erected at the head of Peter's street; the ground being elevated, the workmen were necessitated to sink sixty feet deep, several yards of which were cut through a solid rock. It was made at the expence of the Right Hon. Edmond Sexten Pery, who also caused a channel to be cut near two miles in length, in order to convey water from Drumbanny into the Irish-town. But this not furnishing a sufficient supply, another pump was erected near St. John's church, in the year 1773, and it must be acknowledged these pumps are of the utmost service in cleansing the city.

1762. In the month of January, the white boys first appeared, and in one night dug up twelve acres of rich, fattening ground, belonging to Mr. Maxwell, of Kilfinnan, in the county of Limerick. A special commission was immediately

dately issued to try them, when two of them, Banyard and Carthy, were found guilty, and executed at Gallows green the 19th of June. Notwithstanding every effort of government to suppress these infatuated men called white boys, they have continued, at different times since, to disturb the peace of the kingdom, and have committed many outrages.

1763. THE mill at the end of Breviter's lane, was taken down, and the new quay continued from thence to the pier head, where formerly stood a battery of six nine pounders.

1764. THE quay was made from Ball's bridge to the canal.

1765. IN the mayoralty of Thomas Smyth, esq; the franchises were rode in a very elegant manner. On the 5th of September the mayor, sheriffs, &c. with the fifteen incorporated companies of tradesmen, proceeded from the king's island to the bounds of the city liberties, viz. Ballinecourt, Shannavy, Ballyvarra, Scart, Ahabeg, Ballysimon, Carrickparson, Ballyneety, Friarstown, Barnacoula, Anaharosta, Barnakile bridge, Clarina bridge, Tirvoe gate, from thence back to the city, and next day to Quinpoole bridge, the Mayor's stone, and Pals bridge. On the 10th of September, the mayor and corporation went to Scattery island, then sailed to the mouth of the Shannon, where the mayor threw a dart into the sea, as the last boundary of the liberties of the city of Limerick.

1767. THE quay from Ball's bridge to St. Francis's abbey, now called Sir Harry's mall, was

was begun this year. The arched road leading from the new bridge to Newtown Pery, was also made this year.

1768. FEBRUARY 16. A Bill passed the house of commons of Ireland, which limited the duration of parliament to eight years.

AUGUST 10. Lord viscount Townshend, lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Limerick. He was entertained in the mayoralty house, by Thomas Vereker, esq; the mayor, and was presented with the freedom of the city in a gold box.

1769. MARCH 25. A benevolent Annuity Society was formed in Limerick, for the sole benefit of the member's widows. The rev. Edmond Palmer, on account of his great attention to the interests of the society, has been continued president, and the fund, which originally was two hundred guineas, is now increased to three thousand pounds. The number of members is limited to one hundred.

JULY 5. The postmaster general granted a post from Dublin to Limerick, five times in the week, before which, it was only thrice a week.

1770. THIS year a considerable improvement was made in Bow-lane; several feet of the church yard were taken into the lane; the verger's house, which stood over the bow, was taken down; the passage, walls and gate at the north door of the church, which only served to hide the beauty of the cathedral,—were all removed, by which means a good broad passage has been made to the quay, and carriages can

approach close to the church door, which they never could do before.

SEPTEMBER 11. The new assembly house was opened for public amusements, when there were present six hundred and two persons.

1771. MARCH 26. The mayor, recorder, sheriffs and common council waited on the Right Hon. Edmond Sexton Pery, to congratulate him on being elected speaker of the house of Commons of Ireland.

1772. MAY 12. A riot happened at the lock mill, owing to the scarcity of provisions, in which three men were killed on the South side of the Canal, by a serjeant's guard, who fired from the mill. On the 13th, three more persons were killed in the main street, Irishtown, when the 24th regiment was marched from the barrack against the rioters.

1774. MARCH 26. The stamp act came in force.

1775. FEBRUARY 4. A high tide which forced away part of Ball's bridge, and several of the houses fell down, by which the bridge was rendered impassable for several weeks, until it was repaired. Mr. Berry sitting in his room on the bridge, the floor gave way, and he dropped into the river; the stream carried him down to the new bridge, where he was taken up alive by the resolution of John Fitzgerald, a sailor.

This year fire engines were given to St. John's, St. Mary's, and St. Munchin's by the Right

Right Honourable Edmond Sexton Pery, Charles Smyth, and Thomas Smyth, esqrs.

AUGUST 20. Major Sir Boyle Roche, baronet, attended by his captain, and a grand procession, beat up for recruits in Limerick, and met with great success. This was the first man of rank, who, when the war broke out in America, with an honest zeal for his Majesty's service, beat up in person for recruits. Lord Kenmare gave half-a-guinea additional bounty to every recruit.

1776. FEBRUARY 1. The Limerick Union was formed by Thomas Smyth, esq. This society consisted of the principal citizens; they formed a troop of horse, and a company of foot, who assisted the magistrates on every occasion, where the public welfare was concerned. Their uniform was blue faced with buff, the motto on their medal AMICITIA JUNCTA. The 26th of this month all the army marched out of Limerick, and the Union performed the duty of the main guard.

AUGUST 29. The Duke and Duchess of Leinster, arrived at the speaker's house at Newtown Pery; the mayor and corporation waited on his grace, and presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box.

1777. JUNE 25. The first stone of the Exchange was laid by Thomas Smyth, esq; Mayor.

AUGUST 12. Being the Prince of Wales's birth day, the Limerick Jubilee commenced with a fancy ball. On Wednesday the 13th, there was a play. On Thursday the 14th, a venetian

venetian breakfast in Mr. Davis's gardens; at noon a regatta and boat race; in the evening an opera. On Friday morning there was a sacred oratoria performed in the cathedral church; in the evening an assembly. On Saturday morning a concert of vocal and instrumental music. On Monday the 12th of August the franchises of the city were rode in the most magnificent manner ever known, all the corporations of the city having taken pains to provide the best horses, furniture, standards, music, &c. They assembled in the king's island, and proceeded in the following order.

- Peace officers, with the city regalia,
- Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Burgesses.
- The Limerick Union, consisting of an hundred citizens in buff and blue,
- The Smiths with Venus and Cupid in a Phoeton.
- The Carpenters and Clothiers with bishop Blaze.
- The Cordwainers, Taylors and Coopers.
- The Skinners, Tanners and Sadlers.
- The Bakers, Barbers and Surgeons.
- The Butchers and Chandlers.

The Tobacconists with the King of Morocco, closed the procession. Colonel Smyth was the inventor of this Jubilee; he had a taste suited to such amusements, which was of service to the city, because it brought a great concourse of people from all parts, who expended large sums of money. The ladies appeared in Irish manufacture at the fancy ball, which served the trade of the city and kingdom.

1778. JULY 1. The Limerick Union, with their president, Thomas Smyth, esq; and the Friendly Knot, with their president, John Prendergast Smyth, esq; met at the assembly house, and agreed to form a corps, to be called the Loyal Limerick Volunteers. They unanimously elected Thomas Smyth, esq; for their colonel. Their uniforms were scarlet faced with white, and in one month afterwards, on the first of August, they appeared in their new dress, armed and accoutred; and fired three rounds on the assembly mall, to celebrate the accession of King George I. to the throne of Great Britain.

1779. AUGUST 7. One thousand stands of arms arrived in Limerick, five hundred for the county, and five hundred for the city. At this time most of the regiments of infantry were drawn out of the kingdom, though the parliament of Ireland had voted and paid for ten thousand men. Government, who had looked with a jealous eye on the Volunteers, now saw their merit and their value. They found that arming them would not only intimidate our enemies, but preserve the peace of the kingdom. The event shewed they were not disappointed.

DECEMBER 17. The greatest rejoicings ever known in Limerick, occasioned by lord North offering some propositions to parliament, for granting a free trade to Ireland.

1780. THE first grand Volunteer review in Limerick, was planned by the colonels of the different corps, who met in the tholsel chamber the 17th of August, of which John Thomas Waller,

REMARKABLE

Waller, esq; a disinterested patriot, was chairman. In consequence of which, the following corps were reviewed at Loughmore, on the 12th day of October, surrounded by thousands of their admiring countrymen. The Right Hon. Lord Kingsborough reviewing general.

C A V A L R Y.

CORPS AND COMMANDERS,

- I. County Limerick Horse,
JOHN CROKER, esq;
 - II. Kilfinnan Horse,
WILLIAM RYVES, esq;
 - III. Coonagh Rangers,
Rt. Hon. Sir ROBERT DEANE, Bart.
 - IV. Small County Union,
JOHN GRADY, of Cahir, esq;
 - V. County Limerick Royal Horse,
Hon. HUGH MASSY,
 - VI. Connelly Horse,
THOMAS ODELL, esq;
 - VII. County Clare Light Horse,
EDWARD FITZ GERALD, esq;
 - VIII. Newport Horse,
Right Hon. Lord JOCELYN,
 - IX. True Blue Horse,
WILLIAM THOMAS MONSELL, esq;
- INFANTRY.

E V E N T S 1781.

F I N F A N T R Y.

- X. Loyal Limerick Volunteers,
THOMAS SMYTH, esq;
- XI. Killaloe Volunteers,
WILLIAM RYVES, esq;
- XII. County Limerick Fencibles,
JOHN THOMAS WALLER, esq;
- XIII. Castle Connell Volunteers,
Right Hon. Sir ROBERT DEANE, Bart.
- XIV. Ennis Volunteers,
Right Hon. Earl of INCHQUIN.
- XV. Loyal German Fencibles,
HENRY BROWN, esq;
- XVI. Adare Volunteers,
WINDHAM QUIN, esq;
- XVII. Rathkeal Volunteers,
GEORGE LEAKE, esq;
- XVIII. Royal Glin Volunteers,
The Knight of GLIN,
- XIX. Newport Volunteers,
Colonel WALTER.
1781. FEBRUARY 21. The Swallow packet, Sober Hall, esq; commander, in the service of the Honourable East India Company, sailed from the port of Limerick, having on board, Lord Macartney and his wife. The Swallow arrived

arrived at Madras after a short passage of three months and twenty-seven days.

APRIL 16. The Limerick Volunteers amounting to two hundred, commanded by colonel Thomas Smyth, marched to Ennis and were reviewed there with other corps by the Earl of Clanricarde.

AUGUST 14, 15. Lord Muskerry reviewed the following corps at Loughmore.

C O R P S A N D C O M M A N D E R S ,

- I. Royal Glin Artillery,
Colonel JOHN FITZ GERALD,

- C A V A L R Y .
II. County Limerick Horse,
Colonel JOHN CROKER,

- III. Counagh Rangers,
Colonel Lord MUSKERRY,

- IV. Small County Union,
Colonel JOHN GRADY,

- V. County Limerick Royal Horse,
Colonel Hon. HUGH MASSY,

- VI. Connello Light Horse,
Colonel THOMAS ODELL,

- VII. Riddlestown Hussars,
Lord MUSKERRY,

- VIII. County Tipperary Home
Sir CORNWALLIS MASSY,

- IX. Clanwilliam Union
Lord CLANWILLIAM,

T I N F A N T R Y ,

I N F A N T R Y .

- X. Loyal Limerick Volunteers,
Colonel THOMAS SMYTH,
- XI. Rathkeal ditto,
Colonel GEORGE LEAKE,
- XII. Castle Connell Rangers,
Lord MUSKERRY,
- XIII. German Fusileers,
Colonel HENRY BROWN,
- XIV. County Limerick Fencibles,
Colonel JOHN THOMAS WALLER.

ON this occasion Lord Muskerry and his amiable lady, paid the utmost attention to the Volunteers. Her ladyship presented them with several elegant stands of colours. His lordship was elected colonel of four different corps, and he was worthy of the honor; he had a heart to feel, a hand to relieve the distresses of his fellow creatures, and with a liberality scarcely to be equaled, his lordship not only entertained all the Volunteers at this review, but gave the sheriffs of the county and city of Limerick, a large sum of money to release confined debtors and restore them to their families.

SEPTEMBER 22: The Right Honourable Lord Muskerry was elected general in chief of the Volunteer army in the county and city of Limerick.

At this time the Volunteers of Ireland had arrived at the highest pitch of greatness. On a moderate calculation they amounted to forty thousand

thousand effective men, but computed to be seventy-five or eighty thousand, as well appointed and disciplined as any troops that ever appeared in the field. Posterity will be astonished to find all this was effected by the AMOR PATRIÆ of Irishmen, at their own private expence, without any grant of money from the parliament. The combined fleets of France and Spain were now on the coast, but they never attempted to land. The national spirit of Ireland was roused. The fame of the Volunteers had spread over all Europe, and struck terror into the hearts of our enemies. They elected the earl of Charlemont for their general, and encamped in several parts of the kingdom. Almost all the regular Infantry was withdrawn from Ireland, to fight the battles of the British empire; the Volunteers performed their duty, without ever receiving one shilling of pay from Government. They preserved the public peace to a high degree, they brought numbers of offenders to justice, they attended the execution of criminals, and they greatly promoted the manufactures of their country.

The following resolutions were sent to all the sheriffs in the kingdom.

MARTIS, 9 DIE OCTOBris, 1783.

RESOLVED, NEM. CON.

" THAT the thanks of this house be given to
" the Volunteer corps of this kingdom, for
" their exertions and continuation, and parti-
" cularly for their spirited preparations against
" a late threatened invasion."

THOMAS ELLIS, cler. parl. dom. com.

DIE

D^r MERCURII, 16 OCTOBER, 1781.

"Resolved by the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, that the thanks of this house be given to the several Volunteer corps in this kingdom, for the continuation of their efforts in defence of this country, and for their spirited offers to government on the late alarm of an hostile invasion meditated against this kingdom."

W. WATTS GAYER, Cler. Parl.
EDWARD GAYER,

The greatest harmony prevailed between the Volunteers and the King's troops. Edmond Flin, who was executed at this time, was escorted by a squadron of the second horse, the county Limerick horse, the Counagh Rangers, the small-county Union, the Loyal Limerick Volunteers, and Limerick Independents.

1782. JULY 3. The Loyal Limerick Volunteers and the Limerick Independents, beat up for recruits for the navy, in consequence of a resolution of parliament to raise twenty thousand seamen. Never did any men give greater proofs of a faithful attachment to their sovereign, than the Volunteers of Ireland.

AUGUST 20 and 21. The following Corps were reviewed at Loughmore by the Earl of Charlemont.

C O R P S A N D C O M M A N D E R S.

I. Glin Artillery,

John Fitz Gerald, esq;

CAVALRY

REMARKABLE

C A V A L R Y.

- II. Tipperary Light Dragoons,
Sir Cornwallis Maude.
- III. Clanwilliam Union,
Lord Clanwilliam.
- IV. County Clare Horse,
Edward Fitz Gerald, esq;
- V. County Limerick Horse,
John Croker, esq;
- VI. Kilfinan Light Dragoons,
William Ryves, esq;
- VII. Small County Horse;
John Grady of Cahir, esq;
- VIII. Counagh Rangers,
Lord Muskerry,
- IX. True Blue Horse,
William Thomas Monseil, esq;
- X. County Limerick Royal Horse,
Hon. Hugh Massy,
- XI. Connello Horse,
Thomas Odell, esq;
- XII. Riddlestown Hussars,
Gerald Blenerhaffett, esq.

INFANTRY.

CORPS AND COMMANDERS.

- XIII. Ormond Union,
Henry Prittie, esq;

XIV. Tipperary

- XIV. Tipperary Light Infantry,
Sir Cornwallis Maude.
- XV. Ennis Volunteers,
Earl of Inchiquin.
- XVI. Inchiquin Fusileers,
Earl of Inchiquin.
- XVII. Cashel Volunteers,
Richard Pennefather, Esq;
- XVIII. Kilfinnan Volunteers,
Right Honourable Silver Olivier.
- XIX. Loyal Limerick Volunteers,
Thomas Smyth, Esq;
- XX. County Limerick Fencibles,
John Thomas Waller, Esq;
- XXI. Castle Connell and Killaloe Rangers,
Lord Muskerry.
- XXII. Adare Volunteers,
Sir Richard Quin, Bart.
- XXIII. Rathkeal Volunteers,
George Leake, Esq;
- XXIV. German Fusileers,
James Darcy, Esq;
- XXV. True Blue Foot,
William Thomas Monseiff, Esq;
- XXVI. Limerick Independents,
John Prendergast Smyth, Esq.

SEPTEMBER 7. The Limerick Independents were formed, and elected John Prendergast Smyth, esq; for their colonel. On the 10th of April following, they were jointed by a number of respectable Roman Catholicks. Their uniforms were scarlet faced with green, with silver lace, and other silver appendages. On the whole they were as well appointed and disciplined as any corps in Ireland, which was in a great measure owing to the military skill and perseverance of their adjutant, Mr. James Russell.*

The Limerick Cavalry were raised. Edmond Henry Pery, esq; Colonel.

MARCH 15. The order of St. Patrick instituted, of which the King is sovereign.

JUNE 30. The Limerick Independents, commanded by John Prendergast Smyth, esq; marched to Clonmell, where they were reviewed with other corps; Henry Prittie, esq; Reviewing General.

JULY 29 and 30. The following corps were reviewed at Loughmore, near Limerick; Thomas Smyth, esq; reviewing general.

C A V A L R Y.

CORPS AND COMMANDERS,

I. Clanwilliam Union,

Lord CLANWILLIAM,

II. County Limerick Horse,

JOHN CAPEK, esq;

III. Small

* The Limerick Independents had a high sense of Mr. Russell's merit, and they presented him with a gold medal of considerable value.

C A V A L R Y.

- III. Small County Union,
JOHN GRADY, of Cahir, esq;
- IV. County Clare Horse,
EDWARD FITZ GERALD, esq;
- V. Riddlestown Hussars,
Lord MUSKERRY.
- VII. Limerick Cavalry.
EDMOND HENRY PERY, esq;

I N F A N T R Y.

- VII. Loyal Limerick Volunteers,
THOMAS SMYTH, esq;
- VIII. Ennis Volunteers,
WILLIAM BLOOD, esq;
- IX. C. Connell and Killaloe Rangers,
Sir RICHARD DE BOURGHO, Bart.
- X. Rathkeal Volunteers,
GEORGE LEAKE, esq;
- XI. German Fuzileers,
JAMES DARCY, esq;
- XII. Inchiquin Fuzileers,
Sir HUGH DILLON MASSY, Bart.
- XIII. Limerick Independents,
JOHN PRENDERGAST, SMYTH, esq;
- XIV. Sixmilebridge Independents,
FRANCIS MAGNAMARA, esq;

1784. On the death of bishop Gore, Doctor William Cecil Percy, was translated from the see of Killala to Limerick, and was enthroned in the Cathedral church, on the 22d of May.

This year an act of parliament was passed, appointing commissioners to purchase ground, for building a new jail for the county and city of Limerick. It is imagined they will fix on the spot behind the old Deanery house in Newgate lane; a situation very fit for the purpose, as the vicinity of the river must be productive of cleanliness and health. This is a work highly necessary for the county and city, which must give pleasure to every humane person, as the old jail was too small, and badly contrived. Compassion for the unfortunate, many of whom are acquitted of the crimes laid to their charge, and found policy to prevent infectious sickness in a populous city, should long since have effected a new jail, with comfortable apartments, and an open space to air the prisoners.

1785. April 7. The remains of Thomas Smyth, esq; agreeable to his own desire, were brought from Bourdeaux, and interred with great solemnity, in the family burial place, in St. Munchin's church.

The summer of this year was remarkably dry and warm; there was scarcely any water in the Shannon between Ball's bridge and the new bridge, in which place, hundreds of eels, flat fish and salmon trout, were taken by boys, out of the bed of the river.

October 13. His Grace the Duke of Rutland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by the Dutchess

Duchess of Rutland, arrived at the lord bishop's palace at Newtown Pery. On the 14th his grace had a levee at the bishop's palace, and was formally addressed by George Smyth, esq; recorder, on behalf of the corporation; by doctor William Maunsell, for the clergy; by John Philip Roche, esq; for the merchants. His grace received them all very graciously, and was presented by Mr. Recorder, with the freedom of Limerick, in a gold box. His grace conferred the honour of knighthood on the chief magistrate, Christopher Knight, esq. On the 15th his grace reviewed in the King's Island, the Royal North British Fuzileers, and on the 16th set out for Tarbert, on his way to Killarney. †

1786. January. The Right Honourable Edmond Sexton Pery, was called up from the chair of the house of Commons, to the house of Peers of Ireland, by the title of Lord Viscount Pery, of Newtown Pery, near the city of Limerick. † His nephew Edmond Henry

U 2 Pery,

† The Duchess of Rutland accompanied the Duke, and the following Lines were presented to her Grace in Limerick.

When sam'd Apelles with a skill divine,
Drew his celestial Venus,—and the Line
Of beauty;—had th' aspiring artist seen,
Our lovely RUTLAND, our enchanting Queen?
Her radiant eyes!—each animated grape,
That glows in every feature of her face?
Surprise and joy he never could withstand,
But drop the pencil from his trembling hand,

‡ Lord Pery was born in the city of Limerick, in the year 1719, and was educated in Trinity College. He was called to the bar in Hillary Term 1745, and returned to Parliament, on the accession of King George III. for the city of Limerick, which he represented near twenty-five years, with honour to himself

Pery, esq; son to the lord bishop of Limerick, was unanimously returned to Parliament in his room, on the 31st of January, 1786.

THURSDAY, April 27. At half an hour after four o'Clock, in the evening, Richard Crosbie, esq; an Irish gentleman, and son to sir Paul Crosbie, ascended from the House of Industry, in a car affixed to an air balloon, of which he was the original inventor in the year 1774. The wind blowing S. E. by E. he travelled over the counties of Limerick, Kerry and Clare, and at ten minutes after six, the same evening, he alighted near Ballygreen, the seat of John Singleton, esq. Next day he went to Dromoland, on an invitation from the right honourable sir Lucius O'Brien, baronet, and on Friday night arrived in Limerick. After gratifying an innumerable concourse of spectators, with a sight so magnificent, awful and delightful; it was no wonder Mr. Crosbie should be received with distinguished honours; the horses were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn in triumph through the city. The next day, Saturday, he was chaired by the populace, with general acclamations, and there were rejoicings for three nights. This was Mr. Crosbie's fourth experiment, the first ascent in Ireland having been made by him in Dublin, on the nineteenth of January, 1783.

PART

himself and advantage to his constituents. He was elected to the high dignity of Speaker of the House of Commons on Thursday March 7, 1771; which he resigned on the 4th of September, 1785. The corporation of Dublin addressed his Lordship, on the 20th of January, 1786, and have borne testimony to the " wisdom, firmness and dignity, which always distinguished his Lordship's conduct; and above all, when " on resigning the chair, his Lordship, with patriot virtue, " fervently prayed for the perpetual preservation of our con- " stitution."



THE
HISTORY OF LIMERICK.

P A R T III.

C H A P. I.

OF THE CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS
HOUSES.

ST. MUNCHIN'S CHURCH.

IS situated at the north end of the English-town. It was founded by St. Munchin the first bishop of Limerick, in the year 651; was rebuilt by the Danes, and remained the cathedral church of the city, until St. Mary's was built.* We know very little of Limerick before

* Ware's Antiquities, page 141.

before the landing of the Danes, but its being the see of a bishop in the seventh century, is a proof, that it must have been a place of consequence at that early period, above eleven hundred years since.

THIS church is situated on the side of the river Shannon. It is eighty-six feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth. The church yard is near seven hundred feet in circumference, having the old town wall for its boundary, and a good terrace walk hanging over the Shannon, which commands an extensive prospect of the river, Thomond bridge, and the county of Clare. The church was repaired in 1711, and in 1734, Charles Smyth, esq; and the Rev. John Smyth,—who was for many years, the pious and exemplary minister of this church,—set a subscription on foot, by which the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds was raised. This was expended in building a vestry room, stuccoing and beautifying the church, and in April 1752, a gallery was erected at the west end, at the expence of Sir Peter Hacket, Colonel Adlercron, and the officers of their regiments.

AT the south side of the communion table is a family vault and monument erected by the late bishop Smyth. The monument is made of fine black and white marble, on the top of which is the episcopal arms of Limerick, quartered with the bishop's family arms, carved in white marble, and supported by two cherubim; on the bottom the following inscription.

“ Conditum est hoc monumentum a
“ Thoma Smyth, S. T. P. episcopo Limeri-
“ censi,

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IMERICK.

" censi, in piam memoriam superae sitæ
 " uxoris charissimæ Dorotheæ, quæ oblitæ
 " sexto dñi Augusti, A. D. 1711, ætatis
 " 43, cujus requeiæ hic sitæ sunt. Filia
 " erat Ulfes Burgh, S. T. P. non ita pri-
 " dem episcopi Ardachadenfis, ex Maria
 " nata Gulielmi Kingsmill armigeri."

" In eodem tumulo juxta jacent Maria
 " mater, et Elizabetha filia prefati Thomæ
 " Smyth, quia cum prior obiit septimo die
 " Septembris, 1704; altera vero 15 die
 " Novembris, 1709, cum jam decimom
 " sextum ætatis annum compleverat."

BISHOP Leslie and his wife are also interred in one grave, near the north door of this church.

St. Munchin's is one of the Prebends in the gift of the bishop of Limerick. It is a rectory and vicarage united, worth about 120l. yearly. The Rev. Arthur Clarke, as vicar, has two houses, an old one in Castle-street, and the one in which he now resides, near the church. The prebend, rectory and vicarage were united by Bishop Leslie.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

DONALD O'Brien, King of Limerick, bestowed this palace upon the church, about the year 1180, on the site of which, St. Mary's, or the cathedral church of Limerick now stands. The entire edifice is in the ancient gothic taste, and only remarkable for the noble simplicity attendant on that order. There are seventeen

seventeen arches in the isles and choir, besides the great eastern window, which is a good antique. Under this window the high altar was placed before the reformation. The several recesses in the isles were chapels endowed by pious families for their private devotions. As divine worship is now performed in the choir, they have been converted into a chapter room, a vestry room, and a consistorial court.

THE inside ornaments are not answerable to the venerable appearance of the outside. The introduction of Grecian architecture has ruined many a noble Gothic edifice. The pillars that surround the communion table and bishop's throne, are Corinthian. It must be owing to a want of taste, that they ever found a place here. Indeed the modern sashes in the choir, and blacking the angles in the nave, have greatly diminished that magnificence, that awe, with which ancient churches strike a sentimental mind, and at once inspire respect and devotion.

FROM the communion table to the western door measures one hundred and fifty six feet; from the north to the south door one hundred and fourteen feet; the length of the choir is ninety one feet, and the whole circumference, including the church yards, is seven hundred feet. When this church was built, the entrance was at the western door, from whence there was a good sloping terrace to the river side. Over this door there is a handsome square turret, or steeple, one hundred and twenty feet in height; in which there are eight bells, said to have been once harmonious, but three of them are cracked or otherwise useless. Three branches are suspended

suspended from the vaulted roof of the choir; the centre one is large and well executed, and was erected at the expence of the corporation.

DONOUGH O'BRIEN, who died in 1287, was a great benefactor to this church, and the first who enlarged it. Hubert de Burgh, and Eustace de L'ewe, bishops of Limerick, also contributed largely to repair and beautify the church. Cornelius O'Dea was a remarkable benefactor, and bestowed on the see a mitre and crozier of considerable workmanship. He resigned in 1426, to live a retired life, from which he departed July 27, 1434, and was buried in this church, having a marble monument and his statue placed over him. In 1621, they were removed to the South side of the communion table, to a place set apart for the bishops of Limerick, where the following inscription may be seen.

“ Hæc est effigies reverendissimi viri
 “ CORNELII O'DAE, quondam episcopi,
 “ Limericensis, qui ad monumentum hoc
 “ novum episcoporum Limericensium, ad
 “ perpetuandum memoriam et honorem
 “ tanti præsulis, translatus fuit, ut hic
 “ cum fratribus suis requiescerit 14 die
 “ Julii, A. D. 1621. Remotus autem huc
 “ fuit sumptibus nobilissimi herois, Donati,
 “ comites Thomoniæ, tunc honoratissimi
 “ domini præsidentis provinciæ Momoniæ.”

“ This monument of bishop O'Dea, was
 “ removed to this burial place of the bishops of
 “ Limerick, the 14th of July 1621, at the ex-
 “ pense of Dohart, earl of Thomond, lord
 “ president of Munster.”

In the year 1490, the citizens of Limerick repaired the nave of the church, which was then greatly decayed. Bishop Adams also expended large sums in repairing it, and furnished it with an organ, which is esteemed one of the best in the kingdom. He died in Limerick on the 22d of March, 1625, and was buried near bishop O'Dea; on his monument may be seen the following inscription.

“ BERNARDUS jacet hic en ADAMUS,
“ episcopus olim,

“ Omnia non vidi Solomonis, at omnia vana.”

A Bishop once, here Bernard's bones remain;
He saw not all,—but saw that all was vain.

Then follow four lines in English.
Sufficient God did give me, which I spent,
I little borrow'd, and as little lent.
I left them whom I lov'd enough in store,
Increas'd this bishopric, reliev'd the poor.

After which the four following lines.
Nemo mihi tumham statuat de marmore,
Faxit urnula epicopolo fates ista
Pusilla pusillo. Angli quis vivus
Fueram, et testentur Hiberni; celicola
Quis sim defunctus testificantur.

To me, since I have met my doom,
Let none erect a marble tomb,
Or monument;—this humble urn,
Will serve a little bishop's turn.
Let Albion and Hibernia fair,
What I have been in life declare;
What I am truly since I fell,
Just Heaven above can only tell.

Opposite

Opposite to the burial place of the bishops, on the North side of the communion table, is a very curious monument, erected to the memory of the earl of Thomond, who died September 4, 1624. It consists of three apartments, composed of the finest marble of different colours; surrounded and supported by pillars of the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite orders; ornamented with his arms and achievements, with this inscription in the centre, cut on a marble tablet and gilt.

" THIS monument being defaced in the
 " time of the late rebellion of IRELAND,
 " was by HENRY, the Second earl of Thomond
 " of that name, re-edified, anno 1678, in me-
 " mory of his noble grandfather, DONAGH
 " O'BRIEN, earl of Thomond, baron of Ibrea-
 " can, president of MUNSTER, and one of his
 " Majesty's privy council; who having derived
 " his titles from an ancient and honourable
 " family, sometime the founders of this church,
 " left them to posterity more enabled by his
 " own virtue, for giving equal proofs both for
 " courage and conduct of his loyalty and
 " worth; he was rewarded by the high and
 " mighty monarchs, Queen ELIZABETH and
 " King JAMES, with honours above the nobility
 " of his time."

In the South aisle, near the entrance into the chapter room, are the remains of a good monument, but the inscription is much defaced. At the top is an handsome coat of arms with this inscription.

" Lumina quæ lector tua cernunt hisce

“ JOHANNI muris sculpta sacris quadrat
“ insignia GALWEY.”

Reader! this monument and these arms
are sacred to the memory of JOHN GALWEY.

One of the chapels in this church was for-
merly called after this family, which flourished
in Limerick near two hundred years ago.

In the wall of the chapter room is fixed the
following old inscription in Monkish verse,
greatly abbreviated.

“ Hic jacet in tumuli fundo,
“ Sublatus a mundo,
“ GALFRIDUS ARTHURIE,
“ Thesaurarius quondam istius ecclesie,
“ Decima sexta luce Maya,
“ Requiescit in pace perpetua.

A. D. 1519.

“ Here lies entombed Goeffry Arthur, for-
merly treasurer of this church, who died May
16, 1519. May he rest in eternal peace.” There
is another line on the stone, relative to singing
requiems to his soul; but antiquarians are
not agreed in the explanation of it.

In the choir, near the communion table, is the
following inscription in very old characters, but
no date.

“ Hic jacet magister ANDREAS CREAGH,
“ quondam istius ecclesie decanuus.”

Andrew Creagh, formerly Dean of this
church.

In the North isle.

" This small monument was erected by
 " STANDISH HARFSTONGE, esq; recorder
 " of this city, in memory of his dear wife
 " Elizabeth, daughter of FRANCIS JERMY,
 " of Coupton, in the county of Norfolk, esq;
 " by Alice his wife, the daughter of Sir
 " ANTHONY IREY, of Boston, Kt. who died
 " the 5th of July, 1663, and lyeth buried in
 " this church, who had issue eleven children,
 " whereof seven are now living, 1677.

In the floor of the North isle is the following.

" Orate pro animab. THOMÆ MAHON,
 " qui obiit Novemb. 1, 1631, et uxoris ejus
 " ANNA CREAGH, quæ obiit Novemb. 2,
 " 1637."

Pray for the souls of Thomas Mahon, died November 1, 1631, and his wife Ann Creagh, who died November 2, 1637.

In the pillar at the entrance into the choir,
 is fixed a black marble monument with the
 following inscription.

" This monument was erected by WIL-
 " LIAM YORKE, to the memory of his
 " father, alderman WILLIAM YORKE, who
 " lies here interred; was thrice mayor, gave
 " above four hundred pounds for building
 " the exchange, and freely bestowed it on
 " this corporation; contributed to the bells
 " and chymes, which were cast and set up in
 " his mayoralties; was charitable to the
 " poor, constant to his friend; died in the
 " true Christian faith, the last year of his
 " mayoralty,

" mayoralty, April 1, 1679, aged 42. Leaving William, Roger, and Jane, his issue, " by Anna, the daughter of HENRY HART, " esq."

IN the pillar near the western door, is the following remarkable inscription.

MEMENTO MORI.

" Here lieth little SAMUEL BARRINGTON
 " That great undertaker
 " Of famous cities, clock and chime maker,
 " He made his own time go early and later,
 " But now he is returned to God his creator.
 " The 19th of November, then he ceas'd,
 " And for his memory this here is plac'd."
 By his son BEN. 1693.

PURSUANT to the will of Dan. Hayes, esq; his remains were brought from London, where he died, July 20, 1767, and interred in the isle, near the consistorial court. The following short inscription, dictated by himself, is placed on a white marble stone, near his burial place.

" DAN. HAYES, an honest man,
 " And a lover of his country.

THE seats of the stalls for the clergy, deserve the attention of antiquarians; they were done in the reign of Henry VIII. whose head is carved on two of them. The seats are made to turn up, because it was formerly the custom for dignitaries and prebendaries to stand up in their respective stalls. The bottoms of these seats represent beasts, birds, angels, &c. which are tolerably well carved in oak.

AFTER viewing this venerable pile, and the monuments

monuments it contains;—when we behold whole families swept away in a few years, the instability of all human greatness makes a strong impression on the mind, and we cannot help exclaiming with that great moralist Doctor Johnson.

Condemn'd to hope's delusive mine,
As on we toil from day to day,
By sudden blasts, or slow decline,
Our social comforts drop away.

Catch then, O! catch the transient hour,
Improve each moment as it flies;
Life's a short summer—man a flower,
He dies—alas! How soon he dies!

In the year 1680, the South door and porch, were added to the church, and a pavement made from thence to the main street. Before this time the grand entrance was at the Western door, from whence there was a good passage down to the quay. As a spirit of trade and improvement begins to pervade this long depressed kingdom,—why may we not entertain hopes, that the small houses which intercept this passage will be purchased, and the passage again laid open to the public. In December 1681, the trees were planted round the church yards, by Captain John Phillips, comptroller of the city. Alderman Leonard had a mortgage of one thousand pounds on the estate of Sir Donat O'Brien, which became forfeited to the crown; King William and Queen Mary, made a grant of this mortgage to repair the churches of Limerick, which were considerably damaged by the different sieges.

IN the year 1759, in the mayoralty of Sexton Baylee, the church received a thorough repair, by order of the bishop of Limerick, under the direction and superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Deane Hoare, whose knowledge of architecture, and taste for the fine arts, rendered him fit for such an undertaking. The sum of one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven pounds fourteen shillings and eight pence half penny, was expended in this laudable work, of which about one hundred pounds were raised by sale of the pews, which were sold to the several parishioners, at the cost of erecting them; and the rest by the dean and chapter, out of the economy.

THE choir was considerably enlarged; the organ was removed thirty feet further from the communion table, and had two new stops added to it. * The altar, bishop's-throne, &c. were well painted, three elegant brass branches were erected to light the church in winter; the arches in the choir were glazed, which renders it warmer, and it is now esteemed one of the largest, and most convenient in the kingdom. Much has been lately done to this venerable building, and more is necessary to prevent some parts of it from falling to decay.

THE bishopric of Limerick united to Ardfert and Aghadoe, was formerly valued in the king's books, at fifty two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, but it is now worth three thousand pounds per annum. The following is a

list

* In the year 1784, Mr. Gibson of Dublin was employed to add a choir organ, which is finished in good modern taste, and is a considerable ornament to the church. It is well gilt and painted, and forms an agreeable contrast to the old organ.

list of the livings in this diocese, and the patrons who have the disposal of them.

IMPROPRIATORS AND PATRONS.

1. The KING.

The Bishoprick,
The Deanship,
Kilmurry,—Rectory and Vicarage.

The KING or the BISHOP.

Kilkeedy,—Rectory and Vicarage.

2. The BISHOP.

The Chantership,
Chancellorship,
Treasurership, * } Dignities, erected by
Archdeaconry, } Donough O'Brien. †

St. Munchin,
Donoghmore,
Ballycahane,
Killpeacon,
Tullybracky,
Killeedy,
Disert,
Ardcanny,

} Prebends, assigned
by Donough O'Brien,
in the 15th Century. ‡



Kilflynn,

* Annexed to the treasurership of Limerick, are the parishes of St. Patrick, Cahiravahalla, and Emly-grenan, worth three hundred pounds per annum.—The former is divided by the Shannon, containing St. Thomas's island, the Salmon weir, and a denomination in the county of Clare, called Kilquane, where the ruins of a church may be seen.

‡ Ware's Antiquities, page 141:

IMPROPRIATORS AND PATRONS.

Kilflyn,	} Rectories.
Killbreedy minor,	
Killbroderan,	} Rectories and Vicarages.
Killcoleman,	
Ballytankard otherwise	} Rectories and Vicarages.
Tankardstown,	
Fedamore,	} Vicarages.
Glenogra,	
Knocknegaul,	

3. The DEAN.

The Six Vicars-Choralships,	} Vicarages.
Mungret,	

Bruree,

4. The CHANTER.

Shanagolden,	} Vicarages.
Dromdeely, otherwise	

Tomdeely.

5. PREBENDARY of Donoghmore.
Donoghmore,—Vicarage.

6. The VICARS-CHORALS of Limerick.

Corcomohide,	} Vicarages.
Kilmeedy,	
Drumcolihier,	
Clonelty,	
Cloncah,	
Kilmoylan,	
Killergus,	
Cricorah,	
Morgans,	

7. The

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7. The VICARS CHORALS of Dublin.

Fedamore,—Rectory.

8. The CORPORATION of Limerick.

St. Laurence,—Vicarage.

9. Earl of ECREMONT.

Kilfininan,—Rectory.

10. Lord Viscount SOUTHWELL.

Monasternena,—Vicarage,

Abbyfeal,—Rectory with Vicarage endowed.

11. Lord Viscount COURtenay.

Croagh,—Prebend.

Newcastle,

Mahounah,

Monegay,

} Rectories.

12. Lord MUSKERRY, as Heir of John
Fitzmaurice, Esq;

Killeagholtahan other- } Rectory with Vicarage
wife Killaliathan. } endowed.

13. Earl of CORK and ORRERY.

Darrah,

Dunmoylan,

Roberts town,

Gore,

Killfinnan,

Ballingarry.

} Rectories with Vicarages endowed.

IMPROPRIATORS AND PATRONS.

14. The Representative of the late JOHN ST.
LEGER, Esq;
Lismakeery,—Rectory.
Askeaton,—Vicarage.

15. EDWARD CROKER, Esq.

Drummin,	{	Rectories entire.
Athlacca,		
Croom,		
Adare,	{	Rectories with Vicarages endowed.
Dunaman,		

16. Lord Viscount PERY.

St. John's,—Vicarage.

17. JOHN THOMAS WALLER, Esq.

Killcornan,—Rectory entire.

18. The Heir of Sir CHRISTOPHER WRAY.

Uregare,—Rectory with Vicarage endowed.

19. Lord Viscount KENMARE, as Heir of
Valentine Browne, Esq;

Bruff,—Rectory.

20. WYNDHAM QUIN, Esq;

Effin,—Prebend.

S T . J O H N ' s C H U R C H .

THE time when this church was built and endowed, is not exactly known. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of lord viscount Pery's family, and worth about two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, which chiefly arises from the poundage money, on the houses in Irish-town. The length of the church from East to West, is sixty feet, the breadth sixty-three, and the circumference of the church and burial ground is five hundred and fifty feet. In the year 1763, this church was thoroughly repaired; above five hundred pounds were expended in decorating it, and making several necessary and useful additions. Part of this sum was given by voluntary donations of the parishioners, and the remainder was raised by the sale of several new pews.

THERE was a handsome monument in this church, before it was repaired, with the following inscription.

“ THOMAS POWER, quondam cives
 “ Limericensis, et ejus uxor JOANNA
 “ RICE, hoc monumentum hæredibus suis
 “ construxerunt, in quo ambo sepeliuntur,
 “ o ret. pro eis pius lector. Quis-quis eris
 “ q ui transis, sta, perlege, plora, sum quod-
 “ eris, fueramque quod es, pro me precor
 “ ora; hoc finito. A. D. 1622.

Thomas Power, citizen of Limerick, and Joanna Rice, his wife, erected this tomb for their family, in which both of them are interred.

Reader

Reader, pause, improve your time,
 I, like you, have seen my prime,
 What I am, thou soon must be,
 Then prepare to follow me.

Finished in the year 1622.

This monument was surrounded with the twelve Apostles, and suitable emblems carved in stone; at the bottom was Mr. Power's family arms with this motto, " Spes mea in Deo est."

THE Western entrance to this church, which was for a long time closed up, is now opened to accommodate the number of inhabitants who reside in and near the new square. The principal entrance was formerly from the main street at the Eastern gate, over which was Mr. Murray's arms, with this motto, " Sursum contritus Cor." And the following inscription.

" Johannes Murray Aberdonensis,
 " Erected this gate at his own expences."
 J. Sinclair sculpfit, 1693.
 " Memento Mori."

NEAR St. John's gate, the following inscription is fixed in the church yard wall.

" JOHANNE FORD Pretore, et hujus
 " operis promotore, parochiam sancti Jo-
 " hannes, de sancte cruce post recentis belli
 " clades hos cemeterii muros suis sumptibus
 " extrui curarunt. A. D. 1693."
 " Johanne Paterson, Vicario.
 " Edvardo Uncles, { Guardianis.
 " Roberto Kemp, { Guardianis.
 " John Berry, Sculpfit.

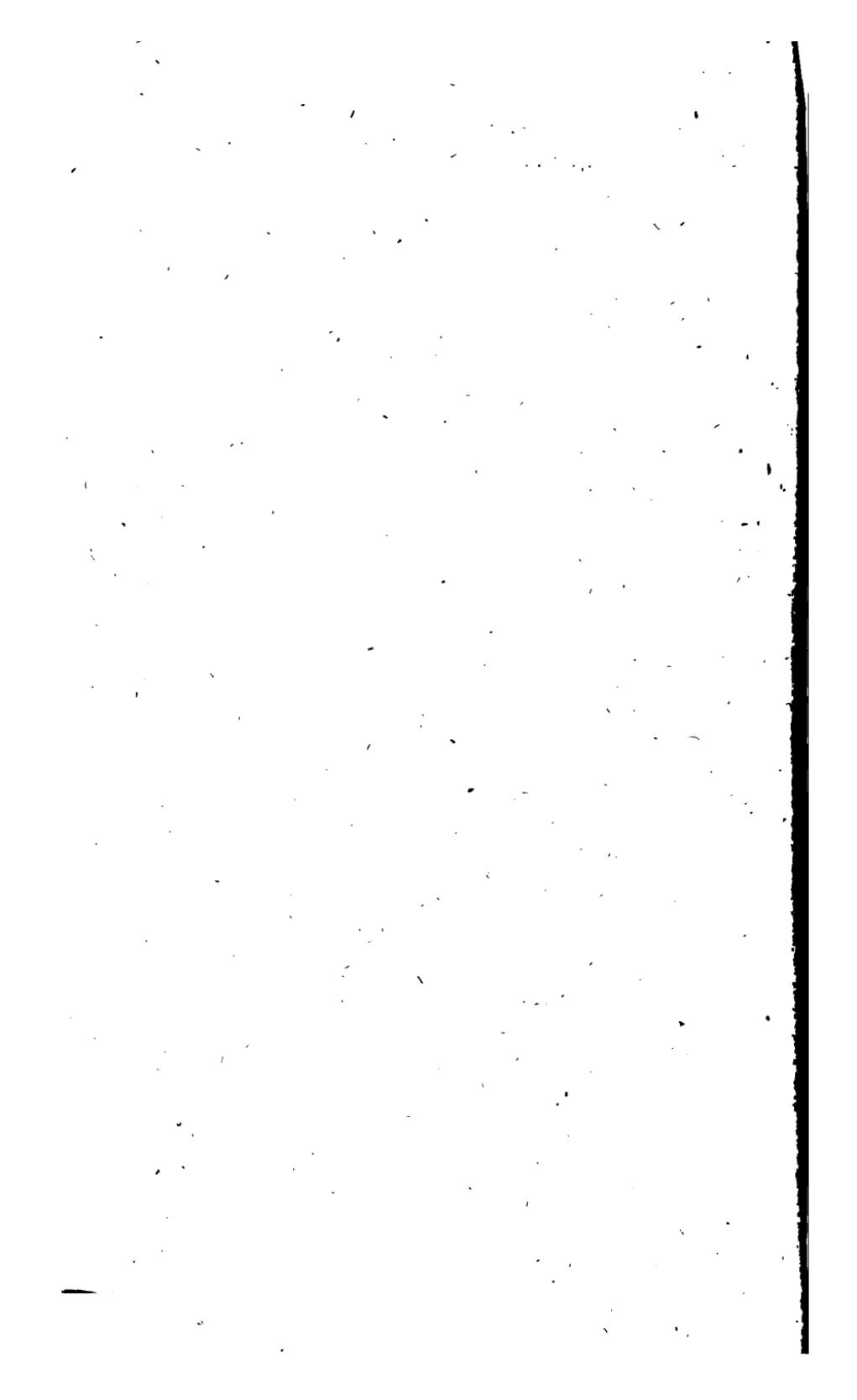
JOHN

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“ JOHN Ford, mayor, and promoter of this work, in the parish of St. John, after the havock of the late siege, repaired these walls.”

THERE was also a church at Mardyke, called St. Michael’s, the burial ground of which is still in use; and a church called St. Nicholas, where the post office stands, the parish of which is now annexed to St. Mary’s.

P A R T.





P A R T . III.

C H A P . II.

OF, THE BISHOPS OF LIMERICK.

TAKEN from Sir James Ware's History, according to whom, the bishoprick was valued by an extent, returned in the fifth year of Charles I. at forty pounds sterlinc, and Ard-fert, a See united to it, Anno 26 Elizabeth, at 12l. 13s. 4d. sterlinc.* In the beginning of the twelfth century, Cathay or Iniscattery was a bishopric united to Limerick.

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A. D.

* Ware's History, Vol. I. p. 501.

A. D. 651. St. MUNCHIN,

Son of Sedna, first bishop of Limerick, who founded the first church in Limerick, and whose festival is on the first of January. He wrote a book on the miracles of scripture. There is no account of his successors until the coming of the Danes, who while they were infidels, took Limerick and other cities, and held them a long time; but in the tenth century they embraced christianity.

1110. GILLE or GILLEBERT.

WHETHER an Irishman or a Dane is uncertain. He was the first apostolic legate in Ireland, and held a council in Meath, at which were present fifty bishops, three hundred priests, and three thousand other ecclesiastics. He was famous for his learning, having written an ecclesiastical history, published by archbishop Usher.*

1140. P A T R I C K,

Was elected by the Danes, and was consecrated in England by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, to whom, and to his successors, he was sworn to give due obedience, as appears by a book in the Cotton Library, belonging to the church of Canterbury.

1151. H A R O L D,

A Dane, called by the Irish, Erolb, succeeded and died the same year.

1152.

† Ware's Irish Writers, page 20.

1152. TURGESIUS,

A Dane; he was present at the Lateran Synod in Rome, in 1179, and to him Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, granted the lands of Mungret. †

1179. BRICTIUS, a Dane.

1207. DONOGH O'BRIEN, of whom, see the annals under this year. He was the first who enlarged St. Mary's church, and supplied it with secular canons, to whom he assigned several prebends, and ordained laws for their government.

1208. GEOFFRY,

RECTOR of Dungarvan succeeded, at the instance of King John, who wrote to Miles Fitz Henry, lord justice of Ireland, to procure his election. Edmund succeeded, and died in 1222.

1223. HUBERT DE BURGO,

PRIOR of the monastery of St. Edmund at Athassel. He was a great benefactor to the cathedral, and vicars chorals; he died September 14, 1250, and was buried in the Dominican convent in Limerick; see his epitaph in our account of the Religious Houses..

1251. ROBERT OF EMLY,

Was elected by the Dean and Chapter, on

Z 2.

the

† These are called the mensal lands of the See of Limerick. The late bishop Gore built a house on a part of them called Cunnegar, and improved the ground with great taste and judgement.

the king's license of election, and was confirmed by patent. He gave in 1253, to Thomas Woodward, dean of Limerick, and to his successors for ever, the benefices of Carnarry and Rathfward. He died September 8, 1272.

1273. GERALD LE MARESCAL,

ARCHDEACON of Limerick, obtained the royal assent the 11th of January following. He recovered many things belonging to the See, unjustly possessed by others; he died February 10, 1301.

1302. ROBERT OF DONDONVENALD,

A CANON of St. Mary's church, Limerick; he died May 3, 1311, and was buried in his cathedral.

1311. EUSTACE DE L'EAU OR WATERS,

DEAN of Limerick, was consecrated bishop in 1311. He laid out large sums in beautifying the church, which being finished, was dedicated in July 1327; he died May 3, 1336, and was buried in his cathedral.

1337. MAURICE ROCHEFORT,

Was consecrated in Limerick, the 6th April 1337; he was for some time deputy to Sir Thomas Rokeyb, lord justice of Ireland. He died in 1353, and is mentioned in the annals of Monaster Nenai, as a man of good life and honest conversation.

1354. STEPHEN LAWLESS,

CHANCELLOR of St. Mary's, Limerick, succeeded, and died on Innocents day, 1359.

1360. STEPHEN WALE,

DEAN of Limerick, was appointed by the Pope. He was Treasurer of Ireland, and translated to Meath in 1369.

1369. PETER CURRAGH OR CREAGH,

BORN in the county of Dublin, was elected successor to bishop Wale, and swore fealty to Edward III. before William Wickham, bishop of Winchester. He resigned in the year 1400, and died in October 1407.

1400. CORNELIUS O'DEA,

ARCHDEACON of Killaloe, succeeded and resigned in 1426. He died July 27, 1434, and was buried in the cathedral, in our account of which, may be seen the epitaph on his monument.—See page 153.

1426. JOHN MOTHEL,

AN Augustine canon, was appointed successor by Pope Martin V. He resigned in 1458, and died in 1468.

1459. WILLIAM CREAGH,

A NATIVE of Limerick, was also appointed by the Pope; he recovered the lands of Donaghmore, which were unjustly possessed by others, and

and was bishop of Limerick about thirteen years.

1472. THOMAS ARTHUR,

Was also a native of Limerick, and died there the 19th of July 1486.

1486. RICHARD,

Was appointed successor by Pope Innocent VIII. and died at Rome the same year, before his patent was signed. JOHN DUNOW, a Canon of Exeter, at that time ambassador from Henry VII. to the Pope, was appointed Nov. 1, 1486. In three years after, he died at Rome, before he visited Limerick.

1489. JOHN FOLAN,

A CANON of Ferns was promoted by the Pope, and died the 30th of January 1521.

1521. JOHN COYN, OR QUIN,

SUCCEEDED to the bishoprick, notwithstanding King Henry VIII. endeavoured to promote Walter Wellefey, prior of Conal, who was afterwards bishop of Kildare.

1551. WILLIAM CASY,

RECTOR of the church of Kilcornan, at the request of James, earl of Desmond, was appointed successor by King Edward VI. He was deprived by Queen Mary, who recommended to Pope Paul IV. Hugh or Ulick Lacy, a canon of Limerick, and he was appointed bishop in 1557. he

he resigned in 1571, when the above mentioned William Casey succeeded. He died February 7, 1591, after which the See was vacant for two years.

1593. JOHN THORNBURGH, D. D.

Of Magdalen College, Oxford, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, was advanced by her to this bishoprick. He was translated to Bristol, in 1603, and died very old in 1640.

1604. BERNARD ADAMS, A. M.

Of Trinity College, Oxford, was appointed by King James; he died in Limerick, March 22, 1625, and was buried in the cathedral, in our account of which may be seen the epitaph on his monument.—See page 154.

1626. FRANCIS GOUGH,

CHANCELLOR of the cathedral of Limerick, educated in New College, Oxford, was consecrated at Cashell, on the 17th of September. He died in Limerick, August 29, 1634, and was buried in his cathedral.

1634. GEORGE WEBB, D. D.

Of Oxford, and chaplain to King Charles I. was consecrated in Dublin. He died a prisoner in the castle of Limerick in 1641.

1642. ROBERT SIBTHORP,

BISHOP of Fenabore, was translated to this See, but on account of the civil war, he made no

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no profit of it. He died in Dublin in April 1649, and was buried in St. Werburgh's church.

1660. EDWARD SYNGE,

DEAN of Elphin, succeeded, and was consecrated in Dublin. He held the bishoprick of Ardfert in commendam; was translated to Cork in 1663.

1663. WILLIAM FULLER, L. L. D.

BORN in London and educated at Westminster. He suffered much by his attachment to King Charles I. and on the restoration he was made dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, afterwards bishop of Limerick and Ardfert, from whence he was translated to Lincoln.

1667. FRANCIS MARSH,

OF Cambridge, dean of Armagh, was consecrated bishop of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghado. October 28, 1667, and in five years afterwards was translated to Kilmore.

1672. JOHN VESSEY, D. D.

DEAN of Cork, succeeded, and in 1678, was translated to the archbishopric of Tuam.

1678. SIMON DIGBY, D. D.

BORN near Maryborough, in the Queen's county, was promoted from the Deanery of Kildare, to this See, and was translated to Elphin, in 1691.

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1692. NATHANIEL WILSON, D. D.

AN Englishman, educated at Oxford, was consecrated in Christ church, Dublin, May 10, 1692, and enthroned in Limerick the 27th of July following; he died at the end of the year 1695.

1695. THOMAS SMYTH, D. D.

BORN at Dundrum, in the county of Down, in 1650, and educated in the university of Dublin, where he was consecrated on the 8th December, 1695, and enthroned in Limerick April 30, 1696. He was elected vice chancellor of Trinity College in 1714; he was for some time rector of St. Martin's in the fields, London, and on account of his great piety and learning, was recommended by Doctor Tennison, archbishop of Canterbury to Queen Mary, who promoted him to the See of Limerick. He died on the 4th of May, 1725, and was interred in the family vault at St. Munchin's church. His charity was equal to his piety; he left a fund of near a thousand pounds, the interest of which to be applied for ever to the use of the poor in Limerick.*

A a

1725.

* Bishop SMYTH, left ten sons and two daughters, viz.

WILLIAM, dean of Ardsert, and archdeacon of Kells. He married a daughter of the right rev. Doctor Lambert, bishop of Meath, and dying without issue, was succeeded in the family estate by

CHARLES, who was mayor of Limerick in 1732, and represented the city in parliament forty-five years, he survived all the rest, and died August 18, 1784.

JOHN, chancellor of the diocese of Connor.

MICHAEL

1725. WILLIAM BURSCOUGH,

An englishman, and for some time chaplain to lord Carteret, lord Lieutenant of Ireland, succeeded bishop Smyth. He was a learned and pious man, and died at New Ross, in the county of Tipperary, in the year 1755, and in the eightieth year of his age.

1755. JAMES LESLIE, D. D.

BORN in the county of Kerry, and one of the prebendaries of Durham in England, was consecrated in St. Andrew's church, Dublin, by the archbishop of Cashell, on the 16th November, and enthroned in Limerick, on the 2d. of December following. He died in Limerick, on

the

MICHAEL, captain in the first regiment of foot.

HENRY, archdeacon of Glandelagh, in the diocese of Dublin; married the sister of lord viscount Percy.

THOMAS died at the Temple.

GEORGE, Recorder of Limerick, and afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer.

ARTHUR, bishop of Clonsert and Kilmaeduagh, from whence he was translated to the see of Down and Connor, thence to the See of Meath, thence to the Archbishoprick of Dublin. There has been a good monument erected to his memory, in St. Patrick's church, Dublin.

EDWARD, an eminent Physician in Dublin, who left a large legacy to the poor house in Limerick.

JAMES, collector of Mallow, and afterwards of Limerick, and mayor thereof in the year 1751.

MARY, married to Sir Nicholas Osborne, Bart. and afterwards to Colonel Ramsay.

DOROTHY, married to — Sandes, esq; of Co. Kerry, who lived but six weeks, she was married afterwards to — Tucker, esq; of the co. Cavan, by whom she had issue Martin Tucker, esq; late Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d regiment of horse.

the 24th of November 1770, and his remains were interred at St. Muchin's church.

1771. JOHN AVERILL, D.D.

DEAN of Limerick, was consecrated in Christ Church, Dublin, by the archbishop of Dublin, on the 9th of January 1771, and died on the 14th of September following, at Ennismore in the county of Kerry, being then on his visitation. He was born in the county of Antrim, in the year 1713, and educated in Trinity college, of which his nephew, Dr. Andrews was provost. He was an excellent prelate, of pious and exemplary conduct, and during the short time he was Dean, gave two hundred guineas to be lent in small sums to poor tradesmen. He gave strong proofs that he would have expended all his income in benevolent actions, and had just begun a glorious career, when death snatched him from his flock. The primitive church had not a greater ornament than Bishop Averill, from his precepts and example every good consequence was expected; he was full of charity, kindness, meekness, and laid the foundation for reviving several good institutions in the diocese. He had no ambition but in the service of God: for other things, his enjoyment or wishes never went higher than the bare conveniences of living. His remains were interred on the 18th of September, with great solemnity, near the communion table in St. Mary's church. *

A 21

1772

* A brass plate with the following Inscription has been prepared to fix over Bishop Averill, until a suitable monument can be erected to the memory of such a great and good man.

Hic

1772. WILLIAM GORE, D. D.

Was translated from the See of Elphin to Limerick, on the 15th of February 1772, and enthroned at the cathedral of Limerick, on the 19th of March following. He was the son of Dean Gore, born at Tiermoyle, in the county of Tipperary, and educated at Trinity college; he died at Bray, in the county of Wicklow on the 25th February 1784, and his remains were interred with his ancestors, at St. Mary's church, Dublin. He was a man of learning, public spirit, and humanity; a warm friend to every scheme of useful charity; and of unbounded hospitality. He was a principal instrument in forwarding the poor house on the north strand, the ground of which he gave as a free grant. He carried bishop Averill's intentions into execution, and revived two useful charities, Mrs. Craven's and Mrs. Virgin's,

1784.

Hic jacet Reete rev. JOHANNES AVERILL, D. D.
Episcopus Limericensis, obiit 14mo, Sept. 1771. Ætatis 58.

Cujus si in Deum pietatem,
In Regem fidem,
In Ecclesiam amorem,
Si in æquales Liberalitatem,
In omnes species Benevolentiam,
Vix metas illa tulit parem,
Nulla superiorem !

"The AVERILL's dust thus humbly here is placed,
With no proud Monument or Titles graced !
Yet shall he live, when Kneller's tints shall fade,
And sculptur'd Trophies moulder in the shade !
The Saint-like character his Life imprest,
Is stamp'd indelibly on every breast;
And where the Muse's voice appears too weak,
The Poor, the Fatherless, the Widows speak !

1784. WILLIAM CECIL PERY, A. M.

Was born in Limerick, in the year 1721, and educated in the university of Dublin. He was for some time vicar of St. John's church, and for several years chaplain to the right hon. House of Commons; when he was promoted to the deanery of Killaloe, and afterwards to the deanery of Derry. He was consecrated bishop of Killala in the year 1781, translated to Limerick, on the 12th of May 1784, and enthroned in the cathedral church, on the 22d of the same month.

The

The Roman Catholic Bishops since the
Reformation were,

- 1557. HUGH LACY.
- 1623. RICHARD ARTHUR.
- 1646. EDMUND O'DWYER.
- 1660. JAMES DOWLEY.
- 1687. JOHN MOLONY.
- 1720. CORNELIUS O'KEEFE.
- 1738 ROBERT LACY.
- 1760. DANIEL KEARNY.
- 1779. DENNIS CONWAY.

" Perhaps



"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid,
 Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire,
Hands, that the rod of empire might have sway'd,
 Or wak'd to ecstasy the living lyre!"

P A R T. III.

C H A P. III.

OF THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES,

In the CITY and COUNTY of LIMERICK.

THE following account was taken chiefly from Sir James Ware's history, improved by Harris, the best authority now to be found.* Ireland has been justly stiled the island of Saints, when her Religious founded several abbeys in Germany

* Ware's History, vol. 2. p. 275.

Germany and Italy. St. Patrick, with his own hand ordained one hundred and fifty bishops, five thousand priests and founded seven hundred churches *. He also baptized the prince † Carthan Fionn in the year 434, at Sanigean, or Sainaingeal, (Singland) near Limerick; ¶ the seat of O'Comhneen, (O'Coneen.) St. Patrick died the 17th March A. D. 492, aged one hundred and twenty. § But Christianity certainly flourished in Ireland, and particularly in Munster, many years before St. Patrick came here. In the reign of Con, in the second century, Ireland sent forth the famous St. Cathaldus to preach the Gospel of Christ, and he became bishop and patron of Tarentum in Italy. || The missionaries in the fourth century, not only preached, but founded churches, and opened colleges in Ireland; amongst these was the pious Dima, whose name was given to a church at Kildimo, in the county of Limerick, and is still retained there. ¶

The CANONS Regular of St. AUGUSTINE,

HAD a priory in the city of Limerick, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Edmund and the Holy Cross, founded in the year 1227, by Simon Minor, a wealthy citizen. The prior of this house had the first vote in the election of chief

* See the Introduction to *Monasticon Hibernicum*.

† This prince was the immediate ancestor of the present earl of Inchiquin, and Sir Lucius O'Brien, baronet, see the pedigree of this family in Comerford's history of Ireland p. 229.

‡ Vallancey's *Collectanea*, part 4. page 439.

§ Ware's *Irish writers* page 32.

|| Bruodin, page 879. *Vita St. Cataldi*.

¶ O'Halloran's *History of Ireland*, vol. 2, page 9.

chief magistrate. It was afterwards granted to Edmond Sexton, and is now the estate of lord viscount Pery; a few years ago, before it was demolished, it was rented for a Fish-house, by the proprietors of the Salmon weir. The site of this priory is at the end of fish lane, on the Shannon side, now called Sir Harry's mall, on which Sir Henry Hartstonge built several houses.

A priory on the island of Iniscattery, founded by St. Senan, in the 6th century.* It contained eleven churches, and a tower, which is still standing, and a model of good architecture. It was granted to the corporation of Limerick by charter. The monks of this house were so chaste, they never looked at a woman, nor did they ever suffer one to land on the island. We find in St. Senan's life, that being in his island of Cathay or Iniscattery, a ship arrived there, bringing fifty monks, Romans by birth, who were drawn into Ireland by the desire of a more holy life, and knowledge of the scripture. † This island was held by O'Brien to repel the

B b invasions

* See the introduction to *Monasticon Hibeticum*.

† The writer of St. Senan's life, begins, "Senanus born of noble Parents;" St. Senan died March 1. A. D. 544. of whom St. Patrick made a remarkable prophecy, of which the following is a translation.

To you an infant shall be born,
A future Minister of God;
His name SENANUS, shall adora
This place of my Abode.
And by the grace of God, will be
Succeeding bishop after me.

See Ware's history of the bishops, page 2.

invasions of the Danes, and for a long time was a bone of contention between them. Before the landing of the English, it belonged to Thomond, and was the see of a bishop; but afterwards united to Limerick, in the beginning of the twelfth century.

A PRIORY at Rathkeal, of the monks of Aroalis, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded in the year 1200, by — Harvey, of an English family, and endowed by Eleanor Purcell, in the year 1289. * A priory at Mungret, in the liberties of Limerick, about two miles distant, founded by St. Patrick, in the fifth century. Cormac mac Cuillenan, in the Psalter of Cashel, says, that in the monastery at Muinghard, near Limerick, anciently called the city of Deochain-affain, were formerly, one thousand five hundred monks, five hundred of whom were devoted to preaching and instruction; five hundred more so called and divided, as to have a perpetual full choir day and night; the remainder being old men of exemplary piety, devoted themselves to religious and charitable works. Mainchen, originally the founder of this monastery, as well as of the see of Limerick, and Molua, who erected Kiljaloe into a bishoprick, were of the royal blood of North Munster, and the chief tutelary saints of this sept. †

AN anecdote is related of this priory, which is worth preserving, because it gave rise to a proverbial expression, retained in the country to the

* This is now the residence of George Leake, esq.

† O'Halloran's history of Ireland, vol. 2. page 97.

the present day; "as wise as the women of Mungrat." A deputation was sent from the college at Cashell, to this famous seminary at Mungrat, in order to try their skill in the dead languages. The heads of the house at Mungrat were somewhat alarmed, least their scholars should receive a defeat, and their reputation be lessened. They therefore thought of a most humorous expedient to prevent the contest, which succeeded to their wishes. They habited some of their young students like women, some of the monks like peasants, in which dresses they walked a few miles to meet the strangers, at some distance from each other. When the Cashell professors approached, and asked any question, of the distance of Mungrat, or the time of day, they were constantly answered in greek or latin; which occasioned them to hold a conference, and determine not to expose themselves at a place, where, even the women and peasants could speak greek and latin. *

A PRIORY at Kilmallock, now the parish church, founded in the seventh century, and dedicated to St. Mochelloc.

The CANONSESSES of St. AUGUSTINE.

HAD a Nunnery in Limerick, founded by Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, in the year 1174, and dedicated to St Peter; this place was ever since called Peter's Cell, and is now

B b 2. the

* There were above an hundred students at Mungrat, of the name of Loftus, who frequently took their evening's walk together, in a small road leading to the lough, from whence it received the name of Loftus's road, and has retained it ever since.

the residence of Mrs. Odell. It became the estate of Lord Milton, and the dissenters of Limerick rented the chapel from him, until the year 1766, when they built a new one. In the 6th century a nunnery was founded by St. Ita, at Cluan Credhail, now Clarina. There was also an Augustinian nunnery at Kilsane, in the county of Limerick, founded by Mac Sheehy, an Irish gentleman and dedicated to St. Catherine.

They also had a house at Lough Gur, founded by the Clan Gibbons in the 13th Century.

The KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS,

Or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, had a house in Adare, and a preceptory at Any, both founded in the thirteenth century, by Geffry de Mauriscis, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist.* Æneas O'Hernan, (Hiffernan) the last master of this house was appointed bishop of Emly by Henry VIII in 1543.† They also had a house at Hospital in the county Limerick, which takes its name from them.

The CISTERCIAN MONKS,

HAD an abbey at Nenay or de Magio, on the banks of the river Maige, founded by Donald O'Brien, in 1151, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; Holy-cross was a daughter of this house, which was supplied with Cistercians from Mellifont. The abbot of Nenay was one of

* Bower's lives of the Popes, vol. 6. page 100.

† Ware's Antiquities, page 103.

of the lords spiritual, and sat in parliament; the possessions were confirmed by king John. This place is now called Manister, the residence of Mr. Thomas Lane.

Also an abbey at Wonst,[†] dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded in 1205, by Theobald Walter, butler of Ireland, from which circumstance, the Butler family derive their name. [‡] This abbey stood at Abingdon, and with the manor annexed, is now the estate of Sir Nicholas Lawless, bart. It was granted to Captain Piers Walsh, of whom see page 45; he forfeited the estate, and there is a monument of one of his family now standing near Mr. Ryan's house at Abingdon, on the site of which this abbey was built.

An Abbey at Abbey-feal, founded in the year 1188, the founder's name uncertain.

An Abbey at Kilsane in the county Limerick, founded by Donough Carbrac O'Brien, and afterwards united to Corcomroe in the County of Clare.

THE DOMINICAN FRIARS.

HAD a convent in Limerick, founded by Donough Carbrac O'Brien, (so called from his being nursed and educated in Kenry §) in the year 1227, and dedicated to St. Saviour. The founder was buried here in 1241, and his statue was placed on his tomb, according to Sir James Ware. There were also buried here one bishop

of

* Monasticon Hibernicum, page 189.

† According to Ware, this abbey was supplied with Cistercian Monks from the abbey of Savignac in France.

‡ Lodge's peerage of Ireland, vol. 2. page 3.

§ Vallancey's Collectanea, part 4. page 599.

of Limerick, Hubert de Burgo, in the year 1250; two bishops of Killaloe, (Laon) Donald O'Kennedy in 1251, and Mathew O'Hagan in 1281; and three bishops of Kilsenora, (Fénabóra) Christian in 1254, Simon O'Currin in 1303, Maurice O'Brien in 1321.

On their Tombstone was placed the following Inscription, which is published for the amusement of the Scholar.

Senes Pontifices in se Loquuntur iste.
 Illis multiplices, te posco, Premia, Christe;
 Omnes hi soerant Fratrum Laris huius Amici,
 Hubertus de Burgo, Praeful quondam Limerici,
 Donaldus, Matthaeus, pastores Laohenenses,
 Christianus, Mauritius, Simon quoque Fenaborense;
 Ergo, benigne Pater, loquere nos non comprimatis ater,
 Qui legis iusta, Pater dicat, & Ave, reponat ter,
 Centum, namque dies, quisquis rogatq[ue] moretus,
 Detur ut his requies, si pura Mente pregetur,
 Qui legis nos Veritus, ad te quandoque reversus,
 Quid sis, at quid eris, animo vigili mediteris,
 Si minor his fueris, seu major, eorumque fidelis,
 Tandem pulvis eris, non fallit regula talis.

Translated by HARRIS, vol. 1. page 624.

Six Prelates here repose, and in their favour,
 I beg your friendly prayers to Christ our Saviour,
 Who in their life time for this house did work,
 The first of whom I name was Hubert Burke,
 Who graced the See of Limerick, and Mathew,
 With Donald, bishops both of Killaloe,
 Christian, and Maurice I should name before,
 And Simon, bishops late of Fenabore,
 Therefore, kind father, let not any soul
 Of these good men be lodged in the black hole.
 You, who reads this, kneel down in humble posture,
 Repeat three Aves, say one Pater noster,

Whoever

Whoever for their souls sincerely pray,
Merits indulgence for an hundred days.
And you, who reads the verses on this stone,
Bethink yourself, and make the case your own;
Then seriously reflect on what you see,
And think what you are now, and what you'll be;
Whether you're greater, equal, lets, you must
As well as those, be crumbled into dust.

This convent had extensive grants of land in and near the city, the fishery of the salmon weir, St. Thomas's Island, on which stood a small chapel, and the land near the causeway, called Mona Brahir, belonged to it; and were afterwards granted to the corporation of Limerick. In 1644, this house was erected into an university by Pope Innocent X.* Some remains of the church and walls are now standing; part of the ground has been converted into a tan yard by Alderman Sargent, and another part was taken by government for a barrack, on a lease of an hundred years, which expired in 1779, and was converted into a brewery by Henry Rose, esq.

A CONVENT at Kilmallock, dedicated to St. Saviour, founded in the year 1291, by Gibson Fitzgerald, second son to John Fitzgerald, Baron of Offaley, founder of the convent in Tralee. From whom descended the white knight, and the family of Fitzgibbon, † This house with the lands belonging to it, were granted by charter to the sovereign and burgesses of Kilmallock, who return two members to parliament.

A FRIARY

* White's Manuscript, page 18.

† Historical Collection, page 305.

A FRIARY at Galbally, founded in the year 1240, by Donough Carbrac O'Brien.

The PERMITS of St. AUGUSTINE,

HAD a friary in Limerick where the city court-house now stands, founded in the thirteenth century, by one of the O'Briens of Thomond, and dedicated to the Holy Cross. This house is mentioned by Anthony Bruodine, a franciscan, and native of the county Clare, in his history of Ireland, printed at Prague, 1668, page 968.

A FRIARY at Any, founded in the year 1320, by John Fitz Robert and others;

A FRIARY at Adare, founded in the year 1315, by John Fitz-Thomas, first earl of Kildare; of which great part of the ruins is still to be seen near the river Maige.

The CONVENTUAL FRANCISCANS,

HAD a convent near Limerick, where the county court-house now stands, founded in the thirteenth century, and in the reign of Henry III. by William Fion de Burgo, whose wife was Ania, daughter to Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick. William the founder was buried here in 1287.* Here were also buried Thomas de Clare of the Earl of Gloucestria's family, in 1257, and Richard his son in the year 1318. It was granted to Edmond Sexton; is now the estate of the Pery family, and called St. Francis's abbey.

A CONVENT

* Historical collection, page 311.

A CONVENT at Askeaton, founded by James the Seventh, earl of Desmond in the year 1420, and reformed by the Observants in 1490. This religious house stood near the castle; the friars were expelled by the English in 1581, and some of them killed. A great part of the building is now standing, and much admired, for its beautiful workmanship.

AND a friary on Cluan island, near Castle Connell; founded in 1291, by —— Boufke or de Burgo, baron of Castle Connell.

The OBSERVANTINE FRANCISCANS,

HAD a convent at Adare, on the East side of the town, founded in the year 1464, and endowed by Thomas Fitz-Maurice, the seventh earl of Kildare, and Joan his wife, who was daughter to James Fitz-Gerald, the seventh earl of Desmond. She died in the year 1488, and was buried in this convent.† The steeple of which is now standing.

A CONVENT at the East side of Ballingarry, dedicated to St. John.

The KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

ACCORDING to Blair's Chronology were instituted in the year 1118, and flourished in the beginning of the fourteenth century in the reign of Edward II. They had a house in quay lane, where the Methodist meeting-house now stands, dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Also a commandery, or more properly a
C C fortification

† Historical collection, page 312.

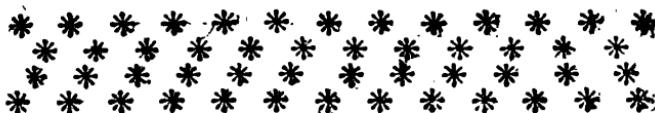
fortification, at Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, now part of the estate of lord viscount Courtenay ; this house was of considerable extent, the walls and some of the works are now standing. Within them is built the house of the rev. Thomas Lock, and outside is a shrubbery and well improved demesne.

The TRINITARIAN FRIARS,

HAD a priory at Adare, founded in the thirteenth century, by Thomas Fitz-Gerald, the seventh baron of Offaley, father to the first earl of Kildare, and the first earl of Desmond ; this house was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was founded for the friars of that order for the redemption of christian captives. It has been asserted that these religious houses have been founded prior to the time we have mentioned, but this is a mistake ; for all the celebrated writers on this subject, agree to the above periods of time. The order of Dominicans which is antecedent to the other mendicant orders, was not confirmed by the Pope's bull, until the year 1216.

T H E

‡ Ware's Antiquities, page 103.



THE
HISTORY OF LIMERICK.

P A R T IV.

C H A P. I.

OF THE CHAPELS,
AND PUBLICK BUILDINGS

HAPPILY for the greatest part of Europe, the ages of monkish superstition and ignorance are past. Mankind has become more enlightened and more tolerant. May HE who has wrought this change, continually inspire the people of Ireland, with the spirit of truth, unity and concord; and grant that all who confess his holy name, may live in harmony and godly love. Irishmen in general are extremely anxious to have their children taught

C c 2 reading

reading and writing, from whence proceeds a knowledge of good and evil, a regard for religion, and a respect for the laws; but unfortunately they are not always able to defray the expence. If religious houses have been suppressed in Ireland, the number of religious persons has increased. There is less bigotry, less ignorance, and less wickedness, than in former barbarous times. When the penal laws were relaxed in the year 1778, the Roman Catholicks of Limerick, with a laudable desire to promote the interests of their religion, erected several chapels, which are an addition to the public buildings, but the old ones must be mentioned first.

St. MUNCHIN's CHAPEL,

Was built in the year 1744, near Thomond bridge, on the north strand. A few years after St. Patrick's chapel was built at Pennywell, chiefly at the expence of Mr. Harrold; they are both plain buildings, and contain nothing remarkable.

St. MARY's CHAPEL,

In the little island, was finished in the year 1749, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It is built in the form of a cross, near an hundred feet in length. The altar is placed northward, the situation of the ground not permitting it to be placed eastward. In the year 1760, a good altar piece, consisting of different orders of architecture, was erected in this chapel, with a painting of the crucifixion, done after the celebrated one of Michael Angelo, by one of the best

best artists in Italy, which with the altar piece, was erected at the sole expence of Mr. John Kelly merchant, and cost near two hundred pounds.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL,

NEAR John's gate was finished in the year 1753. The building is a handsome one in the form of a cross, and has a very good painting of the Crucifixion, done by Mr. Collopy a native of Limerick.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL,

Is situated at Mardyke, and was opened for divine service (on St. Michael's day,) the 29th of September 1781. The building is a good one, and the clergyman has a neat house and garden near the chapel. Besides these parochial chapels,

THE AUGUSTINIAN HERMITS,

HAVE a house in Creagh-lane, which is built in good modern taste, and was opened for Divine Service on the 6th of December 1778. Over the altar is a large picture of the Ascension, done in 1782, by Mr. Collopy, who has left two paintings to the public in his native city, which we hope will be well preserved, as they must be long admired for the colouring, the drapery, and the animated expression of the figures.

THE DOMINICAN FRIARS,

HAVE a small, convenient chapel in Fish-lane,

lane, which was opened for Divine Service, on the 26th of October 1780.

THE FRANCISCAN FRIARS,

HAVE a house in Newgate lane, which was opened for Divine Service, on Christmas Day, 1782. This is a well built spacious chapel, and has a piece of ground annexed to it, on which it is intended to build houses for the friars. It must be observed, that several of the religious orders have remained in Ireland, since the suppression of their houses, and the four last mentioned chapels have been built, since the late relaxation of the penal laws. The plain handsome stile of their building, and the expedition with which they were finished, reflect great credit on the pious persons, who promoted them. Nor were these houses built entirely by Roman Catholics; Protestants, Quakers, Dissenters, Methodists, contributed to the expence, a strong proof that religious prejudices are dying away very rapidly.

The NUNS of the Order of St. THERESA,

HAVE a house on Sir Harry's mall in the county of Limerick, of which Mrs. Catherine O'Brien is abbess, and never was a sisterhood more deservedly celebrated for piety, charity and all the virtues that constitute good christians.

" —————— divinely wash'd from ev'ry stain,
 " Their active souls shall climb the 'etherial plain !
 " To each bright cherub's purity aspire,
 " Catch all his zeal, and pant with all his fire,

" There, where no face the gloom of anguish weats,
" No sin besets us, and no passion tears;
" Enjoy with Heaven eternity of rest;
" For ever blessing, and for ever blest,"

CWTHORN.

The DISSENTERS MEETING HOUSE,

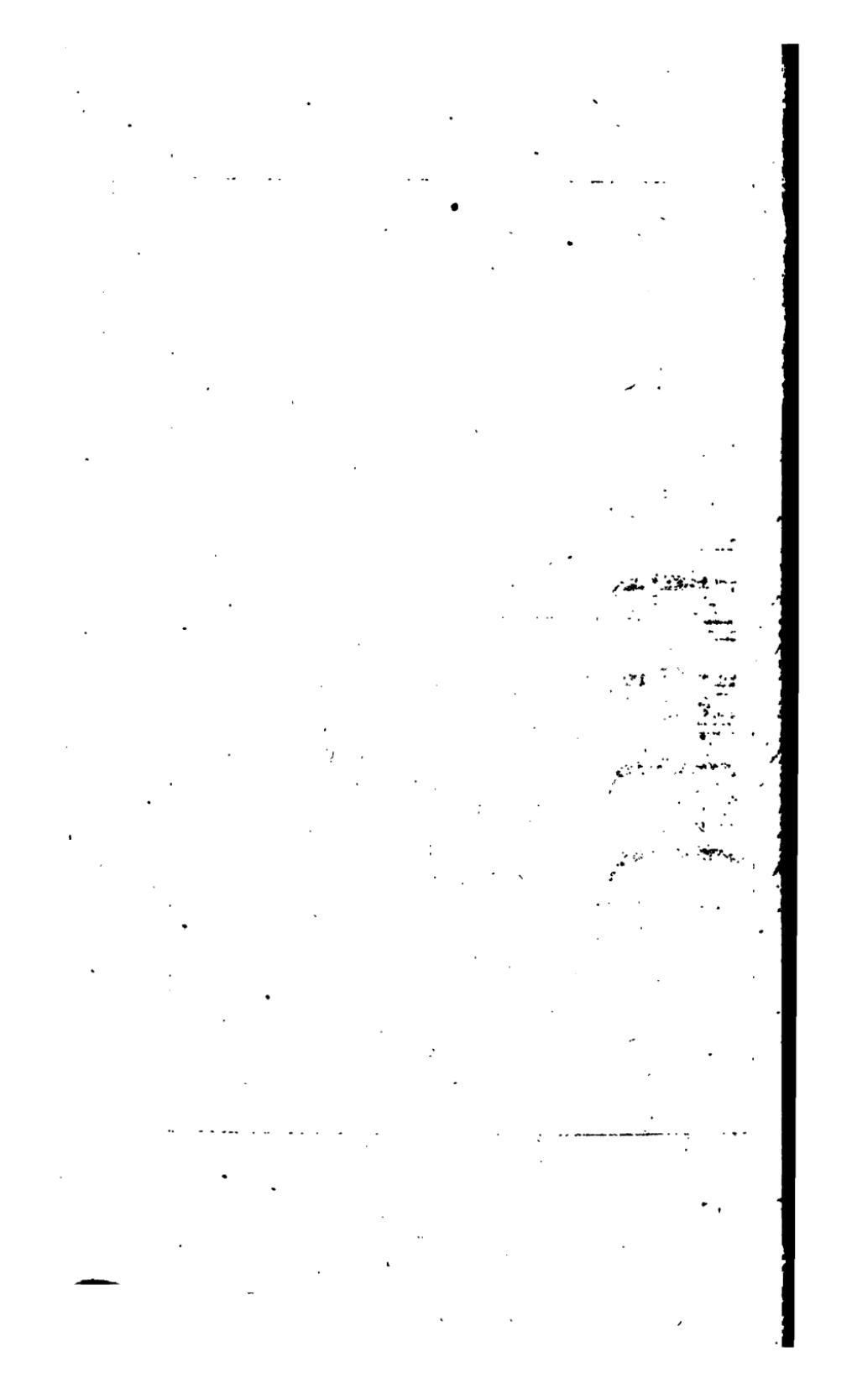
IN Peter-street, at the North end of the English-town, was begun in the year 1765, and finished the year following. The building is plain and handsome, with a house for the minister annexed to it. Both buildings cost above five hundred pounds, which was contributed by the Protestant Dissenters, residing in and near Limerick. After the revolution, until this house was built, they had one at Peter's Cell, which was formerly a famous nunnery for the canonesses of St. Augustine; See page 187.

The Q U A K E R S Meeting House,

IN Creagh-lane, was rebuilt in the year 1735, by a subscription from this society of near four hundred pounds. The people called Quakers, were first settled in this city in the year 1655, and in 1671, a Meeting house was built, where the new one now stands; at which time a large plot of ground at the end of Peter street, was purchased for a burial place, which is an estate in fee, vested in the whole society, and to continue as such while any two of them remain in Limerick, or within twelve miles of it.

The METHODIST MEEETING HOUSE,

ADJOINING the city court house, was opened



" Raleigh Colpoys, Robert Wilkinson,
" sheriffs."

The above was in the front, and the following was inside, near the mayor's office.

" Mercatorium hocce cancellis et sedibus
" ornatum parietes, opere intestino vestiti
" ruinæ varii generis, instaurata fuerint
" sumptibus civitatis, Ric. Lylles, armi-
" gero, prætore, A. D. 1704."

The present Exchange, of which we have given an engraved representation, cost the corporation fifteen hundred pounds, and is an ornament to the city. The old building projected into the street, but the dean and chapter having bestowed a small portion of the church yard, that inconvenience is removed, and the new building is larger than the old one. It is supported by seven stone columns in the Tuscan order; the front is composed of cut stone, the windows trimmed with stone architraves and cornishes, with a Tuscan entablature at the top. The council chamber is forty feet in length, thirty in breadth, and fifteen feet high, finished in the Ionic order. The architect was Mr. Henry Denmead. The following inscription is placed in the front.

" Rebuilt at the expence of the corpo-
" ration; begun in 1777, in Thomas
" Smyth, esqr's mayoralty, and finished in
" 1778."

" Walter Widenham, esq; mayor,
" Henry Bindon, esq; recorder,
D d " Francis

" Francis Russell, } esqrs. sheriffs,
 " Charles Sargent, }
 " Rt. Hon. Ed. Sex. Petty, } representatives
 " Thomas Smyth, esq;

THE CITY COURT HOUSE,

Was built in the years 1763 and 1764, and the first assizes held in it was in the summer of 1765.

Robert Hallam, esq; mayor,
 John Prendergast Smyth, } esqrs. sheriffs.
 John Vereker,

It is larger than the old one, as the corporation purchased several feet of the adjoining ground for this purpose. The building which is formed of hewn stone, is sixty-four feet in length, and thirty four in breadth; cost the city seven hundred pounds, whereof two hundred pounds were bestowed by the corporation to compleat it. The jury rooms are commodious and conveniently situated. The front is ornamented with a rustic gateway, and the side with a brâke, which terminates at the top in an angular pediment, having Egyptian windows therein; the coins are rusticated, and the windows have semicircular heads, with an architrave moulding round them.

In the year 1720, and in the mayoralty of James Jaques, esq; there was a house built in Quay-lane for the residence of the mayor; but the corporation having resolved to sell it, it has not been occupied by the mayors of Limerick, since the year 1782.

THE

THE J A I L,

Was built in the year 1750 and cost the public near a thousand pounds. The Tholsel formerly stood where the jail stands. We have now the pleasing prospect of seeing a new and commodious jail built in a better situation, which is greatly wanted.

THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

STANDS in St. Francis's Abbey, which is situated outside the Eastern walls of the Englishtown, and was made a part of the county of Limerick in 1604, when sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy of Ireland first appointed the judges to go the Munster circuit.*

THE building is composed of hewn stone, ornamented in front with a Tuscan gateway, over which is placed Anno 1732, in which year it was built. The house is formed like an L, in the corner of which is a small court for hearing and determining civil bill processes, and in which the high sheriff's deputy presides at elections. The grand jury room is large and convenient; the building is seventy feet in length, and fifty four in breadth. In this place formerly stood a famous Franciscan convent, for which see page 192, the church of which is converted into the county hospital, and the eastern window, which is a curious antique, has been removed to the new church at New-town Pery, which is nearly finished.

D d 2.

THE

* St. Francis's abbey is also exempted from the jurisdiction of the city, in the Charter of James I.

THE CASTLE BARRACK,

Was finished in the year 1751, at the expense of government; it consists of fifty four apartments, capable of quartering near four hundred men. The building is plain and strong, forming a handsome square of one hundred and fifty feet in breadth, and one hundred and twenty two in length. The powder magazine is within the barrack walls; a very dangerous circumstance for the army and the city in general, but it is hoped it will be removed.

THIS barrack was built on the ruins of king John's castle, the walls of which are yet standing. The castle was very strong, being surrounded with a wet ditch, and six heavy towers. The principal entrance was by a draw bridge from Castle-street. King John was in Ireland in the year 1210, at which time the castle and Thomond bridge are supposed to have been built.† After the last siege of Limerick, some repairs were made to the works, as appears by the following inscription, near the platform, in the South West tower.

“ Contrived by Lef. Vanderstam, General
“ of their Majesties Ordnance. Anno
“ 1691-2.”

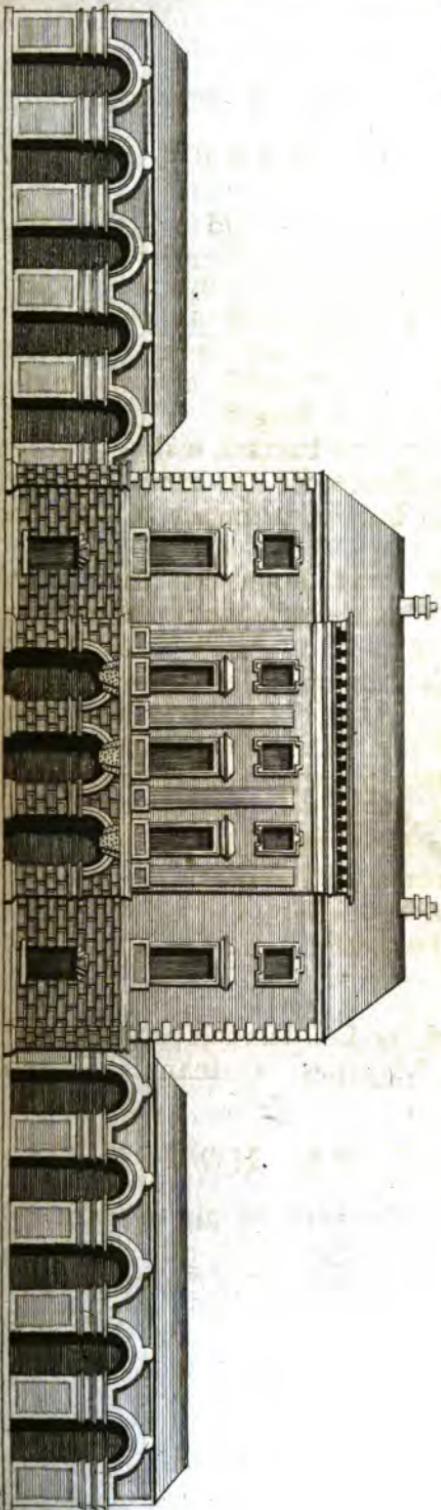
THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

Of which we have given an elegant representation, was begun the 9th of June, 1765, from a design done by Mr. Davis Dukart, engineer.

† See page 23.

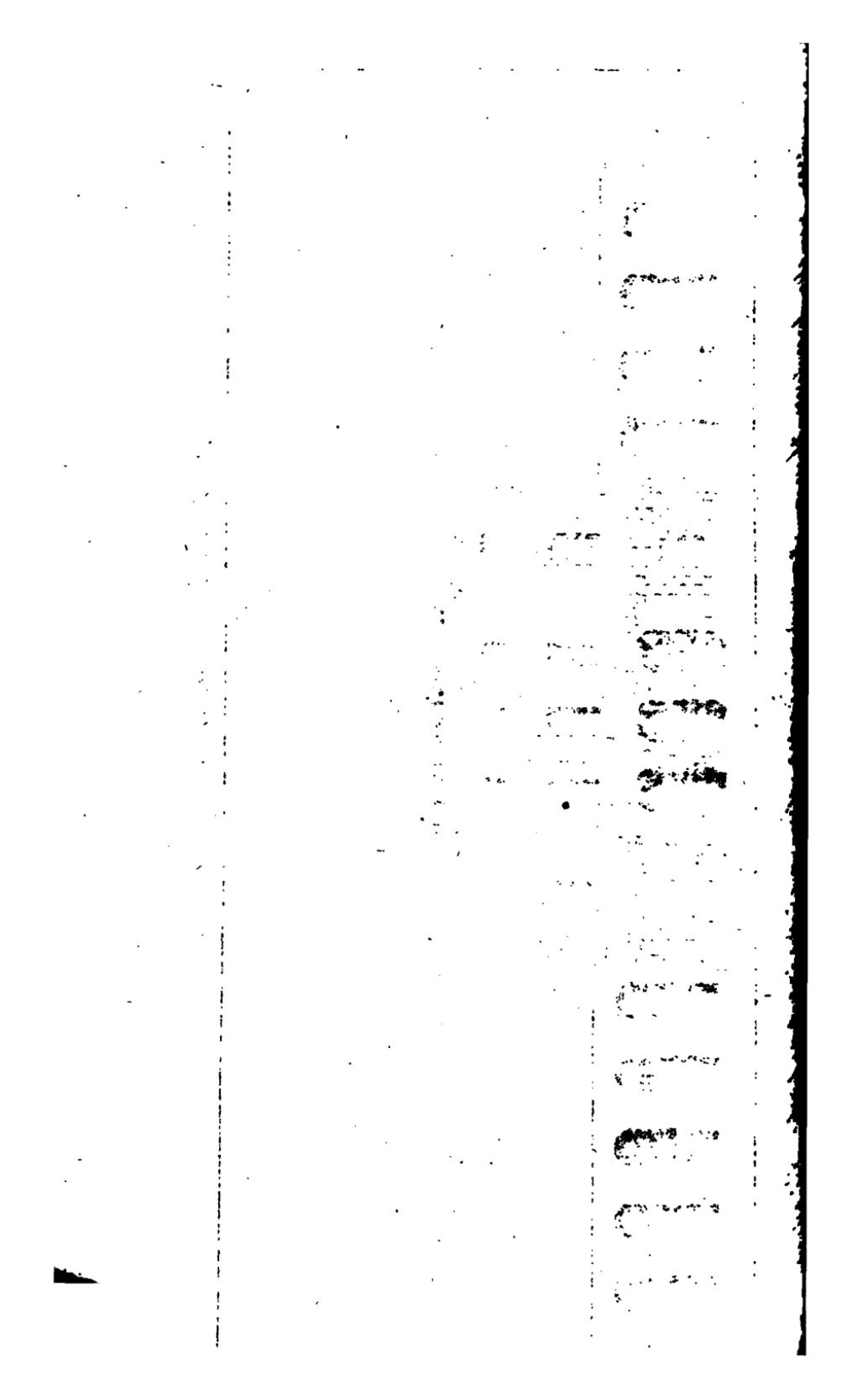
NO IX

Engraved for Ferrars History of Limerick. 1786.



VIEW OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, LIMERICK. There are no Capital Letters in this view.

Engraving by
J. C. Smith



engineer. It was completely finished in the year 1769, and cost the commissioners of his Majesty's revenue near eight thousand pounds. In order to prevent the smuggling of goods at the Pool, they also built a Surveyor's house on the North strand, with four houses for boatmen.

Revenue of the Port of Limerick,		
ending March 25,	—	£.
1759	—	20494
1760	—	29187
1761	—	20727
1762	—	20650
1763	—	20525
1764	—	32635
1765	—	31099

See Commons Journals, vol. 14. p. 71.
The whole Revenue 1751 — 16000
1775 — 51000†

but at present it is about forty thousand pounds per annum—of which the export and import duties make about thirty thousand pounds.

THE LOCK MILL,

ON the North bank of the canal was begun in 1762, and finished in 1764, at the expence of Mr. Andrew Welsh, and Mr. Edward Uzuld, architect, who planned the construction of it, and carried it into execution. It cost the proprietors near six thousand pounds, and is completely fitted with granaries, stores, bolting machines, fans, screens, &c.

THERE are also four Printing Houses in Limerick, and four Paper Mills, built by Meffis.

† Young's Tour, vol. 2. page 3.

Messrs. Sexton, Neale, Ferrar, and Dickson, which manufacture near twenty thousand reams of paper yearly. Mr. Joseph Sexton was an eminent merchant of Limerick, and died in the year 1782. His Paper Mill was built in the year 1749, and with Mr. Sleator's of Dublin, were the first erected in Ireland. Mr. Sexton was an enterprizing man, and patronized by the Earl of Chesterfield. * The friends of science and literature rejoice that Paper Mills and Printing Houses have increased so much in Ireland. In the year 1766, there were only three newspapers in Munster, now there are twelve.

THE THEATRE,

Is situated near Mungret-gate, and was built in the year 1770, by Tottenham Heaphy, esq. The building cost six hundred pounds, which was contributed by twenty four gentlemen, who have free tickets. The inside is conveniently contrived on the plan of the Dublin Theatre, but the situation is not central in the city. Mr. Heaphy formerly published his intention to build a Theatre on the Assembly Mall, which it is hoped will be carried into execution; as Colonel Smyth has generously given a piece of ground for the purpose.

THE ASSEMBLY HOUSE,

SITUATED on the South-mall, was begun in 1769, and the rooms were opened for the Public, on September 11, 1770. The building which was planned by the Rev. Mr. Deane Hoare,

* Chesterfield's Works, vol. 1, page 336.

Hoare, is large and elegant, cost four thousand pounds, which was subscribed by twenty proprietors at two hundred pounds each, who have free tickets to the house, and receive besides eight pounds per cent, yearly. The front is composed of brick and cut stone; the tea, card and supper rooms are conveniently situated; the dancing room, which is one of the best in the kingdom, is fitted up with lustres, and measures sixty feet in length, forty in breadth, and thirty five in height, coved and finished in the Ionic order of architecture.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE,

Is situated at Newtown Pery; it was built by Lord viscount Pery, and in 1784, was purchased by the lord bishop of Limerick, for him and his successors. The front is built with brick, and although it has no ornament to boast, the inside is well and conveniently constructed, having several good apartments. The situation is excellent, the dining room commands a view of the river and shipping for several miles, and the garden hangs over the Shannon. *

THE DEANERY HOUSE,

Is situated near the bishop's palace, it was built

* Opposite to the bishop's palace on the North, is Farranshone, part of the estate of the marquis of Lansdown, which with all the other land in the vicinity of Limerick, lets from three to five pounds per acre. It is related of Mr. Petty, ancestor to the marquis, that on shewing a survey of Ireland to the King, his majesty asked him what he desired for his trouble. Mr. Petty pointed to this spot near Limerick, on which his majesty gave him a grant of it, and it has ever since remained in the family.

built by Lancelot Hill, esq; in the year 1785, and was immediately purchased by the hon. dean Crofbie, for him and his successors. There are two other good houses near the dean's, all which do credit to Mr. Hill's taste, as they are the largest and best in Limerick.

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL,

Is situated in a healthy spot near Munchet gate, and has been extremely well appointed, by the care of the present bishop, who brought the rev. Mr. Jones and his son from Westminster, for the most useful and laudable purpose,—the education of youth. The old Diocesan School,—the thoughts of which renew the early scenes of life,—is part of the estate of the late sir William King: * It was built in the year 1611, as appears by a fair inscription on the chimney piece, and at the time of the plague, was used as a lazaretto. The corporation paid the rent; the bishop and clergy pay the master's salary, agreeable to the 12th of Elizabeth.

OF THE BRIDGES,

THE year in which Ball's bridge was built has never been ascertained. It is part of the estate of the earl of Shannon, and is certainly matter of surprize, that any bridge should be included in a grant or patent, and thereby give the proprietor a liberty to let a part of it, for the purpose of building houses. The bridge was scarcely passable, until the houses on the eastern side of it were purchased by parliament and thrown down.

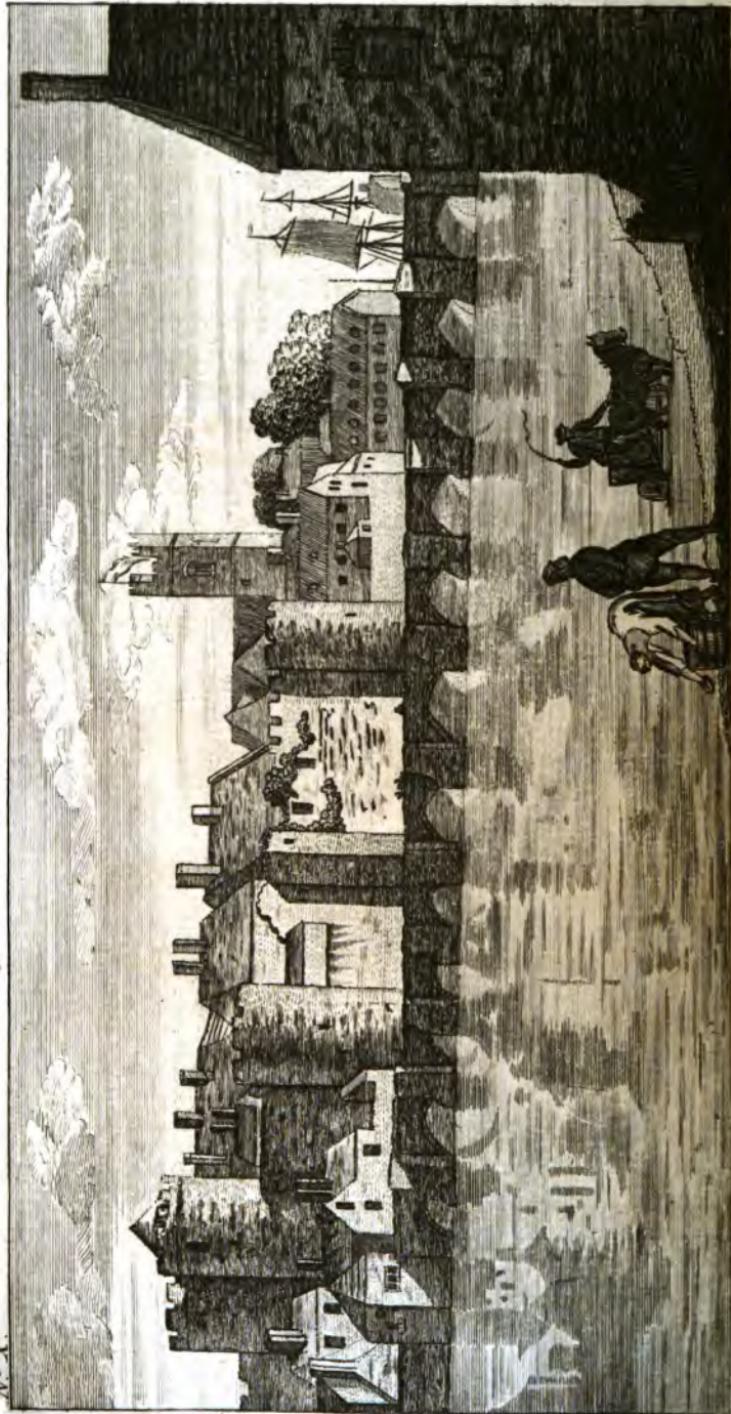
THOMOND

* This house is now converted into a Writing and Mathematical Academy, by Mr. James Irwin.

1

Engraved for Ferrars' History of Limerick. 1786.

No X



View of King John's Castle & Thomond Bridge, LIMERICK.

THOMOND BRIDGE.

WAS built soon after King John's castle, which was about the year 1210. * This bridge is remarkable for being quite level, and remains a strong proof, that the ancients understood the art of building in water, better than the moderns, and that they had a cement much more durable. Several modern bridges have been carried away in a few years, but this venerable structure has, for above five hundred years, withstood the constant and impetuous current of a rapid river. The marks of the hurdles on which it was built, are still to be seen under each of the arches, and as it is capable of being widened, and much improved, we hope that a speedy and thorough repair will prevent it from falling to ruin.

Of this bridge and King John's castle, we have given an excellent engraving, from a drawing of Paul Sandby, esq; of the Royal Academy.

CURRAGOUR mill near Thomond-bridge, has the following inscription.

" This mill was built by William Joynt,
" burgess, A. D. 1672. John Burn, esq;
" mayor."

THE NEW BRIDGE,

Is situated at the end of Quay-lane, in order to form a direct communication from the English-town to Newtown Pery. It was begun the 9th of June, 1761, and finished in September,

E e

1762,

* Heylin's Cosmography, page 294.

1762, at the expence of one thousand eight hundred pounds granted by parliament. The breadth is forty feet, it consists of three large arches, the middle one of which is forty one feet wide. This bridge is a considerable ornament to the city; the architect was Mr. Edward Uzuld.

P O S T C R I P T.

AFTER collating all his books, in order to give the most authentick and satisfactory account of the Religious Houses,—the author met with Monasticon Hibernicum; by Mervyn Archdall, M. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and chaplain to lord Conynham. To this work, containing eight hundred and twenty pages in quarto, we must refer the curious for a well digested account of all the Religious Houses, which formerly flourished in this kingdom. Mr. Archdall's resources were great, and his researches have been made with uncommon labour and perseverance. He has had access to the Chief Remembrancer's and Auditor General's Offices, whose politeness he acknowledges. From hence, and from a number of short, imperfect accounts, Mr. Archdall has raised a Monastic history, which will do honour to Ireland, and must be highly valued by every patriot, every man of learning.

C H A R I T I E S 222

P A R T IV.

C H A P T E R II.

OF THE PUBLICK CHARITIES.

" But lasting CHARITY's more ample sway,
" Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
" In happy triumph shall for ever live!"

PRIOR.

CHARITY and benevolence, those divine attributes, which distinguish this kingdom throughout the world, have ever been conspicuous in Limerick. Here meek-eyed humanity with a generous hand, alleviates the weight of human misery. Here have these godlike virtues fixed their abode, and fill the minds of the truly compassionate, towards the relief of the real indigent, infirm, and necessitous, as will appear by the following list.

DOCTOR HALL's ALMS HOUSE,

OPOSETE the Parade in Limerick, was founded by Dr. Jeremy Hall Civilian,† who appropriated certain ground rents in said city to answer and support the following purposes for ever; viz.

E e 2

For

† We find this gentleman's name in the Common Council of Limerick, in 1687; see Appendix, No. 3.

per Annum

FOR a certain number of aged poor men unmarried, five pounds per annum, to be paid by Quarterly payments besides the use of a room; which number is now thirteen.

FOR a certain number of aged poor women, which is now increased to twelve, at five pounds per annum.

FOR a school-master for instructing twenty boys in reading, writing and arithmetic.

FOR a school-mistress for teaching twenty girls to read, &c.

THESE Children are received by the master and mistress by certificate, as the children of poor protestant parents; and after remaining in the schools a certain number of years, are regularly apprenticed to trades and their apprentice fees paid by the Receiver of this Charity, two guineas to each.

FOR supplying the schools with books and paper.

FOR a clergyman to attend the chapel of said House, &c.

FOR

FOR a steward to receive the £. s. d.
 rents, keep the accounts, make
 quarterly payments to the peo- } 20
 ple, and provide all necessaries }
 requisite.

FOR keeping the charity-house } 10
 in repair.

FOR releasing debtors out of jail. 10

He also bequeathed a sum of two hundred pounds to be given in finall sums to young men, out of their apprenticeship, interest free for three years, on giving sufficient security for the repayment of the principal sum, at the expiration of said term.

He further appointed by his Will certain Trustees, and committed to them, his estate in the said city, for the purposes and uses aforesaid: And the lord bishop, the dean; the mayor, the recorder, and the sheriffs of said city, for the time being, to be overseers of his said Will.

It appears this charity has been so well conducted, that, though the income in 1733, was only sufficient to pay eight men, and eight women, besides answering the other appointment by the Will, yet it has gradually increased, so that a new house was built in the year 1761, at the expence of upwards of five hundred pounds, for the reception of poor men and women, and for apartments for the school-master and school-mistress, and a chapel, where the clergyman reads prayers twice a week.

THERE

THERE are now established in this house thirteen poor men, and twelve poor women, who are regularly paid their quarterly payments.

THE CORPORATION ALMS HOUSE,

Is built on the ground, whereon St. Nicholas's church formerly stood, and when that parish was united to St. Mary's, this house was erected soon after the capitulation of Limerick, for the use of twenty reduced widows, to each of whom forty shillings is paid annually. The dean has the right of nominating two of the widows, who are intitled to the two rooms fronting the street, and to a garden in the rear. Sir Standish Hartstonge, and his lady, contributed one hundred pounds to this institution, and had the nomination of six poor men, who formerly had apartments in this house. The corporation also pays eight pounds annually, to each of the aldermen's widows, and five pounds annually, to each of the burgesses widows.

THE BLUE SCHOOL,

The education of poor children has ever been held of great consequence, by rendering them useful members of society. The benefits arising from it are so numerous, we consider this as a most useful charity. Mrs. Craven and Dr. Hall will never be forgotten in Limerick, while any gratitude remains in the hearts of those who daily partake of their bounty.

By an inquiry made in the house of lords in the year 1774, it appeared that the rev. John Moore

Moore of the city of Limerick, had in 1717, bequeathed the house in Smithfield, Dublin, called the White Hart, for the use of a Charity School in Limerick. * In the year 1721, an order of the Common Council was made, granting twenty pounds per annum for a charity school. And in the year 1724, Mrs. Alice Craven conveyed some houses in Limerick, the rent of which amounted to forty pounds per annum, to the bishop, dean, mayor, recorder, and their successors, in trust for the Blue School, which she afterwards confirmed by her will. It was however suffered to go to decay in the year 1748, but revived in the year 1772, by bishop Gore, and dean Crosbie, the patrons and promoters of every useful charity.

TWENTY boys are taught to read, write, keep accounts, and to sing in the cathedral. They are clothed annually in an uniform dress of blue and yellow, and in due time bound apprentice to tradesmen, with a fee of four pounds to each. It is not doubted but the donations and subscriptions of a generous publick, will give strength and permanency to this excellent institution.

THE old Blue School was situated near the Island gate. The new building, which contains a good school room, and house for the master, is joined to the northern wall of the cathedral church. It was begun in August 1771, and finished the year following, in the space of six months, with the following inscription on the end fronting the main street.

“ The

* This concern is now let at seventeen pounds per annum, which is paid for the use of the Blue School in Limerick.

" The Charity Blue School, revived A. D.
1772. By order of the trustees."

" Right rev: Doctor William
" Gore, lord bishop.
" Hon. and rev. Doctor Mau. }
" Crosbie, dean. } of Limerick.
" Chris. Carr Chris, esq; mayor.
" Henry Bindon, esq; recorder.

" THE above ball is one of a number fired
from Park by king William's army; and
lodged in that part of the wall of St. Mary's
church, to which this school house is ad-
joined.

IN opening a part of the church wall, in
order to lay the roof of the Blue School, three
cannon balls were found, eighteen and twenty
four pounders, which occasioned the latter part
of the above inscription.

MRS. CRAVEN'S ALMS HOUSE,

THIS lady was the widow of alderman Craven, and in her will, dated the 17th of January 1729, left a large house, or rather a castle, near West Watergate, for the reception of twelve poor widows, and forty shillings to be paid annually to each. The building was ruinous and has been thrown down, but the charity is well preserved by the bishop, the dean, and the mayor, who are the trustees. Mrs. Craven also bequeathed sixty pounds annually to the poor of Limerick, to be paid out of the lands of Strahane; forty shillings annually on Christmas Eve to the confined debtors

debtors and prisoners, and forty shillings to the poor of the city parishes.

REPAIRS OR CHURCHES.

ALDERMAN LEONARD, whose name we find in the common council in the year 1687, had a mortgage on the estate of sir Donat O'Brien, for one thousand pounds, which he forfeited, and king William granted it for repairing the churches in Limerick, which had been damaged during the sieges. The income was with-held for some years, and a suit is now on foot for the recovery of it.

BISHOP SMYTH bequeathed the interest arising from six hundred pounds, to be paid annually to the poor of the city of Limerick.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

THE ancestors of lord Viscount Pery, bequeathed a ground rent of five pounds per annum, in trust to the church wardens of St. John's Parish, for the use of the poor. In the year 1731, Mrs. Elizabeth Pope the grand aunt of Lord Pery, died and left fifty pounds to her executor for the use of the poor of said parish. Mrs. Lucy Wilson also left fifty pounds to her executor for the same purpose. In June 1739, the rev. Stacpole Pery, father of Lord Pery, left one hundred pounds for the same purpose; the interest of which sums, and the above ground rent, making in the whole, seventeen pounds per annum, has been duly distributed amongst the poor of St. John's parish. Mrs. Mary Pery also bequeathed twenty pounds to the poor of this parish.

F f DISTRIBUITION

DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD.

BESIDES the fund left for this purpose by Mrs. Craven, the widow Virgin, by her will, dated the 20th of August 1732, bequeathed to the Dean of Limerick, in trust for the poor of St. Mary's parish, all her right and title to a house in Quay-lane, held by Mr. Simon Holland, at forty shillings per annum, in order to purchase bread, to be distributed on every Christmas day, and every Whitsunday. This charity was neglected several years, but was revived in the year 1772, by the Honourable Dean Crosbie.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

IN the year 1759, Edmond Sexten Pery, esq; granted a lot of ground in St. Francis's-abbey, for the purpose of a Work House; and the Summer Assizes in the same year, the Grand Jury of the county granted one hundred pounds, which were expended on said work. In the year 1769, a further sum of two hundred pounds was presented by the county Grand Jury to the trustees, bishop Leslie, Edmond Sexten Pery and Sexten Baylee, esqrs. which sum we believe was transferred to the House of Industry, on the North strand.

IN March 1759, Giles Vandeleur, esq; late of the city of Limerick, Surgeon, became tenant to four small houses, in the Little Island, and at his own expence, threw them into one for the reception of the sick and maimed; but the design not having been favoured with the attention of the publick, soon expired.

ON

ON the fifth of January, 1761, a charity play was solicited by a few other gentlemen, to revive said charity, by the benefit arising from which, and from a charity sermon which was preached at the following assizes, and by a subscription which was opened at the same time, four beds were immediately erected; and the poor were attended gratis, by the several Physicians and Surgeons of the city.

As subscriptions encreased the beds were multiplied; and the benefit to the public was found to be so great, that a further subscription was opened for erecting a new building in a better situation, and capable of receiving a sufficient number of beds for the many who applied.

ON the nineteenth of March, 1765, Edmond Sexten Pery, esq; conveyed to Charles Smyth, esq; and to the rev. Mr. Deane Hoare, as trustees to said charity, in perpetuity, at a pepper corn a year, a piece of ground in St. Francis's abbey, outside the town wall, with the shell of a building thereon; which was immediately rebuilt, and which is now capable of receiving upwards of forty beds.

THE building happening to be in the county, and an act being made while it was in hand, in favour of County Hospitals, the subscribers (who were composed both of the county and city of Limerick, and a few out of the adjacent counties of Clare, Tipperary and Kerry,) at a general meeting previously advertised for that purpose, unanimously agreed that it should be converted into and stiled a County Hospital,

to qualify it for the benefits arising from the said act.

On the 14th of October, 1766, pursuant to a notice advertised in the Dublin Journal and in Hoey's Mercury, according to said act of parliament, John Martin and John Barret, esqrs. were appointed attending Physicians, and messrs. O'Halloran, Mahony and M'Knight, having each attended gratis, at the first institution, were (after having drawn lots for precedence) appointed attending Surgeons, in yearly rotation, and the rev. Mr. Deane Hoare, who was treasurer from the beginning, was requested to continue in the said office.

SINCE the institution of this charity, the treasurer has, without making any charge whatsoever for his expences,

	£.	s.	d.
Received the sum of	10375	18	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Disbursed the sum of	9612	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	763	12	1

and has, with the approbation of the governors and governesses, lent out at interest the sum of six hundred pounds. The number and state of the patients are as follow,

Interns	-	-	-	5003
Externs	-	-	-	54148
Total number of patients				<hr/>
				59151

Of

C H A R I T I E S. 221

Of which number were cured	29428
Not cured	654
Died	230
Interns still under cure,	28
Externs not reported	28811

At a general quarterly Meeting, held on the
fourth of January 1785.

The lord bishop of Limerick in the chair.

RESOLVED that the thanks of the governors
and governesses, be publickly given to the rev.
Mr. Deane Hoare, for his long and unweari'd
attention to the interest of the county of
Limerick Hospital.

WM. CECIL LIMERICK,
LUCY HARTSTONGE,
MAU. CROSBIE,
H. HARTSTONGE,
VERE HUNT,
WM. MAUNSELL THOS.
JOHN MARTIN, M. D.
SYL. O'HALLORAN,
STEPHEN ROCHE.

Extract from the Will of Dan. Hayes, esq;
dated the 16th of July, 1767.

" I give and bequeath the residue, or over-
" plus of my estates, real and personal, to the
" trustees and managers now in being, or to
" be hereafter nominated for the erecting an
" Hospital for sick and wounded in Limerick;
" and in case no such Hospital is founded, or
" begun to be founded within the space of ten
" years, the said residue to be paid into the
university

"university of Dublin, to augment the fizers fund." †

The charity however, never received any benefit from this bequest; for in a few years after Mr. Hayes's death, his heirs defended themselves in a suit with the governors, and a verdict was given in favour of the heirs.

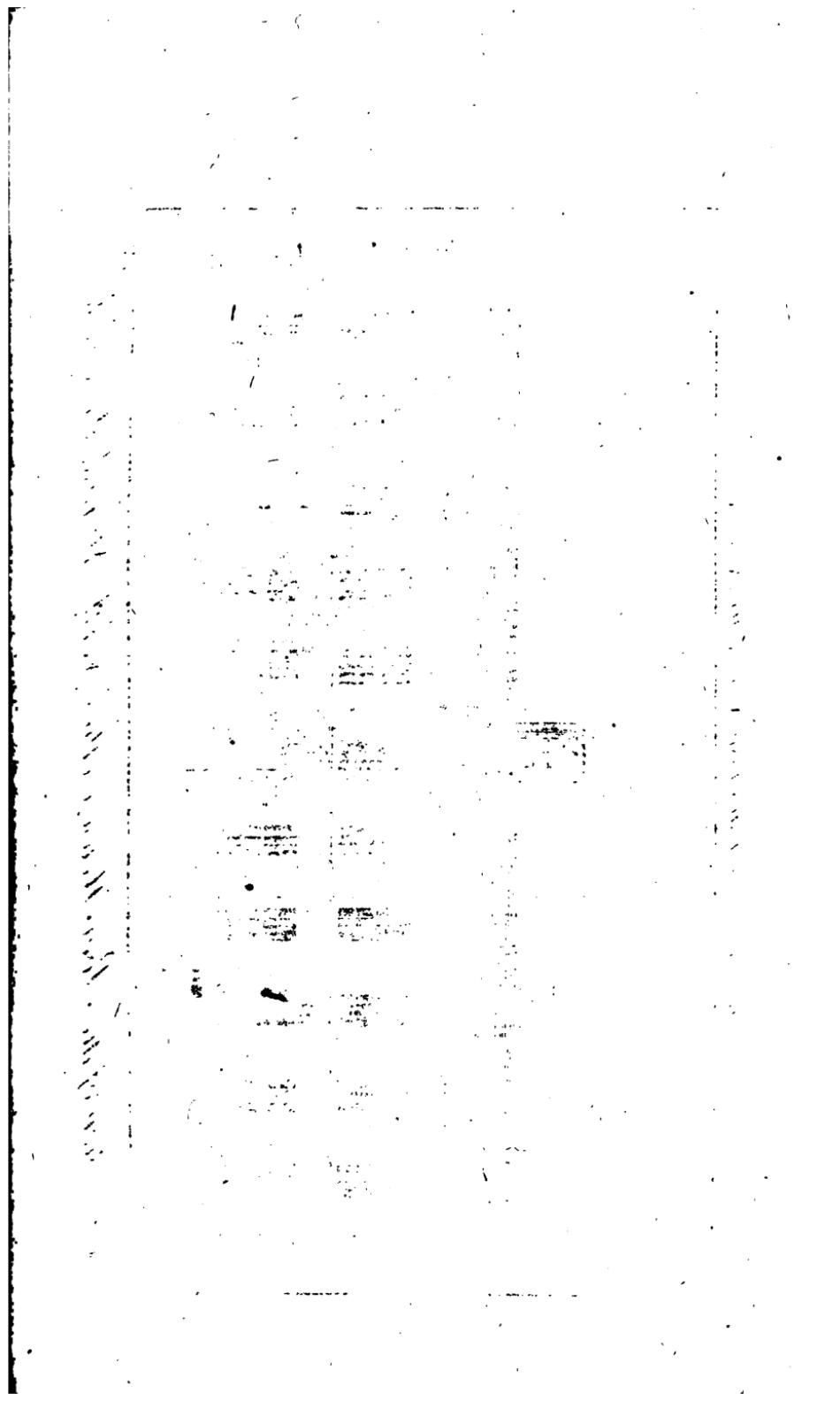
THE CHARITABLE LOAN,

WAS instituted on the 14th of May, 1770, by contributions, &c. from the following benevolent persons:

	£. s. d.
Lord Pery's family at different times,	373 11 5
A bequest of Thomas Monsell, esq;	90 0 0
Ditto from Mrs. Jane Hill,	16 4 3
William Bury, esq; with the addition of Sir Henry Hartstonge, bart.	34 2 6
The late Doctor Gore, bishop of Limerick,	22 15 0
Sir Henry Hartstonge, bart.	27 11 4
The late John Fitz Gibbon, esq;	11 7 6
Mr. and Mrs. Tunnadine,	6 16 6
Mrs. Catherine Bindon,	6 16 6
Sundry other donations.	47 9 0
 Total	 636 14 0

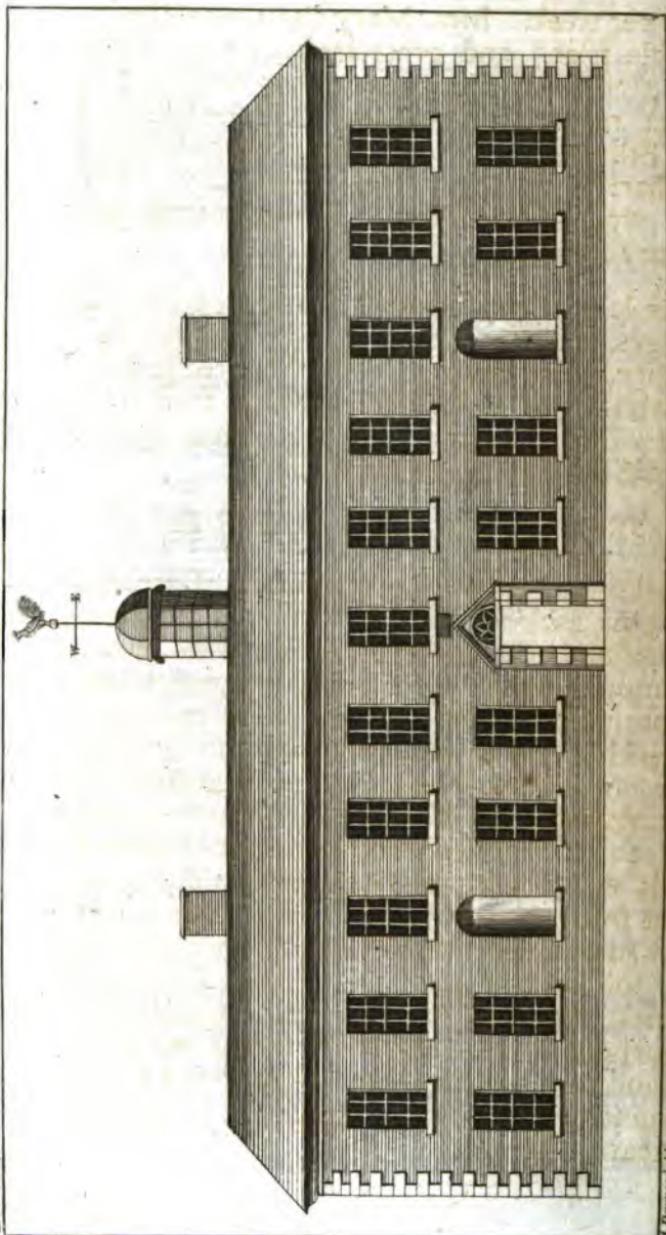
SINCE the commencement of this charity, five thousand one hundred tradesmen have been assisted by a loan of three guineas each; which they repay at one shilling and four pence

† See Hayes's works, page 11. See also his life in our Appendix.



N^o. *II.*

Engraving for *Torrar's History of Limerick*. 1786.



Elevation of the Poor House, on the North Strand, Limerick.
A. D. Smith, Sculp.

pence per week. Mrs. Mary Pery was the invariable friend and protectress of this useful institution, until the time of her death. The present managers are Mrs. D. Monfell, and Mrs. Frances Pery, who bestow six guineas to the charity, on every New-year's day. The only expence attending it is ten pounds per annum to a clerk or book-keeper.

The late bishop Averill, sensible of the advantages of such a loan, in a populous, trading city, generously gave two hundred pounds to establish one in Limerick, which sum it is hoped will be brought into circulation, agreeable to bishop Averell's intention.

T H E P O O R H O U S E.

In the year 1772, the commons of Ireland having in their wisdom and humanity, taken into consideration the distresses of the poor; and knowing that too many idle vagrants had long been accustomed to stroll about the kingdom; —they passed an act for establishing Poor Houses and Work Houses in every county in the kingdom. They enabled county grand juries to present from two to four hundred pounds every year, and city grand juries to present from one to two hundred pounds every year. In consequence of this act, in the year 1773, the county and city grand juries of Limerick, presented five hundred pounds for this purpose, and bishop Gore, with a benevolent hand and a liberal heart, granted a piece of ground on the North strand, at a pepper corn yearly for ever.

ON

ON the 10th of March 1774, Joseph Johns, esq; mayor, attended by the corporation, the city regalia, the governors and governesses of the house,—who are incorporated by act of parliament—went in procession, and laid the first stone of this Fabric. The plan was designed and drawn by the rev. Mr. Deane Hoare; and it does honour to his taste and judgment. The building was superintended by Lant. Hill, esq; * It is light and handsome forming a large square, built in courses, ornamented in front with cut stone; contains sixteen large rooms, with an Infirmary at the foot of the garden in the rere of the house, and a number of cells for lunatics; to the latter of which purposes two hundred pounds were given by the late Doctor Edward Smyth, of the city of Dublin.

HUMAN wisdom could not devise an institution of more general utility. It was the wholesome design of the legislature, that its happy effects should pervade the whole kingdom; and what could be better conceived, than to support the aged and feeble poor, to save helpless infants from perishing, to take care of lunatics, and prevent them from being a burden to their families, and to make the sturdy vagrant useful to society by his labour. Besides the fund presented by grand juries, and levied on the public, there have been many private contributions to the Poor House in Limerick. Besides Dr. Smyth's generous donation, several other persons gave twenty pounds, which intitled them to be perpetual governors, and other subscribers paid certain sums annually.

EVERY

* See the annexed Print of the Poor House.

EVERY man and every set of men should unite in supporting the county Poor Houses, as they are founded on a wise and rational plan, which if well attended to by men in power, no complaining will be heard in our streets. *

Since the building of this house in 1774, the sum of about £6000. has been expended on it, and one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two poor persons have been admitted; —two hundred and fifty-nine of whom being old and infirm, have died in the house, after having every attendance, necessary for people in their situation. The numbers now in the house are,

Aged and infirm,	41
Poor, able to work,	35
Lunatics, —	12
	88

LANCELOT Hilt, esq; has since its foundation, been the disinterested treasurer of this charity, and never would accept of any salary. Every humane person must wish that such a good institution will never want friends and protectors. And if, as our SAVIOUR has assured

* The Irish gentry do not want humanity, but from a taste for luxury, or living beyond their incomes, they complain much of a small tax; while Englishmen of the same fortune, and in a much dearer country, pay four shillings in the pound of all their rents to support a Poor House in every parish. We are bound by every social feeling, to maintain those fellow creatures, who are doomed to poverty, and who through age or infirmity, are unable to maintain themselves.

red us.—“it is more blessed to give than to receive,”—we ought to look on those who want our assistance, as so many friends and benefactors, who come to do us a greater good, than they can receive; who come to exalt our virtue; to be witnesses of our charity, to be monuments of our love, to be our advocates with God, to appear for us at the day of judgement, and to help us to a blessedness greater than our donations can bestow on them.

LIMERICK SOCIETY,

For the Relief and Discharge of Persons
Confined for small Debts,

Was instituted by the rev. Deane Hoare, on the 23d of September, 1775, and carried on, for some years, by donations and annual subscriptions; but, for some time past, by little more than casual donations.—Since its commencement, Mr. Hoare (the treasurer) by the payment of two hundred and eighteen pounds, thirteen shillings, and a halfpenny, enlarged ninety-four persons, whose debts amounted to seven hundred and fifty-three pounds nine shillings and eight pence, by which means such a number of poor persons were not only restored to their families and to the public, but they were at the same time exonerated from the balance of five hundred and thirty-four pounds sixteen shillings and seven pence halfpenny, which they would never have been able to pay. Several others are at present under treaty for compositions.

St.

St. J. O. H. N.'s.

O. R,

THE FEVER AND LOCK HOSPITAL,

Was set on foot by sundry donations and subscriptions; the promoters of this useful charity obtained the use of the building, called St. John's Barrack, near St. John's Gate, which was formerly occupied by the army, and was opened for an Hospital on the 23d of February 1781. Since that time, to the 14th of January, 1786, the treasurer has received the sum of £829. 13. 10.

Disbursed,	736 16. 3.
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Balance in hands,	92 16. 1.
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The number of patients received into the house, amounted to 546, of which number 466 were cured! The externs were 887, making in the whole 9433. A proof that in a populous city, like Limerick, great numbers of poor persons constantly want the assistance of medicine, and this consideration ought to incite every benevolent mind to contribute to this most useful institution. The building being much decayed, was taken down in August 1785, and a new one has been erected on the foundation of the town wall, in an elevated, healthy situation. The house,—which was finished in less than a year, and cost above five hundred pounds,—measures ninety feet in front, is a plain, handsome structure composed of stone, containing twelve very roomy apartments, and is joined to the magazine near

John's gate, which is to be added to the Hospital. The architect was Mr. James Williams. It is also intended to build two houses fronting the main-street, the income of which will be a considerable addition to this excellent charity, which was founded and promoted, chiefly by Lord Pery's family.

AFTER enumerating the charities in Limerick, we have to lament that any inattention of the trustees should suffer them even for a short time to cease. It is certain that the benevolent intentions of the donors have been interrupted, and that several good institutions lay dormant, until they were revived by bishop Gore, assisted by the rev. Mr. Deane Hoare, who with a clear head, and a good heart, has laboured much to bring every charitable bequest to light, to examine and state the accumulation of their funds, in order to recover the arrears due. Bishop Gore brought this matter into the house of Lords, and when they complimented his Lordship on his laudable conduct, he pointed to Mr. Hoare,—who attended the house for several weeks,—and said Mr. Hoare was the principal instrument in forwarding this public business. It is hoped that honest men will never be wanting in Limerick, to prevent the depravity of human nature, or the dictates of avarice, from operating to the prejudice of any useful charity.



T H E
HISTORY of LIMERICK.

P A R T V.

Containing a list of the PROVOSTS, MAYORS,
BAILIFFS and SHERIFFS from the reign of
RICHARD the first, to the year 1786.

A. D. 1195.

JOHN SPAFFORD,

FIRST provost or praepositus of Limerick,
elected and sworn on Monday after
Michaelmas Day, and to continue such till
Monday after Michaelmas of the year following.
Anno

The above Print, which is part of the arms of Great Britain, was used as the Mayor's Seal in the year 1768, but the proper Seal is the arms of the city, for which see page 101.

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A. D. 1196.

Alexander Barrett, PROVOST

A. D. 1197.

Henry Troy, PROVOST,

THIS year, being the ninth of RICHARD the first, the city of Limerick obtained a Charter to choose Mayors and Bailiffs.

A. D. 1198.

ADAM SARVANT, the first Mayor.*

John Bambery and Walter White, Bailiffs.

MAYORS.

BAILIFFS.

1199. Thomas Cropper.

IN 1207 was the first Mayor in London, ten years after Limerick had one.

1210 Roger Mait.

1211 John Cambitor,

1212 Walter Crop,

1213 Robert White,

1214 Seward Minutor,

1215 Seward de Ferendona,

1216.

* There are some Mayors wanting in this List which the Editor could not possibly find out, though he has been favoured with several Manuscripts for that purpose.

MAYORS.

BAILIIFS.

- 1216 John Russell, alias Creagh,
 1217 John Banbury,
 1218
 1219
 1220
 1221
 1222
 1223
 1224
 1225
 1226
 1227
 1228
 1229
 1230 Reynold de St. Maurice Blund,
 Jacobo, Pierse Russell,
 1231 Nicholas Fitz- John Boilingford,
 simons, William Mac John,
 1232 Geraldo de Mil- Richard Long,
 liero, Thomas Wainbold,
 1233 Richard Troy, Anlone O'Neal,
 1234 Geraldus Domi- Owen Moore,
 ler,
 1235 John de Hanco, John White,
 1236 John Poines, Philip Rainbold,
 1237 Henry Troy,
 1238 Richard Milles- fowen,
 1239
 1240
 1241
 1242
 1243

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MAYORS.

BAILEES.

1244		John de Bawd	1244
1245		John de Bawd	1245
1246		John de Bawd	1246
1247		John de Bawd	1247
1248		John de Bawd	1248
1249		John de Bawd	1249
1250		John de Bawd	1250
1251		John de Bawd	1251
1252		John de Bawd	1252
1253		John de Bawd	1253
1254		John de Bawd	1254
1255	John White,	John Moore, Richard Rainbold,	1255
1256			1256
1257			1257
1258	Thomas Crop,		1258
1259	Adam Serjant,		1259
1260	Henry Troy,		1260
1261	Alexander Barrett,		1261
1262	Reynold de St. Jacobo,		1262
1263	John Russell,		1263
1264	John Banbury,		1264
1265	Richard Troy,		1265
1266	Gerald de Murley,		1266
1267	John de Hampton,		1267
1268	Robert Poines,		1268
1269	Henry Troy,		1269
1270	Richard Millesowen,		1270
1271	John White,		1271
1272	Gregory Waynbold,		1272
1273	John Bambery,		1273
1274	Gilbert Fitz- Thomas,	John Dannel, John Nash,	1274

1276

	MAJORS.	BALLIFFS.
1275	John White Fitz John,	Philip Long, Thomas Cropp,
1276		
1277		
1278		
1279		
1280	Robert Juvenis, or Young,	Reynold Barrett, Alexander Barrett,
1281	Maurice Blond,	Richard Delolea, William Mercator,
1282	John Bambery,	
1283	Gilbert FitzTho- mas,	Thos. Albo or White, John Troy,
1284	Gerald Morles,	Nicholas White, Richard Longane,
1285	Edmond Lon- gane,	Nicholas White, Gregory Wainbold,
1286		
1287		
1288		
1289		
1290		
1291		
1292		
1293		
1294	Maurice Lisborn,	
1295	Gerald de Morty,	Anlonus o'Neonen, Owen Moore,
1296	Richard Troy,	Nicholas Welsh, John Troy,
1297	Nicholas Fitzli- mens,	
1298	Gerald Morles,	
1299	Richard Troy,	
1300	Gerald Domilier,	

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MAYORS.

- 1301 John de Hanco,
 1302 Robert Poines,
 1303 Henry Troy,
 1304 Rich. Millesowen
 1305 John White,
 1306 Tho. Bambery,
 1307 William Long,
 1308 Gregory Wain-
 bold,
 1309 G. Wainbold,
 1310 John Bambery,
 1311 Rowland Troy,
 1312 John Creagh of
 Adare, *
 1313 Walter White,
 1314 Robert Troy,

BAILIIFS.

- John White,
 Philip Troy,
 John Moore,
 Richard Symbols,
 Walter Jannell,
 Robert Warren,
 John Kildare,
 William Cropp,
 William Clean,
 David Russell,
 Walter White,
 Philip Rainbold,
 Richard Long,
 Thomas Wainbold,

1315

* The Creaghs have been numerous and respectable in the county and city of Limerick, ever since the expulsion of the Danes. They are descended from the O'Neils, whose name they formerly bore; a tribe of whom had resolved to assist the citizens of Limerick in expelling the Danes, whom they attacked with vigour, pursuing their broken troops across the river Shannon. In this exploit the O'Neils distinguished themselves by their valour, and wore green boughs in their hats, from whence they took the name of Creagh, and the action happening near Creagh Gate, that and the lane received their names from them. In Cromwell's time, several of them went to Rochelle in France, where they obtained patents of nobility, chiefly by proving one of their ancestors to have been archbishop of Armagh, another bishop of Limerick, and many chief magistrates of this city; where six of them are now merchants. See the Appendix, for the Life of Richard Creagh, and the Plate of Coins for Rowland Creagh.

MAYORS.

- 1315 Gregory Wainbold,
 1316 Maurice de Lisborn,
 1317 Gregory Wainbold,
 1318 Nicholas White,
 1319 Philip Rainbold,
 1320 Thomas Bambery,
 1321 Richard Long,
 1322 Walter White,
 1323 Roger de Lisborn
 1324 Thomas Kildare,
 1325 Richard Millefowen,
 1326 John White,
 1327 Gregory Wainbold,
 1328 Henry Troy,
 1329 Richard Millefowen,
 1330 John White,
 1331 Gregory Wambold,
 1332 Thos. Bambery,
 1333 Gregory Wambold,
 1334 Thomas Black, of Kildare,

BAILEIFFS.

- John Dannell,
 John Nash,
 Stephen Dannell,
 Alanus O'Hartigan,
 Owen Moore,
 Richard Millefowen,
 John Moore,
 John Arthur,
 Antonius O'Neonen,
 Owen Moore,
 Nicholas Black,
 William Moore,
 John Dannell,
 John Nash,
 John White,
 Philip Rembold,
 John Moore,
 Richard Rembold,
 John Moore,
 Gerald Rembold,
 William Blound,
 David Russell,
 Thomas Tallow,
 John House,
 William de Rupe,
 John Daniel,
 John Vigmor,
 John Troy,

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MAYORALTY.

MAYORALTY.	BAILIFFS.
1335 Richard Millesowen,	John Rembold, Richard Rembold,
1336 John White,	Richard Nophine, John White,
1337 Gregory Wambold,	John Daniel, John Nash,
1338 John Kildare,	John Daniel, Thomas Ricolse,
1339 Thomas Kildare,	Richard Troy, Nicholas Howse,
1340 Richard Millesowen,	John Fleming, Laurence Daniel,
1341 Thomas Bambery,	Thomas Taylor, John Howse,
1342 Robert White,	John Daniel, John Nash,
1343 Gregory Wambold,	
1344 Gregory de Lisbury,	
1345 Simon Cony,	Richard Millesowen, Thomas de Knock,
1346 John Bambery,	
1347 John Croft,	Owen Moore,
1348 Richard Millesowen,	Richard Rembold,
1349 Thomas Silver,	Richard Troy, Nicholas Huilly,
1350 Richard Millife, of Emyl,	Richard Fitz Thomas, John Loftus,
1351 Robert Creagh,	John Moore, Richard Rembold,
1352 Nicholas Fitzsimons,	Fitz Adam Moore, Martin Rembold,
	John

MAYORS.

- 1353 John Daniel,
 1354 John Nash,
 1355 Nicholas Black
 of Kildare,
 1356 John Kildare,
 1357 John Bambery,
 1358 John Baltingford
 1359 Nicholas Black
 of Kildare,
 1360 Richard Milleso-
 wen,
 1361 Thomas Pill,
 1362. Richard Milleso-
 wen,
 1363 Nicholas Black
 of Kildare,
 1364 Thos. Bambery,
 1365 William Black of
 Kildare,
 1366 Thomas Kildare,
 1367 John Baltingford
 1368 Gilbert FitzTho-
 mas,
 1369 John White,
 1370 Thos. Bambery,
 1371 John Arthur,

BAILIIFS.

- John Vigonier,
 Richard Rembold,
 Richard Fitzsimons,
 Thomas Troy,
 William Long,
 John White,
 Henry Troy,
 Brandon Valens,
 John Vigonier,
 John Troy,
 Richard Fitz Thomas,
 Henry Croyne,
 Walter Gilbert,
 Roger Waife,
 John Fleming,
 Laurence Dannell,
 John Wember,
 John Troy,
 Thomas Tallow,
 John Huffy,
 Gilbert Fitz Thomas,
 John Arthur,
 Richard Troy,
 Nich. Huffy,
 John Vigonier,
 Richard Skianer,
 Dominick Cricke,
 William Man,
 Richard Nophine,
 John White,
 Richard Donnij,
 Robert Lisborn,

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MAYORS.

1372	Robert Creagh,	BAILIFFS.
1373	Wm. Bambery,	John White, William Long,
1374	George Long,	
1375	Richard Balting- ford,	Thomas Pill, Roger White,
1376	Robt. Fitz Tho- mas,	
1377	Thomas Grant,	Nicholas Stretch, Richard Creagh, Thomas Barkly, John Man,
1378	William White,	Nicholas Hufsey, David Creagh, William Long,
1379	Richard Creagh,	Thomas Towler, William Long,
1380	John Bambery,	Thomas Swannes,
1381	Thomas Kildare,	
1382	David Creagh,	
1383		William Long, Richard Ivane,
1384	Thomas Kildare,	
1385	William Long,	Mathew Long, Roger White,
1386	Thomas Pill,	Thomas Kildare, Gilbert Fitz Thomas,
1387	Richard Balting- ford,	John Carter, John Man,
1388	John White,	Roger White, Thomas White,
1389	John White,	Pierse Callan, Brandon O'Hartigan.
1390	Richard Balting- ford,	
1391	Nicholas Huffy,	

MAYORS.

- 1392 Richard Troy,
 1393 Thomas Kildare,
 1394 Thomas Kildare,
 1395 Walter Dannell,
 1396 Pierse Callan,
 1397 Richard Balting-
 ford,
 1398 Simon de Donner,
 1399 Nicholas Black,
 1400 Thomas Kildare,
 1401 Thomas Malby,
 1402 Laurence Barkly,
 1403
 1404 Thos. Bambery,
 1405 Thomas Kildare,
 1406
 1407
 1408 Thomas Comyn,
 1409
 1410

BAILIFFS.

- Richard Grant,
 John Carter,
 John Man,
 John Carter,
 John Grant,
 Anlonus Neonen,
 Richard Moore,
 Francis Hoskin,
 John Moody,
 Philip Moody,
 Nicholas Gough,
 Nicholas Sceorlogh,
 Richard Wall,
 William Young,
 John Vigoner,
 John Moody,
 Richard Wall,
 John Young,
 John Caffy,
 Richard Vignor,
 Nicholas Howell,
 Thomas Comyn,
 Philip Lewis,
 Nicholas Stritch,
 Laurence Comyn,
 Thomas Barkly,
 Richard Troy,
 Nicholas Howell,
 Philip Callane,
 John Moody,
 Thomas Bracon,
 Philip Russell,
 Thomas Arthur,
 Nicholas Walsh,

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MAYORS.

	BALIFFS,
1411 Thomas Troy;	William Arthur, Nicholas Walsh,
1412	Thomas Bracon,
1413	William White,
1414	Nicholas Walsh, Thomas Skeolan, Richard White, John Troy,
1415 Wm. White Fitz John,	Philip Lawes, Thomas Comyn,
1416 Thomas Comyn,	John Senior, John Nagle, Thomas Comyn,
1417 Thomas Spicer,	John White, William Harrold,
1418 John Goold,	Richard Arthur, Edmund Hussey, Philip Nagle, Patrick Cogan.
1419 Nicholas Stritch,	Thomas Brown, Patrick Cogan,
1420 Thomas Arthur,	Thomas Barton, Pierse Loftus, John Troy,
1421 Thomas Arthur,	Richard Arthur, William Harrold,
1422 Richard Troy,	John Troy, Nicholas Stritch, William Creagh,
1423 — Spafford,	John Barton, John Cromwell, John Hussey, Edmund Harrold,
1424 Richard Troy,	Philip Nagle,
1425 Pierse Loftus,	
1426 Nicholas Arthur,	
1427 Nicholas Stritch,	
1428 Thomas Comyn,	
1429	

MAYORS.

- 1430 Richard Troy,
 1431 William Arthur,
 1432 John Spafford,
 1433 Tho. Bambery,
 1434 William Walsh,
 1435 Richard Fox,
 1436 Nicholas Arthur,
 1437 Nicholas Stritch,
 1438 Nicholas Arthur,
 1439 William Comyn,
 1440 William Long,
 1441 Nicholas Arthur,
 1442 William Arthur,
 1443 Nicholas Arthur,
 1444 Richard Fox,
 1445 Henry Creagh,
 1446 Nicholas Arthur,

BAILIIFS.

- Patrick Cogan,
 Philip Russell,
 Robert Warren,
 John Loftus,
 Richard White,
 William Harrold,
 John Caffy,
 Richard Vigoner,
 William Loftus,
 Thomas Fox.
 John Loftus.
 Robert Nagle,
 John Huffy,
 John Worden,
 Edmund Huffy,
 Philip Nagle,
 John Roch,
 John Verdon,
 Robert Warrant,
 John Roundell,
 David Creagh,
 John Comyn,
 John Loftus,
 Edmund Harrold,
 Robert Nagle,
 Richard Galwey,
 Patrick Turger,
 Robert Warren,
 John Loftus,
 Robert Nagle,
 William Loftus,
 Thomas Fox,
 John Weadg.,
 John Condon,

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MAYORS.

BALIFFS.

1447 William Loftus,

1448

1449 William Comyn, Robert Warren,

John Reed,

1450 Thomas Arthur, John Creagh,

David Arthur,

1451 Thomas Fox,

1452

1453 William Comyn, Edmund Howell,

Henry Walsh,

1454

1455 Richard Arthur, Edward Arthur,

Maurice Stappole,

1456 Thomas Arthur, Pierse Arthur,

John Verdon,

1457 Nicholas Arthur, John Long,

Patrick Turger,

1458 Nicholas Arthur, Maurice Roche,

John Arthur,

1459 William Comyn, Patrick Fox,

Richard Fanning,

1460 Thomas Balby, William Long,

Richard Arthur,

1461 Patrick Turger, Nicholas Nagle,

Richard Stritch,

1462 John Spafford, Anthonius O'Neonen,

Ferdinand O'Dannell,

1463 Nicholas Arthur, Philip Troy,

Walter White,

L I M E R I C K. 267

MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1464 William Long,	
1465 Tho. Bambery, James Creagh,	
1466 John Spafford,	
1467 Henry Creagh,	
1468 Thomas Arthur,	William Long,
1469 Thomas Arthur,	Robert Grant,
1470 David Creagh,	John Creagh,
1471 Nicholas Arthur,	Daniel Arthur,
1472 John Arthur,	Garret Woulfe,
1473 William Comyn,	William White,
1474 John Arthur,	John Arthur,
1475 David Creagh,	John Mitchell,
1476 Patrick Arthur,	Patrick Arthur,
1477 Richard Howell,	Richard Stritch,
1478 Thomas Arthur,	John Stackpole,
1479 John Comyn,	John Verdon,
1480 Richard Stritch,	John Stackpole,
	John Comyn,
	Edmund Arthur,
	William Cromwell,
	John Warren,
	Thomas Woulfe,
	John Howell,
	Philip Rice,
	Edmund Targell,
	David Meagh,
	George Arthur,
	Walter Arthur,
	William Harrold,
	Edmund Arthur,

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MAYORS.

	BAILIFFS.
1481 John Arthur,	John Creagh,
1482 David Arthur,	David Arthur,
1483 Thomas Arthur,	William Comyn,
1484 Walter White,	David Meagh,
1485 Willm. Harrold;	William Creagh,
1486 John Arthur,	Thomas Comyn,
1487 William Comyn,	Maurice Stackpole,
1488 David Creagh,	John Creagh,
1489 Thomas Arthur,	John Stackpole,
1490 Patrick Arthur,	Richard Stritch,
1491 David Creagh,	Nicholas Arthur,
1492 Mau. Stackpole,	William Cromwell,
1493 Edmund Long,	John Howell,
1494 Edmund Long,	Philip Stackpole,
1495 Thomas Comyn,	Edmund Long,
1496 George Arthur,	Nicholas Nagle,
1497 George Comyn,	Christopher Arthur,
	John White,
	George Comyn,
	Pierse Rice,
	David Roche,
	Christopher Arthur,
	William Arthur,
	Edmund Nagle,
	Walter Harrold,
	Thomas Stackpole,
	Nicholas White,
	David Verdon,
	Richard Long,
	Thomas Bonfield,
	Richard Fox,
	David Meagh,
	Richard Creagh,
	Thomas Stackpole,

MAYORS.

BAILIFFS.

1498	William Harrold,	Nicholas Stritch, John White,
1499	David Roche,	Thomas Roche, John Stackpole,
1500	Philip Stackpole,	Richard Creagh, Edmund Comyn,
1501	Christ. Arthur,	Robert Stackpole, John Verdon,
1502	John Creagh,	Richard Harrold, Thomas Comyn,
1503	Nicholas Stritch,	Nicholas Arthur, John Lillis,
1504	Nicholas Stritch,	Robert Roche, Nicholas Lillis,
1505	Willm. Harrold,	Nicholas Creagh, John Rochford,
1506	William Arthur,	Richard White, Richard Seargent,
1507	William Creagh,	Nicholas Harrold, Nicholas Rice,
1508	Richard Fox,	Thomas Young. Richard Sergeant,
1509	Nicholas Arthur,	David Comyn, Nicholas Comyn,
1510	Nicholas Stritch,	Walter Rice, Richard Fanning,
1511	Thomas Roche,	Patrick Fanning, Thomas Rochford,
1512	Richard Harrold,	David White, Pierse Comyn,
1513	Robert Stackpole	James Stritch, Christopher Harrold,
1514	Richard Fox,	Christopher Creagh, James Arthur,

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M A Y O R S .

	M A Y O R S .	B A L L I F E S .
1515	Thomas Comyn,	William Long;
1516	Nicholas Harrold,	William Arthur,
1517	Nicholas Harrold	Richard Arthur,
1518	David Comyn,	Geoffry Stritch,
1519	John Rochford,	James Harrold;
1520	Walter Rice,	Pierse Arthur,
1521	David Comyn,	George Stritch,
1522	David White,	Pierse Creagh, William
1523	Thomas Young,	Edmund Harrold,
1524	Christ. Arthur,	Daniel Arthur,
1525	James Arthur,	Stephen Creagh,
1526	Thomas Young,	Thomas Woulfe,
1527	Nicholas Creagh,	William Fanning,
1528	Nicholas Stritch,	Andrew Harrold,
1529	Patrick Fanning,	John Rice,
1530	Stephen Creagh,	Thomas Arthur,
1531	Edmond Harrold	Stephen Comyn,

MAYORS,

- 1532 Daniel Arthur,
 1533 Thomas Young,
 1534 John Arthur,
 1535 Edmond Sexton,
 1536 Barth. Stritch,
 1537 Nicholas Comyn
 1538 Willm. Fanning,
 1539 Leonard Creagh,
 1540 Dominick White
 1541 Patrick Everard,
 1542 George Creagh,
 1443 David White,
 1544 James Harrold,
 1545 Dominick White
 1546 Stephen Creagh,
 1547 John Arthur,
 1548 William Stritch,

BAILIFFS.

- George Creagh,
 William White,
 David Rice,
 Thomas Long,
 Bartholemew Stritch,
 John Stritch,
 Dominick White,
 Humphry Arthur,
 John Comyn,
 Jasper Fanning,
 William Young,
 Patrick Rice,
 John Fox,
 James Roche,
 William Stritch,
 Thomas Creagh,
 David Creagh,
 James Loftus,
 Walter Harrold,
 Dominick Comyn,
 William Stritch,
 James Stackpole,
 William Creagh,
 William Young,
 Andrew Harrold,
 Hector Arthur,
 Patrick Long,
 George Roachford,
 William Verdon,
 John Stritch,
 Thomas Arthur,
 John Stackpole,
 Walter White,
 James Creagh,

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MAYORS

- 1549 John Stritch,
- 1550 James Fox,
- 1551 James Creagh, who died a Month after
being chosen, and was succeeded by
James Fox,
- 1552 William Stritch,
- 1553 William Verdon,
- 1554 James Stritch,
- 1555 John Stackpole,
- 1556 John Comyn,
- 1557 Clem. Fanning,
- 1558 Edward Arthur,
- 1559 David Comyn,
- 1560 P. Leo. Creagh,
- 1561 Richard Fanning
- 1562 Nicholas White,
- 1563 Nicholas Harrold

BAILIFFS

- John Harrold,
Christopher Creagh,
James Stritch,
Edward Arthur,
- Clement Fanning,
Nicholas Harrold,
Rowland Harrold,
Philip Rochford,
Nicholas White,
John Creagh,
William Fox,
Richard Fanning,
David Comyn,
Thomas Creagh,
Pierse Creagh,
George Roche,
Richard Arthur,
John Everard,
Stephen White,
Dominick Creagh,
Dominick Fanning,
Thomas Stackpole,
Thomas Creagh Pierse
Richard Young,
Patrick Kochford,
David Cromwell,
Nicholas Woulfe,
Patrick Fox,
John Comyn,
John Fanning,

MAYORS.

- 1564 George Roche;
 1565 Thomas Arthur;
 1566 Row. Harrold;
 1567 Christ. Creagh;
 1568 Dom. Fanning;
 1569 Philip Rochford;
 1570 John Comyn;
 1571 George Fanning;
 1572 Richard Stritch;
 1573 Thomas Arthur,
 1574 Thomas Harrold
 1575 Roger Everard,
 1576 Stephen White;
 1577 Thomas Arthur,
 1578 John Woulfe,
 1579 Nicholas Stritch,
 1580 Jordan Roche,

BAILIFFS.

- George Fanning,
 Thomas Harrold,
 Patrick Creagh,
 William Creagh,
 Roger Everard,
 Stephen Fanning,
 James Creagh,
 John Woulfe,
 Thomas Arthur,
 Richard Gromwell,
 Nicholas Rice,
 Stephen White,
 Edward Everard,
 Dominick Arthur,
 George Comyn,
 George Arthur,
 Philip Comyn,
 Jordan Roche,
 George Gromwell,
 Nicholas White,
 Thomas Stritch,
 Miles Arthur,
 Stephen White,
 David Rochford
 William Arthur,
 Patrick Fanning,
 Walter Rice,
 Nicholas Stritch,
 John Stritch,
 Pierse Stritch,
 Thomas Stritch,
 Pierse Creagh,
 Andrew Creagh,
 Edward Arthur,

K k

James

MAYORS:

- 1581 James Galwey,
 1582 John Stritch,
 1583 * Nich. Comyn,
 1584 James Fanning,
 1585 Stephen Sexton,
 1586 Thomas Young,
 1587 Jordan Roche,
 1588 George Harrold,
 1589 Nicholas Stritch,
 1590 Thomas Stritch,
 1591 Oliver Bourke,
 1592 Nicholas Arthur,

BAILIIFS.

- Thomas Young,
 George Harrold,
 Pierse Creagh, Dom.
 Pierse Arthur,
 Oliver Harrold,
 Nicholas Bourke,
 Nicholas Harrold,
 Patrick Mitchell,
 Patrick Woulfe,
 Oliver Bourke,
 Robert White,
 James Cromwell,
 Martin Creagh,
 Patrick Woulfe,
 Martin Creagh,
 Stephen Stritch,
 William Creagh,
 Leonard Stackpole,
 Thomas Woulfe,
 Nicholas Fox,
 Edmond Fox,
 Richard Woulfe,
 John Comyn,
 David Woulfe,

P. Creagh,

* In this year Queen Elizabeth granted the Abbey of Inniscattery, with twenty four acres of land, an house and cattle in the island, to the Mayor and Citizens of Limerick, and their successors for ever, at the annual rent of 3l. 12s. 8d. Also ten cottages, one church in ruins, twenty acres of wood and stony ground in said island, called Beachwood, with all the tithes, and the several customs following; from every boat of Oysters coming to the city of Limerick, once a year, a thousand Oysters; and from every herring boat, once a year, five hundred herrings. See Archdale's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 54.

MAYORS.

BAILIFFS.

1593 P. Creagh, Dom.	Bartholomew Stritch, Edmond White,
1594 John Stritch,	Dominick Arthur, Edward Stritch,
1595 James White, who died, and in his Place was chosen, Pierse Creagh, the second time,	John Stritch, Clement Fanning,
1596 Robert White,	Barth. Stackpole, Walter Bourke, William Arthur, James White,
1597 Dominick Roche,	Philip Roche,
1598 James Cromwell	Thomas Bourke, David White,
1599 William Stritch,	Michael Walters, Simon Fanning,
1600 Sir Geff. Galwey	Robert Arthur, William Stritch,
1601 Stephen Roche,	David Rice, James White,
1602 Philip Roche,	William Meagh,
1603 Nicholas Bourke	Thomas Comyn, Pierse Roche,
1604 James Galwey,	David Comyn,
1605 Edmund Fox,	Thos. Creagh, Patrick, Dominick Creagh, James Woulfe,

Edmund Fox was deposed for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy, and go to Church: In his Place was chosen Andrew Creagh, first PROTESTANT Mayor.

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MAYORS

BAILIFFS

1606 Edmund Sexton,

Christ. Arthur,
Pierse Creagh Thomas,

1607 Nich. Arthur,

Nicholas White,

1608 Patrick Arthur,

William Haly,

These were the last Bailiffs and first
Sheriffs of Limerick. †

SHERIFFS.

1609 David White,

William Meagh,

1610 Clem. Fanning,

Dominick Creagh,

1611 David Comyn,

Walter White,

David Comyn and David Rice were deposed for refusing the Oath of Supremacy and not going to Church; In their Places were chosen

Edmund Sexton,

Christopher Creagh,

1612 William Moagh,

Patrick Lysaght,

Patrick White,

John Skeolan,

This Mayor and both Sheriffs were deposed for refusing the Oaths, &c. and in their Places were chosen

Christopher Creagh, who took the Oath but did not go to Church,

George Creagh,

John Lysaght,

1613 D. Creagh, Pierse

John Arthur,

George Woulfe,

This Mayor and Sheriffs were deposed for the same

† See the Charter, Appendix, No. II.

L I M E R I C K. 277

MAYORS,

SHERIFFS.

same Cause, and in their Places chosen

William Haly, David Bourke,

Thomas Power,

1614 Michael Walter, Nicholas Stritch,
William Roche,

The Mayor and Nicholas Stritch, Sheriff,
were deposed for not going to Church,
and in their Places were chosen

James White, P. Creagh, Patrick,
William Roche,

They were likewise deposed for the same
Cause, the following Assizes, and there
were chosen

James Galwey, David Bourke,
Thomas Power,
who resigned the Of-
fice, then chosen
Arthur Fanning,
Christopher Arthur,

1615 William Stritch, James White,
Walter Arthur,

This Mayor and Sheriffs were deposed for
the same Cause, then chosen

Simon Fanning, George Sexton,
George Rochford,

This Mayor also and George Sexton were
deposed for the same Cause, then chosen

David Comyn, Nicholas White,
George Rochford,

This Mayor and Nicholas White resigned
the Office, then chosen

James Galwey, James Stritch.
George Rochford,

This

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MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

This Mayor and George Rochford were deposed for refusing the Oaths, then chosen

Christopher Creagh, Patrick Lyfaght,
James Stritch,

This Mayor for now refusing the Oaths which he took in 1611 when Sheriff, was brought to the Star Chamber, was fined 100l. and was confined; none of these five Mayors or Sheriffs in 1615, would take the Oaths or go to Church, except Patrick Lyfaght who was a Protestant.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1616 Dominick Roche, | * John Stritch,
* Richard Lyllis, |
| 1617 John Stritch, | * Geo. Creagh, James,
* Pierse Harrold, |
| 1618 Dominick Roche,
he resigned in Dublin, then chosen
Pierse White, | * Edward Sexton,
* David Roche, |
| 1619 Edmund Sexton, | * Edward Sexton,
* Philip Ronane, |
| 1620 Henry Barkly,
who was deposed through spite by the Earl of Thomond, the very day of Election,
then chosen
Dominick Roche
the fourth time | * James Lyllis,
* Robert Lyllis. |
| 1621 John Stritch, | James Sexton,
Edward Barkly, |
| 1622 John Stritch, | Pierse Harrold,
Philip Ronane,
Edmund |

*These marked thus * were conforming Sheriffs.*

L I M E R I C K. 239

	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1623	Edmund Sexton,	Geo. Creagh, James, Patrick Lyllis,
1624	Pierse Harrold,	Geo. Creagh, James, William Seward,
1625	Henry Barkly,	Nicholas Fanning, John Meagh,
1626	James Bourke,	James Stackpole, George Bourke, Sheriffs went publickly
	This Mayor and to Mass.	
1627	Js. Stritch Fitz J.	Andrew Creagh, Patrick Harrold,
1628	Pierse Creagh, Fitz Pierse,	Dominick White, Edmund Skeolan,
1629	Dominick White	Pierse Creagh, William Roche,
1630	Nich. Fanning,	Stephen White, Robert Haly,
1631	Andrew Creagh,	Stephen Stritch, Dominick Terry,
1632	James Lyllis,	Jas. White Fitz James, Francis Fanning,
1633	John Meagh,	James Fox, Pierse Creagh, Pierse,
1634	Pierse Creagh, Fitz Andrew,	John Bourke, Wm. Creagh, Pierse,
1635	Thomas Arthur,	David Nihell, John Rice,
1636	Sir Dom. White,	Luke Stritch, William Lysaght,
1637	Jas. White Fitz- James,	John Creagh, James Hacket,
1638	Robert Lyllis,	John White, Nicholas Fox,

Jordan

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1639	Jord. (oge) Roche	David White, William (oge) Stritch,
1640	William Comyn	John Comyn, Henry Casey,
1641	Dom. Fanning;	Thomas White, George Rochford;
1642	Pierse Creagh;	Laurence White, Laurence Rice,
1643	Sir Dom. White;	Thomas Comyn, James Sarsfield,
1644	Francis Fanning;	James Mahon, Patrick Meagh,
1645	John Bourke;	Thomas Stritch, Edmund Roche,
	This Mayor was given to	deposed by the Clergy and populace, for endeavouring to pro- claim Ormond's Peace; and the Rod
1646	Dom. Fanning,	David Creagh; Pierse; James Sexton.
1647	Pierse Creagh; Fitz Andrew,	Bartholomew Rice, Patrick Woulfe,
1648	Sir Nich. Comyn	Patrick Arthur, Andrew Bourke,
1649	J. Creagh Wm.	David Rochford, James Bonfield,
1650	Thomas Stritch Fitz Patrick,	Martin Creagh, Andw. Nicholas Ronane,
1651	† Pierse Creagh Fitz Pierse,	Stephen Skeolan, William Creagh;

Col:

† This year after a tedious Siege, Limerick was surrendered to Ireton, Cromwell's General; the Mayoralty was then vacant for four years, ruled by the Governor until in June 1656, they elected twelve English Aldermen, and chose for the remainder of the year, until Monday after Michaelmas, Colonel Ingoldsby.

L I M E R I C K. 281

MAYORS.

1656*	Col. H. Ingolsby	John Comyn,
1657	Capt. R. Wilson,	Peter Ash,
1658	Willm. Yarwell,	John Comyn,
1659	Will. Hartwell,	Peter Ash,
1660	Thomas Miller,	Jeremy Haywood,
1661	John Comyn,	Christopher Keyes,
1662	Henry Bindon,	Robert Passy,
1663	Sir Ralph Wilson	John Crab,
1664	Sir Ralph Wilson	Henry Price,
1665	Sir Willm. King,	Robert Shutt,
1666†	Samuel Foxon,	James Banting.
1667	Sir Ralph Wilson	William Pope,
1668	Sir Ralph Wilson	Henty Salfield,

SHERIFFS.

John Comyn,
Peter Ash,
John Comyn,
Peter Ash,
Jeremy Haywood,
Christopher Keyes,
Robert Passy,
John Crab,
Henry Price,
Robert Shutt,
James Banting.
William Pope,
Henty Salfield,
William Joint,
Thomas Martin,
John Burn,
John Lence,
Samuel Foxon,
Henry Price,
John Symmes,
John Backner,
John Arthur,
William York,
Anthony Bartlett,
Edward Clock,
John Bennets,

L 1

Edward

* After this Time the Mayors and Sheriffs are entitled Esquires.

† Mr Foxon was a Dutch merchant, who possessed the Lands of Annabeg near Limerick, on which he built the large brick house, the ruins of which are now to be seen. He rendered some service to K. William, at the time of the siege, in reward for which, he was knighted. His widow sold the lands for four hundred pounds, to James M'Donnell, esq; the ancestor of Charles M'Donnell, esq; and they are now let at twelve hundred pounds per annum.

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MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1669	E. Werendoght,	Rowland Bouton, Henry Cliton, Francis Whitamor, George Bockendoght, Daniel Hignett, John Hart, John Beer,
1670	R. Suttendoght,	John Halpin, who was deposed, then James Philips chosen, Robert Higgins, Bartholomew Ash,
1671	John Bourim,	Thomas Rose, Robert Smyth, George Roche, William Craven, Pierse Graham, Edward Wight, Richard Lyllis, William Clifford, Thomas Long,
1672	Sir G. Ingolby,	John Bond, William Allen, Moyses Woodroff, Richard Ingram, Thomas Meagher, John Craven, Nathaniel Web,
1673	William York,	Edward Clark, Giles Spencer, Richard Allen, John Ford, Daniel Bowman, Simon White,
1674	William York,	George
1675	Edward Clarke,	
1676	Hum. Hartwell,	
1677	Hum. Hartwell,	
1678	William York,	
1679	Sir William King	
1680	Anthony Bartlet,	
1681	Fra. Whitamor	
1682	William Gribble,	
1683	William Gribble,	
1684	Robert Smyth,	

MAYORES,

SHERIFFS.

1685 George Roche,	Thomas Breveter, Samuel Bartlett, John Young, James Robinson,
1686 George Roche,	
1687 *Robt. Hannan,	Thomas Harrold, Peter Maunsell, * Francis White, Philip Stackpole,
1688 Robert Hannan, a second time,	* Thomas Creagh, Richard Harrold,
1689 * Thos. Harrold,	* James Arthur, Nicholas Morrough.
1690 * John Power, of Drogheda,	John Young, James Robinson.
1691 George Roche, a third time,	Zachary Holland, Bartholomew Lee,
1692 John Craven,	William Davis, Abraham Bowman,
1693 John Foord,	Henry Chaplain, Charles Atkins,
1694 Edward Wight,	Richard Sexton, George Roche,
1695 Thomas Rose,	John Vincent, Pierse Piercy,
1696 Simon White,	Thomas Flaxon, John Higgins,
1697 John Young,	Toxeth Roche, Randal Holland,
1698 James Robinson,	Richard Craven, Hezekiah Holland,
1699 Robert Twigg,	Walter Parker, George Robinson,
1700 Richard Pope,	

L 12.

William

Thus * marked were Roman Catholicks.

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MAYORS.

	SHERIFFS.
1701 William Davis,	Raleigh Colpoys, Robert Wilkinson,
1702 Geo. Roche, jun.	Redmond Fitz Maurice, Isaac Moth,
1703 John Vincent,	William Grimes, George Bridgeman,
1704 Richard Lyllis,	George Sexton, James Jaques,
1705 Toxeth Roche,	John M'Call, William Medcalf,
1706 John Higgins,	William Butler, Richard Chinnery,
1707 Randal Holland,	Henry Exham, William Franklin,
1708 Richard Craven,	Francis Sargent, John Seymour,
1709 Raleigh Colpoys	David Davis, James Yeamans,
1710 Pierse Piercy,	John Murry, Thomas Cash,
1711 Edward Wight a second time	Paul Terry, William Carr,
1712 William Butler,	Christopher Carr, Robert Palmer,
1713 Heze. Holland,	Joseph Phibbs, Michael Apjohn,
1714 Willm. Franklin	Benjamin Barrington, Edmond Vokes,
1715 George Sexton,	Charles Copley, John Carr,
1716 Francis Sargent,	Joseph Wilson, David Bindon,
1717 Geo. Bridgeman,	John Bushery, William Buxton,

William

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1718	William Medcalf	Arthur Vincent, Richard Moore, Joseph Hartwell, John Graves, William Norris, Isaac Clampett,
1719	James Jaques,	Thomas Mason, William Turner,
1720	John Seymour,	Christopher White, Richard Roehe,
1721	George Roche, a second time	George Wright, William Parker,
1722	Joseph Wilson,	Thomas Vincent, Joseph Franklin, Samuel Monsell, William Gardiner,
1723	Toxeth Roche,	Philip Rawson, William Jeffop,
1724	Toxeth Roche, a third time	George Rose, Richard Chester,
1725	John Carr,	James Seymour, George Sexton, John Wight,
1726	Lt. Gen. Thomas Pierse,	Benjamin Barrington, Richard Seymour,
1727	John Vincent, a second time	Joseph Roche, Francis Roche, John Ingram,
1728	Arthur Vincent,	John Bull, Mark Sealy,
1729	Walter Parker,	John Shepherd, Simon Bruton,
1730	William Carr,	Peter Sargent, Arthur Roche,
1731	Philip Rawson,	
1732	Charles Smyth,	
1733	William Wilson,	
1734	Richd. Maunsell,	

George

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MAYORS.

	SHERIFFS.
1735 George Wright,	James Sargent, Benjamin Roche,
1736 Thomas Vincent	Henry Long, George Robinson,
1737 Lord Southwell,	John Franklin, Zachary Davis,
1738 George Sexton,	Richard Graves, David Roche,
1739 Isaac Clampett,	John Long, John Gough,
1740 Joseph Roche, died, then chosen Thomas Vincent	Robert Crips, John Davis, Mr. Davis died this year, and in his place was chosen, George Waller,
1741 John Wight,	James Smyth, William Vokes,
1742 John Robinson,	John Jones, Walter Seymour,
1743 Arthur Roche,	Henry Ivers, Richard Maunsell,
1744 Henry Long,	James Robinson, John Brown,
1745 Robert Crips,	William Davis, Zachary Johnson,
1746 Henry Ivers,	Henry Holland,
1747 John Ingram,	Frederick Gore, Richard Nash,
1748 John Jones,	Francis Sargent,
1749 David Roche,	George Vincent, Robert Hallam, John Smyth, John Bull,

Hon.

MAYORS.

- 1750 Hon. Henry Southwell,
 1751 James Smyth,
 1752 John Shepherd,
 1753 Peter Sargent,
 1754 John Gough,
 1755 Stepney Rawson
 1756 Arthur Roche,
 1757 And. Shepherd,
 1758 Sexten Baylee,
 1759 Francis Sargent,
 1760 Arthur Roche,
 the third time
 1761 † Geo. Vincent,
 1762 Edward Villiers,
 1763 Robert Hallam,
 1764 Thomas Smyth
 admitted in 1755
 1765 Geo. Sexton, jun.

SHERIFFS.

- Andrew Shepherd,
 Joseph Villiers, ||
 W. Wakely, the elder
 John Sam. Taverner, ||
 Thomas Palmer, ||
 Joseph Barrington,
 Sexten Baylee,
 John Barrett,
 George Sexton,
 Chris. Carr, Chris, ||
 Edward Villiers,
 Joseph Johns,
 Andrew Welsh,
 Exham Vincent, ||
 Christopher Bridson,
 William Goggins,
 John Parker, ||
 William Gubbins,
 Walter Widenham, ||
 Thomas Pearce, ||
 Thomas Vokes,
 Eaton Maunfell, ||
 John Monsell,
 Francis Sargent, Jas. ||
 Thomas Vereker, ||
 Eyre Evans Powell,
 John P. Smyth, ||
 John Vereker,
 John Tunnadine, ||
 Alexander Franklin, ||
 Samuel Johns, ||
 Fran. Sargent, Peter. ||
 Joseph

[†] It is remarked in White's M. S. that this Gentleman was a very active and vigilant Mayor.

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MAYORS.

	SHERIFFS.
1766 Joseph Villiers,	Henry Wm. Bindon,* John Shepherd,
1767 Thomas Vereker	William Smith, Raleigh James,
1768 John Barrett	William Gabbett, Richard Harte,
1769 John Vereker,	Edmond Morony, Thomas Ewer,
1770 Exham Vincent,	John Creaghe, John Atkinson,
1771 Chris. Carr Chris.	Bryan Mansergh, William Piercy,
1772 Rev. G. Roche, admitted in 1755	William Stamer, Pierse Piercy,
1773 Joseph Johns,	Thomas Carpenter, Miles Jackson,
1774 Richard Harte,	Philip Smyth, Burton Bindon,
1775 Willm. Gabbett,	William Fitzgerald, Joseph Gabbett,
1776 Thomas Smyth, a second time,	Christopher Knight, Thomas Vincent,
1777 W. Widenham,†	Charles Sargent, Francis Russell,
1778 Philip Smyth, †	John Gabbett, Amos Vereker, John.
1779 Eaton Maunsell†	Hugh Gough, John Harrison,
1780 F. Sargent James	Edward Parker, John Ferrar,
1781 Thos. Carpenter,	William Fosbery, J: Frederick Furnell, Geo.

* Was elected Recorder in the room of Baron Smyth, which he held until the time of his death in the year 1781.

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1782	George Smyth, admitted in 1776	George Tomkins,
1783	Alex. Franklin,	Hugh Brady,
1784	Thomas Pearce,	John Fitzgerald,
1785	† Sir Christopher Knight, Kt. *	William Russell,
1786	† W. Fitzgerald,	William Wallace,
		Michael Bood,
		Joseph Sargent,
		Arthur Vincent,
		William Piercy,
		Henry Rose,

† George Smyth, Recorder,
 Robert Hallam, Town Clerk,
 George Vincent, Weigh Master,
 Robert Hallam, Water Bailiff,
 J. Prendergast Smyth, Chamberlain,
 Christopher Carr Christopher, City Treasfr.
 James Russell, Clerk of the Market,

The COMMON COUNCIL of Limerick, in which the election of Magistrates, and all civil power is vested, is composed of the 59 Members marked thus || who served the office of Mayor,

M m or

‡ Thus marked are Justices of the Peace by Charter.

* It was in the Mayoralty of Sir Christopher Knight, the flagging and paving of the streets commenced, and he was an active promoter of this necessary and useful Work. On every occasion he was indefatigable in the discharge of his duty. In the Summer of 1786, the Peasantry of Munster resisted the payment of tythes and church dues; they met in a body, and two of them were killed near Rathkeal on Sunday the 9th of July, by a party of Dragoons. After this the Peasants intended to meet in large numbers, but Sir Christopher and Mr. Recorder Smyth went to them at Newcastle, and probably prevented the loss of many more lives, by giving them wholesome advice, fitting for a set of ignorant and misguided men, who could not possibly expect any Redress while they set the laws at defiance.

or Sheriff, and of the following forty seven, who did not serve the office, total of the Common Council one hundred and six, on the 2d Day of October 1786.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	MEMBERS.
1727	Richard Vincent,
1748	Lord Viscount Pery,
1776	Right Hon. Silver Oliver,
ditto	Rt. Hon. Thos: Connoly,
ditto	John Minchin,
ditto	Rev. Charles Smyth,
ditto	Rev. Rickard Lloyd,
ditto	Standish Grady of Elton,
ditto	Caleb Powell,
ditto	Simon Purdon,
ditto	George Quin,
ditto	John Tuthill,
ditto	Robert Crips,
ditto	Benjamin Frend,
ditto	John Croker,
ditto	James Godsell,
ditto	Rev. Thomas Burgh,
ditto	Edward William Burton,
ditto	Thomas Gabbett,
ditto	Henry Prittie,
ditto	Thos. Lloyd of Prospect,
ditto	Rev. Jaques Ingram,
ditto	Michael Furnell,
ditto	Simon Davies,
ditto	Wm. Lloyd, of Towerhill,
1781	Rev. Thos. Smyth, Geo.
ditto	Rev. Thos. Smyth, James,
ditto	Martin Tucker,
	ditto

DATE OF ADMISSION. MEMBERS.

ditto	Derby O'Grady,
ditto	William Smyth, John,
1782	Purefoy Poe,
ditto	Thomas Hobson,
ditto	Thos. Lloyd, of Kildromin
1784	William Cecil Pery, Lord Bishop of Limerick,
ditto	Rev. Thomas Shepherd,
ditto	Henry Vereker,
ditto	Charles Smyth, George,
ditto	Carew Smyth, James,
ditto	Rev. Rowland Davies,
1785	Richard Townshend,
ditto	Amos Vereker, Henry,
ditto	Richard Newenham,
ditto	John Vereker,
ditto	William Furlong,
1786	Frede. Lloyd of Cranagh,
ditto	Arthur Ormsby,
ditto	Richard Piercy,

REPRESENTATIVES in PARLIAMENT for the
CITY of LIMERICK, since the year 1613.

May 18, 1613. JAMES I.	COUNSELLOR JACOB GALWEY, ALDERMAN NICHOLAS ARTHUR,
MARCH 16, 1639. CHARLES I.	DOMINICK WHITE, L. L. D. P. CREAGH, FITZ ANDW. ESQ;
JULY 27, 1654. O. CROMWELL.	WILLIAM PUREFOY, ESQ; RE- PRESENTED BOTH LIMERICK, AND KILMALLOCK.
SEPT. 17, 1656, O. CROMWELL.	WALTER WALLER, ESQ; REPRE- SENTED LIMERICK AND KIL- MALLOCK.
JAN. 72, 1658, O. CROMWELL.	CAPTAIN GEORGE INGOLDSBY, REPRESENTED LIMERICK AND KILMALLOCK.
MAY 8, 1661, CHICHESTER HOUSE	STANDISH HARTSTONGE, ESQ; GERALD FITZGERALD, ESQ;
MAY 7, 1689, JAMES II.	ALDERMAN NICHOLAS ARTHUR, ALDERMAN THOMAS HARROLD
OCTOBER 5, 1692, WILL. AND MARY.	SIR CHARLES FIELDING, KT. JOSEPH COGHLAN, ESQ;
AUGUST 27, 1695, WILLIAM III.	SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, KT. JOSEPH COGHLAN, ESQ;

Sept.

- Sept. 21, 1703,
Q. ANN. Rob. Blennerhassett, Esq;
Major Gen. Rich. Ingoldsby
- Nov. 20, 1713
GEORGE I. Henry Ingoldsby, Esq;
George Roche, Esq;
- Nov. 12, 1715 George Roche, Esq;
William Foord, Esq;
- Nov. 4, 1727,
GEORGE II. Lieut. Gen. Thomas Pierse,
Henry Ingoldsby, Esq;
Charles Smyth succeeded
Ingoldsby
1731, W. Wilson, succeeded Pierse,
1739, * Richard Maunsell, succee-
1741, ded Wilson.
- May 19, 1761,
GEORGE III. Edmond Sexten Pery Esq;
Charles Smyth, Esq;
- August 1, 1768 Rt. Hon. Edm. Sex. Pery,
Charles Smyth, Esq;
-  The bill
passed this year.
for Octennial Parliaments
- June 11, 1776, Right Hon. Edm. Sex. Pery,
Thomas Smyth, Esq;
- August 12, 1783, Rt. Hon. Edm. Sex. Pery,
Thomas Smyth, Esq;
April

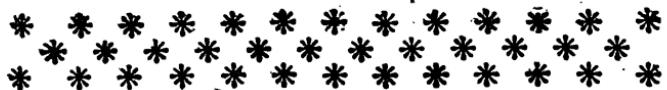
* This gentleman, who died in 1770, was grandson to Col. Richard Maunsell, who so gallantly defended the castle of Mocollop, in the county of Waterford, against Cromwell's forces in 1650, as mentioned in the inscription on his tomb stone, in the church yard there. His picture, with that of his wife, and some articles of military stores, were lately discovered in a closet, artfully concealed in the castle of Mocollop, by Doctor Drew, the present worthy possessor of that ancient mansion.

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Feb. 24, 1785. John Prendergast Smyth,
Esq; succeeded Thomas
Smyth, dec.

Jan. 31, 1786. Edm. Hen. Pery, succeeded
Edm. Sex. Pery created
a Peer of Ireland in
January 1786.

APPENDIX



A P P E N D I X

T O

THE HISTORY OF LIMERICK,

No. I.

Articles agreed upon, between Francis I. King of France, and James Fitzjohn Earl of Desmond: Extracted by Tillet out of the Records in Paris. Anno 1523.

THAT as soon as the Kings ships should land in Ireland, the said Earl in person, and at his own charge, should take Armes against his sovereign King Henry VIII. not onely, to conquer that part of the kingdom wherein he lived (which should be to the proper use and benefit of the said Earl, except onely one port, which should be reserved for the French King for ever, for to harbour his ships in; and that port to be left at the election of the King, out of one of these three, viz. Kinsale, Cork or Limerick) but also for to restore the Duke of Suffolk to the Crown of England, from whence he was banished, and at the present living in France.

The Earl of Desmond for this War was to raise

raise 400 horse; and 10,000 foot; and if need required, to increase them into 15000, or more.

The King covenanted to entertain them at the rate of two Angels le peece for every man armed with Corfselets and Mayle for three months; and for every man furnished onely with Swords and Halberts, at one Angel le peece for the like time,

That for the draught of the Artillery which should be sent into that land by the King and the Duke of Suffolk, the Earl should provide horses sufficient.

That after the war was begun, the French King should not at any time make truce or peace with the King of England, without comprehending therein the said Earl and Turloghe O'Brian with his nephew.

That if King Henry VIII should, after a truce or peace accorded, make war upon the said Earl, the French King was to send them aid of men, ships and artillery.

That if during the said truce or peace, the said earls subjects or tenants should refuse to pay him such rents and duties as anciently they were accustomed, that then the said King at his own charge, was to send two ships well appointed to be at his command, until the said subjects or tenants were reduced to their former obedience, and the said ships to be victualled by the earl.

That the King should give unto the earl of Desmonde a convenient pension during his life; and unto David Mac Maurice, of Rathkeal, the earls seneschal, an yearly pension of five hundred livres during his life.

No. II.

The CHARTER granted by King James the First to the CITY of LIMERICK.

JAMES by the grace of God King of England, Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith &c. To all to whom these presents letters shall come greeting know ye that we of our special grace certain knowledge and meir motion considering that from the first beginning of the rebellion in the province of Munster in the kingdom of Ireland even to this day the citizens of our city of Limerick as faithful subjects have sustainted not only intolerable spoiling and wasting of their goods, and depopulating their land but what is greater the cruel shedding of their blood and the continual danger of the loss of their lives in defence of our said city of Limerick for us against our rebels and weighing therefore the safetey of our crown and the fending of their arms and men into Ulster and other places of our said kingdom of Ireland on their own proper costs and charges for the aid and strengthening of our arms.

We therefore in consideration thereof as in regard to very many offices and acceptable services done by our faid citizens to us and to our ancestors and for the future to be done to us our heirs and successors we will ordain institute declare and grant that our city of Limerick aforesaid be and remain for ever hereafter A FREE CITY of itself and that the Mayor Bailiffs and Citizens of our city of Limerick aforesaid and the citizens and inhab-

bitants of the same city of themselves for ever be and shall be by virtue of these presents one body Corporate and Politick in matter thing and name by the names of Mayors Sheriffs and Citizens of the city of Limerick and them by the name of Mayors Sheriffs and Citizens of the city of Limerick one body Corporate and Politick in matter thing and name really and to the full for us our heirs and successors We do erect make ordain and create by these presents and that by the same they have perpetual succession and be and shall be in after times for ever persons fit and capable in law to have obtain receive and possess lands tenements liberties jurisdiction franchises and hereditaments whatsoever of what kind nature or quality soever they shall be to them their successors in fee or perpetuity or to any term and also to give and grant demise and assign the same lands &c. and to do and execute all and singular other matters and things by the name aforesaid and by the said name they may plead answer defend and be defended in what places or courts whatsoever in all and singular actions suits complaints causes matters and demands whatsoever in the same manner and form as other our liege people of England or Ireland in law may and can plead &c. and may have obtain give, demise &c.

And that the said Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens for the time being shall have a common seal to serve for the doing of their matters and things and for their successors and that it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors to break change and make a new that Seal from time

time to time as it shall seem more expedient and of our more ample grace and meer motion we will and for us and our successors we have ratified and confirmed and by these presents for us our heirs and successors we do ratifie and confirm to the aforesaid Mayor and Sheriffs and their successors all and singular so many so much such like and the same lands tene- ments circuits waters fishes waste places concessions donations elections authorities dignities ambulations perambulations cogni- zance of pleas prescriptions uses customs mills water courses ways ditches advow- fons presentations and nominations customs liberties privileges franchises immunitiess ex- emptions casualties jurisdictions and all and other singular emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever how many how much of what fort and which the Mayor Bailiffs and Citi- zens of Limerick now lawfully have or which they or their predeceffors or any of them by what name soever or by reason of any Corpo- ration heretofore lawfully have held used or enjoyed by reason or means of any charters or letters patents in any manner heretofore made confirmed or granted by us or our progenitors Kings or Queens of this our kingdom of Eng- land or by any other lawful manner right custom or prescription heretofore used. To have hold and enjoy the aforesaid lands tene- ments customs liberties &c. and all and others the premises above by these presents ratified and confirmed by the aforesaid Mayor She- riffs and Citizens and their successors for their use and that of their successors for ever ren- dering and paying to us our heirs and succef- sors,

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sors so much the same and the like rents and services and sums of money how in, of what sort which they used to pay or ought to pay to us heretofore for the same,

AND further for the bettering of the fame city of our special grace certain knowledge and meer motion We will and ordain and by these prefents for us our heirs and successors. We do grant to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of the city of Limerick aforesaid and their successors that our aforesaid city of Limerick and all and singular houses lands waters, and water courses foil and ground lying and extending from more outward parts of the wall of the said city through and even into the utmost limits and ends of the ancient suburbs liberties and franchises of the said city into our counties of Limerick and Clare and both of them and also into the island of Iniscattery that is of the inheritance of the said Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens lying and being in river or water of Shannon be and shall be from the making of these letters patents one county distinct and separate from our counties of Limerick and Clare or any other counties whatsoever to all intents and purposes and that for ever it shall be called by the name of the county of the city of Limerick.

AND that all and singular the houses lands waters water courses and grounds lying being and extending in the said county of Limerick on every side by the space of three miles from the aforesaid more outward part of the said wall of the said city of Limerick according to the form of the statute *de Terris Mensurandis* within the space of one year after the date

date of these presents be measured by our well beloved Cousin Donat Earl of Thomond the rev. Father in Christ the bishop of Limerick our well beloved subjects Sir Francis Barkley Sir Thomas Brown the Dean of the cathedral of Limerick and Alexander Fitton esq; or any other three or more of them and with great stones and other notorious marks and for ever to remain bounded and limited and to be reduced into a writing indented signed and sealed with the hands and seals of them the said Earl of Thomond the bishop of Limerick the dean Sir Francis Barkly Sir Thomas Brown and Alexander Fitton or any three or more of them within the time aforesaid the one part of the which writing shall remain with the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and the other part of the said writing shall remain in our court of Chancery of our said kingdom of Ireland, and there shall be enrolled and immediately after such a measurement limitation and reduced into a writing indented delivered and enrolled in our Chancery aforesaid, be and shall be likewise annexed and enjoyned to the aforesaid county of the aforesaid city of Limerick as part and parcel intirely of the said city distinct and separate from our county of Limerick, and all other counties whatsoever to all intents and purposes and shall together with the aforesaid ancient suburbs liberties and franchises of the said city of Limerick, and together with the aforesaid island of Iniscattery, be one county of itself by the name of the county of the city of Limerick for ever.

NEVERTHELESS and always excepted and reserved to us our heirs &c. The castle commonly

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monly called the Kings castle with its precincts lying and situate in said city of Limerick also excepted to us &c. one lower middle room lying and being under the Tholsel of said city and used for the common goal of county of Limerick; and also excepted and reserved to us &c. out of the aforesaid county of the city of Limerick that whole site of the late abby or monastry of St. Francis, and the whole ambit and precinct thereof situate near the same city of Limerick being a place convenient for the justices of us our heirs and successors assigned to take assizes in the said county of Limerick and to deliver the goal of said county and further by these presents for us our heirs and successors We do grant to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors that it be lawful for them every year for ever to make perambulation in and through the circuit precinct and liberties of the aforesaid county of the city of Limerick for the better manifestation and knowing of the limits meats and bounds of the same.

And also by these presents we do grant for us our heirs &c. to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors for ever that within the said city one of the most discreet and honest citizens of said city be and shall be named Mayor of the same city to do and execute all things of the office of Mayor within the said city belonging and that the Mayor of the said City now and for the time being be and shall be by virtue of these our letters patents the first Mayor of the said city to continue in the same office, until another of the citizens of the same city shall be elected prefered and sworn

sworn to the office of Mayor of the said city according to the ordinances and customs in the said city heretofore used and accustomed and that the election and nomination of the Mayor of the said city hereafter for ever be made and done on the same days and times and in the same manner and form as heretofore hath been used, and we will that instead of two Bailiffs there shall be and that for ever two Sheriffs in the same city and the precinct of the County of the said city of Limerick and that the Bailiffs now for the time being shall be forthwith and immediately after the making these presents the Sheriffs of the county of the city of Limerick during the time they should be Bailiffs which said Sheriffs hereafter shall be elected and chosen viz. The said Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens or the greater part of them of whom the Mayor we will to be one every year for ever on the same day the Mayor is to be chosen shall choose two fit persons of the most wise discreet and honest citizens to be Sheriffs of the county of the city of Limerick to continue for one whole year and immediately after such election the said two Sheriffs shall take their Corporal oath on the Holy Evangelists before the Mayor aforesaid rightly well and faithfully to execute offices of Sheriffs in all things relative to that office, and we will that said Sheriffs shall have equal power and jurisdiction and shall equally hold their county court from month to month in the same manner as any other our Sheriffs of any city or county elsewhere in said kingdom of Ireland do or ought to do.

AND we will that to the said Sheriffs of the county of the city of Limerick all and singular writs

writs bills precepts and warrants of us our heirs and successors that may arise from any causes matters or things whatsoever within the said county of the city of Limerick be directed and executed by the one or the other of them and that no other Sheriff of any other county or their Serjeants or Officers by any means shall enter or come into the said county of the city of Limerick nor do or execute any thing that doth belong to the said Sheriffs of the same county of the city of Limerick its suburbs or precincts.

Also we do grant for us our heirs &c. to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors that whensoever it may happen that any one elected to the office of Mayor Sheriff or any other office shall die or from their offices shall lawfully be removed that then the Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens or the greater part of them of whom the Mayor we will to be one may choose one other or more of themselves in the place of him thus deceased or removed and that as often as need shall require without further licence from us &c. in this behalf the said persons so elected first taking their Corporal oath duly to execute said Office as aforesaid to which they are elected during the residue of the said year and we will by these presents for us &c. and do grant to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors that all and singular the same persons that were heretofore reputed to be Citizens of the city aforesaid shall henceforth be Citizens of the same city and shall henceforth be for ever reputed after the making these letters patents to be Citizens of the said city of Limerick and shall

shall be ordered governed as heretofore in all things as in the same city hath been accustomed and that the said Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of said city and their successors may from time to time nominate elect and chuse so many Aldermen Serjeants at mace and other Officers within the city aforesaid as many as the Mayors Bailiffs and Citizens of the city aforesaid have used to nominate elect and chuse in the said city.

AND further of our more ample grace certain knowledge and meer motion for us our heirs and successors we do give and grant by these presents unto the Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of the city of Limerick and their successors for ever that the aforesaid city of Limerick and so much of the river Shannon as extends for three miles beyond said city towards the North East to the mouth of the main sea towards the South West and all and singular the creeks banks and rivulets belonging to the said river Shannon within the said limit only as to the like causes hereafter mentioned whereof the Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens aforesaid by these presents may have a maritime or admirai jurisdiction be and shall be exempt separate and distinct and absolute for ever from any power jurisdiction and office of admirals or admiralties of our kingdoms of England and Ireland our heirs or successors and their commissioners officers deputies and ministers and we do for us our heirs &c. solely separate and distinguish by these presents the city aforesaid and so much of the river Shannon aforesaid and all and singular creeks sea shores and rivulets belonging to the same within the same limits and all and singular the inhabitants within the

limits and precincts of the city aforesaid and all their goods and chattles and things real and personal perpetually in aftertime as to the like causes hereafter mentioned whereof the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens by these presents may have a maritime and admirall jurisdiction.

And moreover we do grant to the Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of the city aforesaid and their successors for ever by these presents that they have and hold within the city of Limerick aforesaid one court of admiralty of record every Monday of every week through the year (or when and as often as it shall seem meet to them) before the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen of the same city for the time being or three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will be two and that the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will be two have jurisdiction faculty and authority to hold by plaints affirmed and in the said court all and all manner of pleas suits complaints and demands of whatsoever debts contracts covenants trespasses deceits in things and offences whatsoever belonging to the court of Admiralty or determinable in the same court or arising or happening within the city aforesaid and so much of the river Shannon creeks &c. aforesaid so as aforesaid limited together with their emergencies dependencies and incidents annexed and connexed according to the laws and customs of our court of Admiralty of England and Ireland and by other lawful ways whereby the truth may the better be known to hear and determine before the said Mayor Recorder and Aldermen

men three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will to be two.

NEVERTHELESS so that one party then be commonorant or inhabitant within the county of the city of Limerick or the precinct thereof and to compel all persons whatsoever in that behalf as the case doth require by power of correction temporal or any other penalty or fine according to the laws and customs of our courts of Admiralty of England or Ireland to appear and answere before the aforesaid Mayor Recorder and Aldermen three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will to be two or to cause judgment to be administered and served in due order and with expedition sum- mいるly to do justice and to proceed to the looking into the truth of the matter.

AND we do further grant and ordain that the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen aforesaid of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will to be two that they shall of themselves be justices and officers of us our heirs &c. and shall have full power to keep our peace within the city aforesaid the river Shannon aforesaid the creeks &c. aforesaid limited as to those things which to the jurisdiction of Admiralty doth belong to be done and to enquire into the truth of all and singular mischiefs and other delinquencies whatsoever trespasses or other offences happening within the city aforesaid and so much of the river Shannon aforesaid and the creeks &c. aforesaid so as aforesaid limited against our peace laws or statutes within our aforesaid kingdom of Ireland which do belong to the court of Admiralty and also to look into hear and determine such indictments and presentments as well

at our suit as at any other in the same manner and form as in any court of Admiralty and that Serjeants of Mace of the city aforesaid shall do and execute all jurats pannels inquisitions attachments precepts mandates warrants judgments sentences processes and all other things necessary to be done in the cause aforesaid touching and concerning the city aforesaid and so much of the river Shannon creeks &c. aforesaid in the same manner and form as in like cases are done in any court of Admiralty.

We also grant that the Mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being may and shall have of himself for ever full power and authority as often as needful to nominate prefer and ordain make or constitute judge or judges commissioners assistants registers and all other Officers necessary for the managing determining directing recording and expediting the causes and business aforesaid in the court aforesaid instead and in the names of the aforesaid Mayor Recorder and Aldermen of the city aforesaid, and that the said Mayor can remove or expel such Officers and every of them from their offices and substitute other or others in their places as often as it shall seem expedient. And the aforesaid Mayor Recorder and Aldermen, three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will to be two shall have for ever cognizance of all and singular plaints and demands debts covenants deceits maritime affairs and other causes and offences which do belong to the jurisdiction of Admiralty done or happening within the said city and so much of the river Shannon creeks rivulets &c. as aforesaid limited so that the one part then to be

be dwelling or inhabiting within the county of the city aforesaid or the liberties and precinct thereof and also cognizance of wreck of sea happening in the county of city aforesaid and so much of the river Shannon creeks &c. aforesaid so limited as aforesaid.

And also of the death drowning and view of the dead bodies of what persons soever killed drowned or murdered or coming to death by any other means within the city aforesaid and the river Shannon creeks &c. so limited as aforesaid and also to observe and keep our statutes of wrecks of sea and the office of Coroner in the third and fourth year of Edward the First made and provided and cognizance of all manner of mishaps happening in the said places with power of punishing of whatsoever offenders as right and custom of the Court of Admiralty doth require and shall hear and determine the same pleas suits and plaints and demands according to laws of our kingdom of England without molestation impediment disturbance of us our heirs or successors or of any of our Admirals or of any others deputies commissioners or substitutes and that the said Mayor for ever shall have power to take recognizances whatsoever for any Admiral cause determinable in the Court of Admiralty of said city county of the city as aforesaid and to record said recognizances in the court aforesaid and to release and cancel mitigate and qualify the same at his pleasure and also to do execution according to the manner and custom of our court of Admiralty of England or Ireland and in the like cases is used.

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We further do grant by these presents to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and citizens of the city aforesaid and their successors all and singular the fines redemptions issues amerciaments forfeitures perquisites and profits whatsoever happening arising assessed imposed or taxed or to be so in the court of Admiralty aforesaid before the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will to be two and all other forfeitures happening in said court of Admiralty belonging to the same forfeited where the one part for that time is dwelling residing or inhabiting within the county of the city aforesaid or the precinct thereof to have hold levy and gather the same to the said Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors by themselves or their deputies to their own proper use and to the better support of the city aforesaid without account or rendering or paying any thing but to us our heirs &c. for the same and it shall be lawful for the said Mayors Sheriffs or Citizens and their successors for ever to seize collect and levy all the same fines amerciaments &c. immediately when they shall be adjudged without any disturbance or impediment from us our heirs &c. or any Justices Admirals Sheriffs or any other officers subject to us.

AND we also grant to the aforesaid Mayors and Sheriffs and Citizens of the aforesaid city and their successors for ever that of themselves they shall have and enjoy within the city aforesaid and so much of the river Shannon aforesaid and the creeks rivulets &c. as limited aforesaid all and all manner the like goods and chattles waifs wrecks of sea fletchon jettion lagon

lagon shares treasures found or to be found
slebons of themselves or deodands and other
casualties as well in upon or by the sea sea-shores
or maritime parts as in upon or by the fresh
waters rivers or places overflown after what
manner whatsoever or howsoever arising or
happening within the city aforesaid and so
much of the river Shannon aforesaid creeks &c.
so limited as aforesaid as much as do belong to
the Admirals of England or Ireland to have or
is granted to have.

AND also all and all manner of Royal Fishes
(to wit) Sturgeon Balneas Waylers Porpoises
Dolphins Rigos and Graspos and all other Fishes
whatsoever happening within the said city and
so much of the river Shannon creeks &c. as be-
fore limited, and of ancient right and custom
to us in our office of principal Admiralty of
England and Ireland belonging and appertain-
ing.

We moreover grant to the aforesaid Mayor
Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors that
the Admirals of England or Ireland or their de-
puties officers commissioners &c. by any means
shall not enter or come within the city afore-
said or same part of the river Shannon creeks
&c. aforesaid so limited as aforesaid to do ex-
ecute any thing there that doth belong to the
office of Admiralty and which by these presents
are granted to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and
Citizens giving strict commands to such Admi-
rals officers &c. upon the sole exhibiting of
these presents in all and singular the premisses
shall observe and obey.

AND further of our more ample grace certain
knowledge and meer motion for us our heirs
and

and successors by these presents letters patents we will ordain and do grant. That James Galwey John Stritch James Cromwell Stephen Roche Edmund Sexton Edmund Fox William Weagh Michael Waller David White Patrick Everard William Long William Bourke George Harrold William Verdon John Skeolon Robert Loys Thomas Morony Rowland Rochford John Loftus Thomas Power Peter Stackpole Robert Bonfield Patrick Gold and Edmond Leo citizens of the city of Limerick aforesaid and all and singular the merchants that hereafter shall be of the society of merchants of staple of the city of Limerick be one society commonality and body corporate of themselves in deed and in name and shall have perpetual succession to endure in after ages for ever and they shall be in matter deed and name one body corporate of themselves for ever by the name of Mayor Constables and society of merchants of the staple of the city of Limerick and by these presents we do incorporate establish and unite them the said Mayor Constables and society of merchants of the city of Limerick by the same name of Mayors Constables and society of merchants of the staple of the city of Limerick for ever to endure and that they have perpetual succession and a common seal to serve for their busines and affairs.

AND we do hereby constitute ordain make and create the aforesaid James Galwey Mayor of said staple and Nicholas White and William Haly constables of said staple of the city of Limerick to continue until the feast of St. James next or longer or shorter time as the said society or the greater part of them shall see expedient.

WE

We also by these presents do grant that the said society of merchants of the staple of the city of Limerick shall and may chuse amongst themselves at our city of Limerick for ever as often and when it shall seem expedient to the said society or the greater part of them there present one Mayor and two constables for the governing the merchants of said society.

We also grant to the aforesaid Mayor Constables and society of said staple and their successors that said society may freely and lawfully hereafter for ever congregate and meet together in the merchants hall of said society in such and like manner as the Mayor Constables and society of merchants of the staple of our city of Dublin or the society of our staple of the city of Waterford in any time heretofore were accustomed or might do and that said society of merchants of the staple of the city of Limerick assembled together or the greater part of them may freely amongst themselves chuse their Mayor and two Constables to continue for one year or for less time at the will and pleasure of said society and also may freely and lawfully elect and admit into said society all and singular what persons soever and also may elect nominate and constitute all and singular the like officers ministers and servants of the same staple to serve and continue a year or less time as seem expedient to said society assembled together or the greater part of them and also that it shall be lawful for said society so assembled together or the greater part of them freely and voluntarily for any faults and offences bad government or any other occasion or reasonable cause to remove and expel those so

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nominated elected and constituted from their office ministry and employment and to chuse others in their places to serve and continue as aforesaid and also to do ordain and constitute all other necessary and fit things touching or concerning the said society and the state and government of the same in as ample a manner as the Mayor Constables and society of merchants of the staple of our city of Dublin or Waterford have been accustomed or lawfully might do:

AND we further do grant by these presents to the Mayor Constables and society of merchants of the staple of the city of Limerick and to their successors for ever and to every merchant of the said society that they may and shall have hold use enjoy and exercise within the aforesaid city of Limetick so many so much such like and the same liberties customs franchises privileges powers authorities preeminences jurisdictions immunities and commodities of what kind nature quality or condition soever they be and not being repugnant to these our letters patents how many how much how great and which the aforesaid Mayors constables and society of merchants of the staple of the city of Dublin or the society of merchants of the city of Waterford have had exercised used or enjoyed by reason or means of any statutes or acts of Parliament or any other letters patents made by any of our progenitors late Kings of England or any other prescription manner or custom whatsoever any forfeiture non usage or abuse of them or any of them heretofore had or done or any other matter or cause whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

AND

AND lastly we by these presents do grant to said Mayor Constables and society of merchants of the staple of the city of Limerick and to their successors for ever and to every merchant of said society that concessions gifts grants articles clauses sentences and words whatsoever in the same contained shall be taken and interpreted in what court soever of us our heirs and successors most bountifully graciously in favour of the Mayor Constables of said society and of the apprentices of the said society and every of them and chiefly and especially for their commodity advantage and profits and most strongly strictly and firmly and amply against us our heirs and successors any custom privilege statute or act of parliament cause thing or matter whatsoever heretofore made or used to the contrary notwithstanding.

Also we have granted and do grant for us our heirs and successors by these presents to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors that the Mayor Recorder and four Aldermen of the city aforesaid to beelected nominated and constituted by the Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of the said city of Limerick every year the same day that the Mayor of the same city is accustomed to be chosen and elected he and every one of them is and shall be a justice and justices and keepers of our peace within the county of the city of Limerick as also to do execute and preserve all ordinances and statutes for the good of our peace and to correct and punish all who shall offend against said ordinances and statutes and to cause to come before them or any of them all those that threaten the bodies or burn the houses of any

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of our people to find sufficient securities of the peace and good behaviour towards us and our people and if they shall refuse to find such securities then to cause them safely to be kept in the prison of said county of the city of Limerick until they find such securities and that said Mayor Recorder and said four Aldermen three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will to be two shall have full power to enquire hear and determine within said city at all times of all manner of felonies homicides robberies assaults riots routs forcible entries in lands or tenements trespasses against our peace unlawful assemblies conspiracies concealments contempts and also other misprisions crimes defaults &c. which do belong to the powers and justices of the peace and also to correct all and singular the malefactors or delinquents doing contrary to the statutes made concerning labourers artificers victualers forecastlers and all manner of things whatsoever against said statutes in as ample a manner as our justices of our peace in any county within said kingdom of Ireland.

NEVERTHELESS so that said Mayor Recorder or Aldermen or any of them in any wise do not proceed to the determining of any treason misprision of treason or murder within the city aforesaid.

AND further by these presents for us our heirs and successors we do give and grant to said Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors for ever to their proper use and behoof without rendering any account therefore to us our heirs &c. all and singular the issues fines forfeitures penalties escheats amerciaments &c. imposed

imposed taxed &c. of and upon all and singular our tenements or those of inhabitants or commorants of said county of the city aforesaid and the liberties and the franchises thereof in all causes pleas and plaints in any court of Ireland in as ample a manner as the like penalties &c. were ever granted to Mayors Sheriffs and Citizens of Dublin Waterford and Cork or any of them (always excepted any royal fines imposed by us or our justices upon any our Sheriffs Coroners or other officers of the said county of the said city) to have hold levy and collect the same to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of Limerick for the better support maintenance reparation of the walls bridges and other necessary places of our city aforesaid.

We further do grant by these presents licence to all our subjects that they may and can give grant alienate bequeath or assign to the Mayor Sheriffs or Citizens of our city of Limerick and their successors for ever or any other term the manors messuages lands tenements rectories tythes rents services possessions reversions and hereditaments whatsoever that are not immediately held of us our heirs &c. in capite or by knights service so as the said manors messuages lands &c. do not exceed the yearly value of forty pounds per ann. and we do give the same licence to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens that they may and can receive and hold the said manors messuages &c. as above and under the same restrictions as above.

And also we do grant by these presents to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of Limerick aforesaid that they have and shall have

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have our letters patents under our great Seal of England in due manner made and sealed without fine or fee great or small in any ways to be rendered or paid in witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

WITNESS our self at Westminster the Third Day of March in the Sixth Year of our Reign over England, France and Ireland and over Scotland the Forty Second.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

No. III.

In the town wall near Mungrat gate, was affixed a stone, which is now lying at Milford near Limerick, having the arms of Mungrat in ALTO RELITVO, and the following inscription

CAROLO REGE

REGNANTE,

PETRO CREAGH

PRÆTORE.

1643.

It was in this year Mungrat tower was built, and the ramparts formed near John's gate; see page 115.

No.

No. IV.

Extracts from Memorials of English affairs,
printed in Folio, in London, 1682, in the
library of the Hon. Dean Crosbie.

1650 APRIL 15. **A** N express from Ireland, that lord Broghill marched with a party into the county of Limerick, which so terrified the enemy, that they and the inhabitants fled with their goods and cattle, over the Shannon, into Clare, having set fire to all their houses and castles; in consequence of which, the Parliament forces were obliged to retreat into the county of Tipperary. That the plague was very violent in Limerick, Kilkenny, and other places, that major general Venables, and sir Charles Coote kept the field and reduced many small forts. See page 434.

AUGUST 16. Advices from colonel Ingoldsby, that a party of his dragoons fell on a large party of the Irish, who came out of Limerick to plunder, killed about twenty, and pursued the rest to the gates of the city. That the garrison of Limerick had desired some conditions of neutrality, which were refused by colonel Ingoldsby.

OCTOBER 18. Express from Ireland, that three strong castles were surrendered to sir Hardres Waller on quarter; and then he sat down before Limerick. That the Dragon frigate funk a large vessel near Limerick, laden with treasure, and another laden with hides and tallow, worth three thousand pounds. Page 459

NOVEMBER 7. Advices from Ireland, that the city of Limerick refused to treat for a surrender

render; that the marquis of Ormond had hanged several priests, and thereby lost the affections of the Irish. Page 460.

1651. AUGUST 11. An express from Ireland, that in the late success of lord Broghill against lord Muskerry in the county of Limerick, the charge was very desperate on both sides. Lord Broghill had 120 horsemen shot and 30 killed; that this was the first time horse were opposed to horse in Ireland; that his lordship charged the officer, who led on the opposite wing, and killed him; that lord Muskerry hemmed him in so close, that his own troop, composed of gentlemen, was charged at once in front, flank, and rear, both by horse and foot; lord Broghill was now so closely engaged, they offered him quarter, and on his refusal, they cried out, "kill the fellow in the gold laced coat," but one of his officers in rescuing him, had his horse killed under him, and two shots through his body; that the Irish, who were destined to relieve Limerick, had six hundred men killed.

Page 475.

NOVEMBER 19. Express from Ireland, that Limerick had surrendered to the parliament army; that the garrison had quarter, but the town was plundered; that the bishop, mayor, and deputy governor were hanged, for breach of articles, in suffering many friars and priests to escape in disguise; that the governor was condemned, but reprieved to be sent to the parliament; that four or five hundred had died of the plague, that the fortifications were very strong and regular, and that an incredible quantity of arms and ammunition were found there.

NOVEMBER

NOVEMBER 29. The parliament approved of the articles of Limerick; they gave the messenger one hundred pounds who brought the news of the surrender, and ordered the next Lord's day to be a day of thanksgiving. Page 490.

DECEMBER 1. Advices from Ireland, that forty or fifty died each day of the plague in Limerick. That the lord deputy Ireton went to assist at the siege of Carrickaholt, and having taken cold, returned to Limerick and died, which struck a great sadness into Cromwell, as Ireton was his son in law, and an active officer. On the news of his death the parliament ordered his body to be brought over and interred at Westminster, and on account of his eminent services in reducing Limerick, settled two thousand pounds per ann. on his wife and children, out of the estate of the Duke of Bucks. Page 491.

1652. JANUARY 30. Letters from Ireland, that the barony of Burren,—which they say has neither wood, water or earth, sufficient to hang, drown or bury a man,—refusing to pay contribution, was harrassed by sir Charles Coote's forces. * Page 497.

PAUL de Rapin, the celebrated author of the History of England, was a lieutenant in general Douglas's regiment, at the siege of Limerick, by King William in 1690. The day before the siege was raised, he was wounded in the shoulder, and his brother was shot through the body the same day. † General Douglas procured him a company soon after.

Q. q.

The

* We have given this extract, though foreign to our subject, in order to shew what ridiculous ideas were conceived by Englishmen, relative to this country.

† Rapin's History of England, vol. XIII. page xv.

No. V.

The Common Council of Limerick, January 30, 1687, in which year, and the following one, King James altered all the corporations in Ireland. *

ROBERT HANNAN, MAYOR.

ALDERMEN 24.

SIR Js. Galwey, bart. J. Rice Fitz Wm. esq; Sir Oli. Bourke, bt. John Foord, merchant. Sir Wm. King, knight, Thomas Harold, mer. John Leonard, merch. William Craven, merch Nicholas Arthur, esq. J Macnamara } Dominick Roche, esq; merch. Sheriffs Pierse Lacy, esq. Step. Creagh, } Edward Warr, merch. gent. Robt. Smith, goldsmith. John Rice Fitz Edward Mich. Creagh, merch. merchant and Cham- Jn. Baptist Ronzel, esq; berlain. J. Creagh F. Pierse esq. Thomas Roche, merch. Nicholas Comyn, esq; James Craven, merch. Thomas Power, esq. Sam. Taverner, merch.

BURGESSES 42.

Sir Step Rice chief baron	J. Roe Creagh, merch.
James Nihell, esq;	James Woulfe Fitz
John Ronane, esq;	Bartholomew, merch
Theo. Butler, esq;	Jas. Robinson, goldsm.
John Sarsfield, esq;	Dom. Roche, jun. gent.
John Wall, esq;	Thomas M'Namara,
Jeremiah Hall, esq;†	merchant.

Philip

* Harris's Life of King William, appendix, page 9.

† This is the benevolent man, who founded an excellent charity in Limerick, for an account of which, see page, 211.

Philip Stackpole, merch.	Stephen White, Fitz
~ chant.	Francis, merchant.
John Skeolan, merch.	Richard Harrold, Fitz
Moses Woodroffe, merch.	Richard, merchant.
Thos. Greagh, merch.	Walter Harrold, merch.
Nich. White Fitz Do-	John Rule, merchant.
minick, merchant.	Zech, Holland, merch.
Edward Wright, merch.	Stephen Comyn, gent.
Geo. Gromwell, merch.	Patrick Stritch, merch.
Thos. Long, merchant	James Arthur, merch.
Arthur Allen, vintner,	Thos. Arthur, merch.
Thomas Breviter, merch.	Nich. Murrough, vint.
Simon White, jun. merch.	John Daniel, merchant.
Patrick Nihell, gent.	Henry Turner, esq;
Robert Riordan, merch.	recorder.
Peter Monsell, merch.	Pierse Lacy, town clerk
Francis White, merch.	prothonotary, clerk
John Bury, gent.	of the crown and
Pierse Stritch, merch.	peace.

No. VI.

The following persons of the county and city
of Limerick, were attainted of high treason
in King James's parliament in 1689. *

HENRY Berry, of Limerick, yeoman;
H. Jonathan Boles, of Newcastle, gent.
George Brien, of Shanagolden, gent.
John Chinnery, of Craggane, gent.
Nicholas Chinnery, gent.
Richard Chinnery, gent.
William Clarke, of Cloghnarral,
Richard Cooper, of Knocklong,
Chidley Coote, Fitz Charles, of Ballyshane,

Q. q. 2. Richard

* Harris's Life of King William, appendix, page 44.

Richard Coote, esq;
 Francis Courtenay, } Sons to Sir William
 Richard Courtenay, } Courtenay,
 Samuel Cox, of Ballyline, gent.
 Thomas Creed, of Garrynaderky, gent.
 George Crofts, jun. of Croghill,
 John Crowe, of Rathkeal, gent.
 Michael Daly, of Clashbane,
 John Dowdall, of Cappagh,
 Ralph Emerson, of Castlematress,
 John Flynn, of Castlematress,
 Samuel Foxon, jun. of Limerick, esq;
 Bartholomew Gibbons, of Covinger, gent.
 John Greene, of Cloghnarral,
 Henry Holmaes, of Kilmallock, gent.
 James Howard, of Limerick, gent.
 James Higgins,
 Miles Jackson, of Ballyvologe, gent.
 Wm Jephson, prebendary of Donoghmore,
 Joseph Jephson, Clerk,
 Richard Ingoldsby, of Ballybricken, esq;
 Hugh Massy, jun. of Duntryleague, gent.
 Robert Moore, of Limerick,
 Thomas Moore, of Castlematress, gent.
 Nicholas Monckton, of Ballynefraky, gent.
 Charles Odell, of Castletown-macinity, gent.
 Charles Oliver, of Cloghnetohy, esq;
 Arthur Ormsby, } Sons to Captain Ormsby, of
 John Ormsby, } Corrig,
 Stephen Palmes, gent.
 William Palmes, gent.
 Robert Pheaby of Rathkeal,
 Captain Christopher Phillips,
 John Ponsonby, of Fanningstown, gent.
 Thomas Ponsonby, of Ballycullenbeg, gent.
 Robert Pope, of Rathkeal, gent.

William

William Ralph, of Newcastle, gent.
 Robert Robinson, of Rathkeal,
 John Swayne, of Clohomfwey,
 John Southwell, } of Castlematress
 William Southwell, }
 Henry Trenchard, } of Corgraige,
 Thomas Trenchard, }
 John Treth of Rathkeal,
 William Walker of Cloghnarral,
 Oliver Walsh, of Ballymullane, gent,
 John Whitacre, of Lifneishely.

The following absentees attainted, if they do
 not return before the first Sept. 1689. †

Hugh Brady, gent.
 Randall Clayton, gent.
 John Harrison, of Ballyvoneen, esq.
 William Harrison, of Toureen, esq.
 Archdeacon Henry Hartstonge.
 Hugh Maffy, esq;
 John Pigot, of Kilfenny, esq;
 Richard Steevens, gent.
 Erasmus Smith, of Carrigogunnell, esq;
 William Trenchard, esq; } of Mount-trenchard
 ——— Trenchard, gent. }
 Henry Westenra, of Athlacca, esq.

The following persons of said county and city,
 being residents in England, are to signify
 their loyalty, provided the King goes there,
 by the first October, 1689. ‡

Joseph Stepney of Abbyowney,
 Thomas Butler of Kilnemony,
 Richard Bury of Ballynerigy,

Thomas

† Harris's Life of King William, page 50.

‡ Harris's Life of King William, appendix, page 53.

Thomas Maunsell of Ballynemoney,
 Thomas Rose of Morgans,
 William Gribble, jun. of Limerick,
 John Downy of Cahircreefy,
 Thomas Warren of Newtown,
 Daniel Webb, sen. of Rathgonan,
 Timothy Webb of Ballygubby,
 Thomas Oldfield of Gornikeigh,
 Richard Peacock of Graige,
 Abraham Jackson of Duntrileague,
 Chidley Coote, Fitz Chidley of Coote,
 Thomas Spire of Rathanny,
 Giles Spencer of Limerick,
 Henry Widenham, jun. of Cortal,
 Standish Hartstonge, jun. of Bruff,
 Richard Newport of Longford,
 James Webb of Ballyneheney.

No. VII.

The Declaration of the Right Hon. William Dorrington, brigadier of his Majesty's army, colonel of his guard's, governor of the city of Limerick, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council. *

INASMUCH as I am persuaded, several officers and soldiers, men of honour, now engaged in the Prince of Orange's service; in this present unnatural and ungodly war against his uncle, and his father in law, never had concerned themselves in so unjust a quarrel, had not the same been represented to them under the colour of some glorious undertaking, and that many

* Harris's Life of King William, appendix, page 70.

many foreigners are drawn into the snare, some under pretence of promoting their religion, and others from hopes of good pay and rich plunder. And as they must now see the deception, so they cannot but be weary of a war equally toilsome, as it is impious and unprofitable; I do hereby declare upon honour, that if any officers or soldiers whatsoever, will forsake the Prince of Orange's service, and come to his Majesty's quarters, they shall not only be protected from all punishment, but received into his Majesty's service, and if they have no mind to continue therein, they shall be transported into France, and be provided for the voyage.

Given at Limerick, the 13th December
1690, in the 6th year of his Majesty's
reign.

W. DORRINGTON.

Indorsed thus. [Brigadier }
Dorrington's declaration }
found in the streets of }
Cashell.]

No. VIII.

By his Grace, Richard, Duke of Tyrconnel,
Lord Lieutenant General, and general go-
vernor of Ireland. *

WHHEREAS we are informed that the
foreign troops and others now in the
Prince of Orange's army in Ireland, sensible
of

* Harris's Life of King William, appendix, page 70.

of the injustice of his cause, and reduced to great extremity for want of pay and subsistence, are inclined to withdraw from his service. For their encouragement we do hereby publish, declare and engage, that every trooper or dragoon who shall quit the prince of Orange's service, and come into Limerick or Athlone, with his horse, shall have two pistoles in gold or silver, and every foot soldier one pistole of the like coin, and such of them as shall desire to go abroad, shall have a conveniency of going to France, and on their arrival there, they shall have pardon and indemnity from the King, for deserting his service, and joining the Prince of Orange. And if any officers will desert and repair to Limerick, they shall serve in the like station; and if any French officers desert, they shall be transported to France, or be permitted to serve his Majesty in Ireland. And we strictly command all officers and soldiers, volunteers and others, his Majesty's loyal subjects, not only to permit such officers, troopers, dragoons and soldiers, to come to Limerick, but to aid and assist them, until they arrive there.

Given at Limerick the 27th
of January, 1690, and
in the 6th year of his
Majesty's reign.

By his Grace's command,
R. NAGLE.

This declaration taken }
with Captain Cahane. }

ARTICLES

No. IX.

ARTICLES agreed upon the third day of October, one thousand six hundred and ninety-one.

BETWEEN the right honourable sir Charles Porter, knight, and Thomas Coningsby, Esq; lords justices of Ireland; and his excellency the baron de Ginckle, lieutenant general, and commander in chief of the English army; on the one part.

AND the right honourable Patrick earl of Lucan, Piercy Viscount Gallmoy, colonel Nicholas Purcel, colonel Nicholas Cusack, Sir Toby Butler, colonel Garret Dillon, and colonel John Brown; on the other part.

IN the behalf of the Irish inhabitants in the city and county of Limerick, the counties of Clare, Kerry, Cork, Sligo and Mayo.

IN consideration of the surrender of the city of Limerick, and other agreements made between the said lieutenant general Ginckle, the governor of the city of Limerick, and the generals of the Irish army, bearing date with these presents, for the surrender of the said city, and submission of the said army: it is agreed, That,

I. **T**H E Roman catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion, as are consistent with the laws of Ireland; or as they did enjoy in the reign of king Charles the Second: and their majesties, as soon as their affairs will permit them to summon a parliament in this kingdom, will endeavour to procure the said Roman catholics such farther security in that particular,

R r

as

as may preserve them from any disturbance upon the account of their said religion.

H. All the inhabitants or residents of Limerick, or any other garrison now in the possession of the Irish, and all officers and soldiers now in arms, under any commission of king James, or those authorised by him, to grant the same in the several counties of Limerick, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Mayo, or any of them; [AND ALL SUCH AS ARE UNDER THEIR PROTECTION IN THE SAID COUNTIES,] * and all the commissioned officers in their majesties quarters, that belong to the Irish regiments, now in being, that are treated with, and who are not prisoners of war, or have taken protection, and who shall return and submit to their majesties obedience; and their and every of their heirs, shall hold, possess, and enjoy, all and every their estates of freehold and inheritance; and all the rights, titles and interests, privileges and immunities, which they, and every or any of them held, enjoyed, or were rightfully and lawfully intitled to, in the reign of king Charles II. or at any time since, by the laws and statutes that were in force in the said reign of king Charles II. and shall be put in possession, by order of the government, of such of them as are in the king's hands, or the hands of his tenants, without being put to any suit or trouble therein; and all such estates shall be freed and discharged from all arrears of crown-rents, quit-rents, and other public charges, incurred and become due since Michaelmas.

* The words within the crotchettes not in the original articles, being omitted through mistake, were confirmed in England by King William.

January 1688, to the day of the date hereof: and all persons comprehended in this article, shall have, hold, and enjoy all their goods and chattles, real and personal, to them, or any of them belonging, and remaining either in their own hands, or the hands of any persons whatsoever, in trust for, or for the use of them, or any of them: and all, and every the said persons, of what profession, trade, or calling soever they be, shall and may use, exercise, and practise their several and respective professions, trades, and callings, as freely as they did use, exercise, and enjoy the same in the reign of King Charles II. provided that nothing in this article contained be construed to extend to, or restore any forfeiting person now out of the kingdom, except what are hereafter comprised: provided also, that no person whatsoever shall have or enjoy the benefit of this article, that shall neglect or refuse to take the oath of allegiance, made by act of parliament in England, in the first year of their present majesties, when thereunto required.

III. All merchants, or reputed merchants of the city of Limerick, or of any other garrison now possessed by the Irish, or of any town or place in the counties of Clare or Kerry, who are absent beyond the seas, that have not borne arms since their majesties declaration in February 1688, shall have the benefit of the second article, in the same manner as if they were present; provided such merchants, and reputed merchants, do repair into this kingdom within the space of eight months from the date hereof.

IV. The following officers, viz. colonel Simon
R r 2 Luttrell,

Luttrell, captain Rowland White, Maurice Eustace of Yermanstown, Chievers of May-stown, commonly called Mount-Leinster, now belonging to the regiments in the afo^r said garrisons and quarters of the Irish army, who were beyond the seas, and sent thither upon affairs of their respective regiments, or the army in general, shall have the benefit and advantage of the second article, provided they return hither within the space of eight months from the date of these presents, and submit to their majesties government, and take the above-mentioned oath.

V. THAT all and singular the said persons comprised in the second and third articles, shall have a general pardon of all attainders, outlawries, treasons, misprisions of treason, pre-munires, felonies, trespasses, and other crimes and misdemeanours whatsoever, by them, or any of them, committed since the beginning of the reign of king James II; and if any of them are attainted by parliament, the lords justices, and general, will use their best endeavours to get the same repealed by parliament, and the outlawries to be reversed gratis, all but writing-clerks fees.

VI. AND whereas these present wars have drawn on great violences on both parts; and that if leave were given to the bringing all sorts of private actions, the animosities would probably continue, that have been too long on foot, and the public disturbances last; for the quieting and settling therefore of this kingdom, and avoiding those inconveniencies which would be the necessary consequence of the contrary, no person or persons whatsoever, comprised

prised in the foregoing articles, shall be sued, molested, or impleaded at the suit of any party or parties whatsoever, for any trespasses by them committed, or for any arms, horses, money, goods, chattles, merchandizes, or provisions whatsoever, by them seized or taken during the time of the war. And no person or persons whatsoever, in the second or third articles comprised, shall be sued, impleaded, or made accountable for the rents or mean rates of any lands, tenements, or houses, by him or them received, or enjoyed in this kingdom, since the beginning of the present war, to the day of the date hereof, nor for any waste or trespass by him or them committed in any such lands, tenements, or houses: and it is also agreed, that this article shall be mutual and reciprocal on both sides.

VII. Every nobleman and gentleman comprised in the said second and third article, shall have liberty to ride with a sword, and case of pistols, if they think fit; and keep a gun in their houses, for the defence of the same, or for fowling.

VIII. The inhabitants and residents in the city of Limerick, and other garrisons, shall be permitted to remove their goods, chattles, and provisions, out of the same, without being viewed and searched, or paying any manner of duties, and shall not be compelled to leave the houses or lodgings they now have, for the space of six weeks next ensuing the date hereof.

IX. The oath to be administered to such Roman catholics as submit to their majesties government, shall be the oath abovesaid, and no other.

X. No person or persons who shall at any time hereafter break these articles, or any of them, shall thereby make, or cause any other person or persons to forfeit or lose the benefit of the same.

XI. The lords justices and general do promise to use their utmost endeavours, that all the persons comprehended in the above-mentioned articles, shall be protected and defended from all arrests and executions for debt or damage, for the space of eight months next ensuing the date hereof.

XII. LASTLY, the lords justices and general do undertake, that their majesties will ratify these articles within the space of eight months, or sooner, and use their utmost endeavours that the same shall be ratified and confirmed in parliament.

XIII. AND whereas colonel John Brown stood indebted to several protestants, by judgments of record, which appearing to the late government, the lord Tyrconnel, and lord Lucan, took away the effects the said John Brown had to answer the said debts, and promised to clear the said John Brown of the said debts; which effects were taken for the public use of the Irish, and their army; for freeing the said lord Lucan of his said engagement, past on their public account, for payment of the said protestants, and for preventing the ruin of the said John Brown, and for satisfaction of his creditors, at the instance of the lord Lucan, and the rest of the persons aforesaid, it is agreed, that the said lords justices, and the said baron De Ginkle, shall intercede with the king and parliament, to have the estates secured to Roman catholics, by articles and capitulation in this kingdom, charged

charged with, and equally liable to the payment of so much of the same debts, as the said lord Lucan, upon stating accounts with the said John Brown, shall certify under his hand; that the effects taken from the said Brown amount unto; which accompt is to be stated, and the balance certified by the said lord Lucan in one and twenty days after the date hereof.

FOR the true performance hereof, we have heretunto set our hands,

Present,	CHAR. PORTER.
SCR AVE NMORE.	THO. CONINGSBY.
H. MACKAY.	BAR. DE GINCKLE.
T. TALMASH.	

AND whereas the said city of Limerick hath been since, in pursuance of the said articles, surrendered unto us. Now know ye, that we having considered of the said articles, are graciously pleased hereby to declare, that we do for us, our heirs, and successors, as far as in us lies, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause, matter, and thing therein contained. And as to such parts thereof, for which an act of parliament shall be found to be necessary; we shall recommend the same to be made good by parliament; and shall give our royal assent to any bill or bills that shall be passed by our two houses of parliament to that purpose. And whereas it appears unto us, that it was agreed between the parties to the said articles, that after the words, Limerick, Clare, Kerry, Cork, Mayo, or any of them, in the second of the said articles, the words following, viz. "And all such as are under their " protection in the said counties," should be inserted, and be part of the said articles. Which words having been

casually,

casually omitted by the writer, the omission was not discovered till after the said articles were signed, but was taken notice of before the second town was surrendered: and that our said justices, and general, or one of them, did promise that the said clause should be made good, it being within the intention of the capitulation, and inserted in the foul draught thereof. Our further will and pleasure is, and we do hereby ratify and confirm the said omitted words, viz. " And all such as are " under their protection in the said counties," hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordaining and declaring, that all and every person and persons therein concerned, shall and may have, receive, and enjoy the benefit thereof, in such and the same manner, as if the said words had been inserted in their proper place, in the said second article; any omission, defect, or mistake in the said second article, in any wise notwithstanding. Provided always, and our will and pleasure is, that these our letters patents shall be enrolled in our court of Chancery in our said kingdom of Ireland, within the space of one year next ensuing. In witness, &c. witness our self at Westminster, the twenty-fourth day of February, anno regni regis & reginæ quarto. Nos autem tenorem premissor. predict. Ad requisitionem attornat. general. domini regis & dominæ reginæ pro regno Hiberniæ. Duximus exemplificand. per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Testibus nobis ipsis apud Westmon. quinto die Aprilis annoq. regni eorum quarto.

B R I D O R S.

Examinat. { S. KECK. per nos	{ In Cancel. LACON WM. CHILDE. } Magistros.
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No. X.

OF THE IRISH BRIGADES.

WISDOM and courage are congenial to the Irish nation, and we rejoice that the time is come when Irishmen are permitted to serve in the army of their own king. Our statesmen and warriors will no longer be obliged to fly their native land, and all their dearest connexions, to assist the councils, and fight the battles of other countries.

" Long were the glories of Ierne lost,
" Her deeds of Greatness, and of ancient Boast !
" Silent the Genius which in times of old,
" With Greece and Rome her learned name enroll'd !
" Exil'd the valour of her hardy Race,
" By rigid edicts hostile camps to grace ;
" Compell'd unwilling Victories to gain,
" Or doom'd to perish in a foreign plain !
" But now does justice every right restore,
" And strengthen claims great Nature form'd before :
" The serpents teeth, that laws severe had sown,
" Rise in arm'd Hosts, that Loyalty may own,
" Freedom and Loyalty,—by Wisdom join'd,
" Our MONARCH's brows with fresher Bays to bind !"

LORD M—Y.

THE garrison of Limerick made a glorious struggle in defence of their religion and liberty, even the women gave proofs of valour, which cannot be equaled in history. After the capitulation in 1691, nineteen thousand and fifty nine of the Irish troops, officers included, embarked for France. These troops were regimented in Ireland, and afterwards reformed in France, so that Colonels became Captains, &c. The regiments of O'Neal, O'Donnell, Mac

S s Donnell,

Donnell, Maguire, Mac Mahon, Magennis, were incorporated, so was that of O'Reily; and in 1695 all the Irish troops, were reduced to twelve regiments, as follows:

- I. HORSE, The King's Regiment,
Dominick Sheldon, Colonel,
Edmund Prendergast, Lieut. Col.
Edmund Butler, Major,
Six Captains, six Lieutenants and
six Cornets.
- II. Ditto. The Queen's regiment,
Lord Galmoy, Colonel,
Rene Kearney, Lieut. Colonel.
James Tobin, Major, four Cap-
tains, six Lieutenants and six
Cornets.
- III. DRAGOONS, The King's Regiment,
Sarsfield, Lord Kilmallock, Col.
Terence O'Carrol, (Godson to
the Marishal) Lieut. Colonel.
— De Salis, Major,
Five Captains, fourteen Lieute-
nants, and fourteen Cornets.
- IV. Ditto. The Queen's Regiment,
Lord Clare, Colonel,
Alexander Barnwell, Lieut. Col.
Charles Maxwell, Major,
Five Captains, fourteen Lieute-
nants, and fourteen Cornets,
- V. INFANTRY, The King's Regiment of Guards,
Wm. Dorrington, Colonel,
Oliver O'Gara, Lieut. Colonel,
John

John Ruth, Major,
 Twelve Captains, twenty eight
 Lieutenants, twenty eight se-
 cond Lieutenants, and fourteen
 Ensigns.

VI. INFANTRY. The Queen's Regiment,
 Simon Lutterel, Colonel,
 Francis Wachamp, Lieut. Col.
 James O'Brien, Major,
 Twelve Captains, twenty-eight
 Lieutenants, twenty-eight se-
 cond Lieutenants and fourteen
 Ensigns.

VII. Ditto. The Regiment of Marine,
 Lord Grand Prieur, Colonel,
 Nicholas Fitz Gerald, Lieut. Col.
 Richard Nugent, Lieut. Col.
 Edmond O'Madden, Major,
 Eleven Captains, twenty eight
 Lieutenants, twenty-eight se-
 cond Lieutenants and fourteen
 Ensigns.

VIII. Ditto. Regiment of Limerick,
 Sir John Fitz Gerald, Colonel,
 Jeremiah O'Mahony, Lieut. Col.
 William Therry, Major,
 Twelve Captains, twenty-eight
 Lieutenants, twenty-eight se-
 cond Lieutenants, and fourteen
 Ensigns.

IX. Ditto. Regiment of Charlemont, Gordon
 O'Neil, Colonel.
 Hugh Mac Mahon, Lieut. Col.
 S s 2. Edmond.

Edmond O'Murphy, Major,
 Twelve Captains, twenty-eight
 Lieutenants, twenty-eight second
 Lt. and fourteen Ensigns.

X. INFANTRY. Regiment of Dublin,
 John Power, Colonel,
 John Power, Lieutenant Colonel
 Theobald Bourke, Major,
 Twelve Captains, twenty-eight
 Lieutenants, twenty-eight second
 Lieutenants, and fourteen Ensigns

XI. Ditto. Regiment of Athlone,
 Walter Bourke, Colonel,
 Owen Mac Carthy, Lieut. Col.,
 Edward Cantwell, Major,
 Twelve Captains, twenty-eight
 Lieutenants, twenty-eight second
 Lieutenants, and fourteen Ensigns

XII. Ditto. Regiment of Clancarty,
 Roger Mac Elligot, Colonel,
 Edmond Stot, Lieut. Colonel,
 Cornelius O'Murphy, Major,
 Six Captains, sixteen Lieutenants
 sixteen second Lieutenants, and
 eight Ensigns.

IN 1708 the king of Spain raised two regiments of Dragoons, and three regiments of Irish foot; the infantry he afterwards augmented, making of each regiment two battalions. These served with the greatest distinction, at Oran: in Sicily and Italy in 1733 and 34. In 1743 these troops, by their bravery, saved the Spanish army at Villetti, and Don Phillip who would

would have been taken prisoner; and beat back the Imperialists. On the most exact calculations, taken out of the war office of France, it appears, that from 1691, when these troops first arrived in France, to the year 1745, after the battle of Fontenoy, above four hundred and fifty thousand Irish had lost their lives in the service of France, and with what considerable loss to the allies, the annals of history to this day prove.

WHEN prince Eugene surprized Cremona in 1702, Villeroy the French general, most of his officers, military chest, &c. were taken. The Germans were in possession of the whole town, except the Po-gate, which was guarded by O'Mahony's and * Bourke's Irish regiments. Before Eugene attacked that post, he sent general M'Donnell, an Irishman, to shew his countrymen the folly of sacrificing their lives, where there was no probability of relief, and make them large offers to enter into the Imperial service. The Irish listened to both proposals with high disdain, and told the prince, that while one of them existed, the German Eagle should not be displayed on the Po-gate. They were attacked by a large body of horse and foot,

* This was a son to Lord Castle Connell, and another of his sons commanded a regiment in the Spanish service. Colonel Bourke and Lieutenant Colonel Fitzgerald of the Prussian army fell in the battle of Molwitz in 1741, and General Browne of the Austrian army was wounded in the same battle. See *Biggs's Military History*, page 42. The late Lord Castle Connell left two sons, one of whom retains the title, and is a colonel in the French service. The other is now a general in the service of his Sardinian Majesty; who is a most disinterested friend to his countrymen, so much so, that the King has said to him, " Bourke, you have solicited many favours for your Irish friends, but never asked one for yourself."

foot, supported by 5000 cuirassiers or German horse, completely armed; and after a dreadful conflict of two hours, the Germans retreated. The Irish availing themselves of this success, pursued the enemy into the streets, drove them from the town, retook the general, and recovered the military chest, &c. This action was of such éclat, that it was said in the British house of Commons, the Irish abroad had done more mischief to the allies, than they could have done at home by being repoffessed of their estates.

AFTER the surrender of the Saxons near Pirna, in the late German war, the king of Prussia did every thing to corrupt the troops, and alienate them from their sovereign. Hefoothed, he flattered, he threatened; amidst a circle of officers, he applied to O'Cavenagh, colonel of the Irish guards. "Sire," replied this brave man, "my life and fortune are in your power, and you may dispose of them, but my honour is beyond your reach, and you shall not wound it. I have given my faith to the king of Poland, and this faith I will carry unsullied to the grave." *

AT the battle of Blenheim, lord Clare's dragoons alone were victorious on the side of the French, having cut to pieces a German regiment, commanded by colonel Goore. It was Ligonier's horse, to a man Irish, which preserved the king's person, and thereby gained the battle of Dettingen. Dr. Maty, in his life of lord Chesterfield, ascribes to the Irish brigade, the turn of the day at the battle of Fontenoy, in favour of the French. † Many other cases

are

* O'Halloran's Introduction, page 54.

† Campbell's Philosophical Survey, page 275.

are adduced to the same purpose. It was, probably reflections of this nature, which produced the following lines of Swift :

" Her matchless sons, whose valour still remains
" On French records, for twenty long campaigns;
" Yet from an Empress, now a captive grown,
" She saved Britannia's rights and lost her own."

BEFORE the late reduction of Montreal, colonel Sir James Stackpole Malone, bart. an Irish officer, volunteered for a dangerous effort, went to the head of his regiment and asked for a hundred men of valour to turn out and join him in the enterprise. Three times did he proclaim his request, but no answer. Afraid of their cowardice, he called out a fourth time, " Gentlemen I'm afraid you don't understand me." " Perfectly well, said one in the rank; but what do you mean by a hundred men of valour? We all lay claim to that title; fix upon your men, therefore, without this distinction, and they will follow you." Colonel Malone, charmed with this delicate bravery, apologized for his error, chus'd out his men and immediately decamped in order to put his plan in execution, but unfortunately they were all cut off (including colonel Malone) to eleven men.*

The gallant Sarsfield,—who bravely defended Limerick, and forced King William to raise the siege,—received his death wound at the battle of Landen. He and his brigade exhibited prodigies of valour, and it may be said, were victorious in the centre of a defeated army. He died in the midst of military glory, and what could

† Dublin Journal, March 9, 1786.

could redound more to his honour, than that the British forces bore testimony to his abilities, intrepidity and humanity.

AT the battle of Ramilles, Clare's brigade again proved what Irishmen can do, and were covered with laurels. They attacked the regiment of guards; and their valour hurried them on, almost to the centre of the allied army, where they braved their fate, with incredible resolution, and would have been cut off to a man, had not an Italian regiment, and another called the C R A V A T S, generously pushed up to their relief, and favored their retreat, they however carried off the colours and trophies of that regiment, which remain we believe to this day in the cloister of the Irish nuns at Iptes; the brave Clare, was himself mortally wounded in this battle.

AT SPIREBACK, Nugent's regiment of horse, by a brave and successful charge on two regiments of C U I R A S S I E R S, completely armed with breast and back plates and iron helmets, brought a decisive victory to their army, which seemed to have been deserted by good fortune. Lieutenant general Dillon, chiefly contributed to the preservation of Toulon. Count Medavi, himself acknowledged, that to the bravery of the Irish brigades, he chiefly owed his victories in Italy; and the great Vendosme, whenever he spoke of the Irish, it was in words of veneration, and enthusiasm.

IN Spain, they chiefly contributed to the establishment of Philip on that throne; and this affords us an opportunity of reciting an anecdote, perhaps the most curious to be met with in history.

By

By the defeat at Saragossa, and the very low ebb to which France was reduced, Philip apprehended he should be obliged to relinquish his right to the Spanish monarchy,—amongst others it was apprehended, that the duke of Medina Celli, was in the interest of his competitor Charles. To render so powerful a prince inactive would be almost equal to a victory, but the method to effect this, in the exhausted state of Philip seemed difficult. Sir Patrick Lawless, then an Irish colonel, charged himself singly to secure the duke. He had previously concerted all his measures. He repaired to the duke's court, as with a commission from Philip. He invited him to a fine terrass walk, to converse the more freely; they insensibly rambled to a distance from the duke's suit, until they came near a door, which communicated with the high road; here the colonel had a carriage in waiting, and in a few words, told the duke that he must directly, and as it were of his own free will pass the door, or that otherwise he must die. That he had engaged at the hazard of his life, to bring him to Madrid, where he would find the most gracious reception from Philip. The duke seeing himself in the power of a man, cool and determined, agreed to the alternative, and was soon conveyed to Madrid, where he found every thing to correspond with the colonel's accounts; and the battle of Almanza happening some time after, made the duke deem his visitor, his preserver, and that of his state. He was after this, raised to the rank of lieutenant general, and governor of Majorca; and some years after ambassador from king Philip, to the court of France.

In the year 1732, Oran was besieged by a large body of Arabs, and from their numbers and the fierceness of their attacks, the town was apprehended to be in the utmost danger; the regiment of Ultonia or Ulster, consisting of two battalions, and then commanded by general Lacy, a county of Limerick gentleman, and whose son has been ambassador from the court of Spain to Russia, was ordered to embark to relieve that important place. As soon as they had landed on the beach and taken some refreshment, they requested the governor to direct a Sortie; or at least to order a body of troops to support them, and they would directly attack the enemy in their trenches, the proposal animated the garrison with fresh courage; all seconded the generous offer. General Lacy and his brigade led on to action; and after a bloody conflict, it proved decisive in favor of the Spaniards; the Moors being completely defeated, their camp plundered, and all their ordnance and military stores brought into the garrison. He married a daughter of the marquis of Abbeville, by whom he had a son, now captain general of all the artillery, to his most catholick majesty; also a knight of the order of Carlos Tercero: and a daughter who married the marquis of Canada, originally Irish, of the ancient family of Terry.

The illustrious and ancient house of Lacy, has produced many exalted characters. There were three branches of this family seated at Bruree, Bruff and Ballingarry, in the county of Limerick. The loss of their possessions did not extinguish the memory of the achievements of their heroic ancestors. Deprived by impolitic

impolitic laws of the exercise of their inherent military virtues, they found in the service of those sovereigns, under whose banners they bled, and whose armies they often led to victory, honours as high, and distinctions as marked, as were ever conferred on any family. Field Marshal Lacy might truly say, *VENI, VIDI, VICI.** His conquests gave such weight to the Empress's representations at the diet of Sweden, that they contributed to place the crown in the present royal family; as his conduct at and subsequent to the siege of Dantzick, in conjunction with the forces of the emperor, secured the crown of Poland for king Augustus. The Marshal's son is now at Vienna, highly esteemed by the emperor, for his abilities as a general and states-man. Colonel Count Lacy, is now settled at Riga in Livonia.

Allies to this family are the Brownes of Camas, in the country of Limerick, who have distinguished themselves by acts of great bravery in the imperial service. Besides the Field

T H E M A R S H A L,

* It was Marshal Lacy who taught the Russians to beat the king of Sweden's army, and from being the worst, to become some of the best soldiers in Europe. The Russians had been used to fight in a very confused manner, and to discharge their musketry, before they advanced sufficiently near the enemy to do execution. Before the famous battle of Poltowⁱ in 1709, Marshal Lacy advised the Czar to send orders, that every man should reserve his fire, until he came within a few yards of the enemy; the consequence was that Charles XII. was totally defeated; in that one action lost the advantages of nine glorious campaigns, and nearly escaped being taken prisoner. After this Marshal Lacy, being ordered to attack the Crim, crossed an arm of the sea, and to the astonishment of all Europe, penetrated the Crimea, where victory always attended him; by which gallant exploit he saved an army, which must have been sacrificed in attacking the impenetrable lines of Precop.—See *Manstein's Memoirs*.

Marshal, whose life has been published in German and French; colonel George Browne was killed at the battle of Guastalla in Italy. George Baron Browne, governor of Deva in Transylvania, married the countess de Rohdt, niece to the prince of Constance. General Count Browne of Russia, governor general of Livonia, signalized himself with uncommon bravery at the battle of Zorndorff. He married the daughter of Field Marshal Lacy, by whom he had issue general and colonel Browne, now in the Emperor's service. What an honour to the county of Limerick, to have given birth to a family on whom France, Spain, Russia, Germany, vied with each other in heaping distinguished honours and employments? *

Let us now add the opinion of a celebrated foreigner, as to the merit of General Browne. "It must be acknowledged, that the victory at Lobositz was bravely disputed by Browne, an officer of great activity, fertile in expedients, wise in the planning of any enterprise, and prompt in the execution of it. If I was to compare him with any of the ancients, I should place him by the side of Vespasian and Marcellus. He deserves the favour he enjoys at the court of Vienna, and is worthy the honor of being the opponent to the king of Prussia. His retreat, in order to gain the camp of Baden,

is

* The Life of Ulysses, Maximilian Browne, Count of the Holy Roman Empire; Field Marshal of their Imperial Majesties armies, and knight of the Golden Fleece, was published at Prague in 1757, and is full of his exploits. He was educated at the Diocesan School of Limerick, under the rev. Mr. Cashin, and in 1715 was called into Hungary, by his uncle Count Brown, and on his death in 1757, the Empress Queen, in consideration of his important services, granted a pension to his widow.

is considered as an admirable manœuvre. But what did him infinitely more credit was, the march he undertook, six days after the battle of Lobositz towards Saxony, in order to liberate the king of Poland and his army from the hands of the Prussians. On this occasion it was observed, in allusion to his attempt at Villettri, that whether Browne endeavoured to take or liberate a king, he was equally successful." †

In the late war, colonel Browne was aid du camp to the Count d'Estaing, on service in America. The Count determined on an attack of Savannah in Georgia, contrary to the opinion of colonel Browne and others of his officers. But the brave colonel Browne remarked to the count, though he disapproved his opinion, he should have no cause to complain of his conduct; accordingly he marched his regiment immediately to the attack, planted the French colours twice on the walls of Savannah, and in the third attempt was killed. This gentleman's uncle Marshal Browne died at Vienna in the year 1784. They were both of the family of Moyne.

Of the county of Limerick, and its neighbourhood, were the following gentlemen also; Admiral Macnamara, who evinced great courage and good conduct, in the service of France, in the war which commenced in 1755; his nephew commanded the frigate La Friponne, in which he took a number of valuable prizes. The Marquis of Macmahon, colonel of a regiment in the same service, knight of the royal military order of St. Lewis, and of the American order of Cincinnatus, acquitted himself honourably

† Algarotti's Letters, page 94.

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honourably as ambassador to the States of America, and colonel Macmahon, a knight of Malta, distinguished himself in the service of France and Spain. Colonel Harrold of Limerick is chamberlain to the elector of Bavaria. Count Clouard is a colonel in the French service, and his brother the chevalier, at a very early age, got the command of the Count d'Artois. Captain Macbride and sir William Burnaby have not refused their tribute of applause to the gallant conduct of this accomplished young gentleman. Brigadier general Creagh signalized himself on many occasions in the same service. Captain George Woulfe of the city of Limerick was proscribed by general Ireton,* for his attachment to the royal cause. He fled to the North of England, where he settled, and his grandson general Edward Woulfe, was appointed colonel of the 8th regiment of foot, in the year 1745. He transmitted his virtues with additional lustre to his son major general James Woulfe, whose memory will be ever dear to his country, and whose name will be immortalized in history.

MR. Boswell, in his tour to Corsica, relates a remarkable anecdote, which general Paoli told him. At the siege of Tortona, the com-

mander

General Creagh lost an eye at the battle of Rostrich; he is a knight of the order of St. Lewis, and it is no less true, than surprising, that at the battle of Rostrich, when he was a Lieutenant Colonel in Clare's regiment, the Cross of this order was shot quite through his body, and he was nine months soliciting at the Herald's Office in Paris, before he could obtain another.

* See page 55.

mander of the army ordered captain Carew, an Irish officer in the service of Naples, to advance with a detachment to a particular post. Having given his orders, he whispered to Carew, "Sir, I know you to be a gallant man. I have therefore put you on this duty, which I tell you in confidence, is certain death to you and your men, I place you there to make the enemy spring a mine below you." Carew made a bow to the general, and led on his men in silence to the dreadful post. He therefore stood with an undaunted countenance, and having called to one of his soldiers for a draught of wine, "Here, said he, I drink to all those who bravely fall in battle." Fortunately at that instant, Tortona capitulated, and Carew escaped, after displaying a rare instance of determined intrepidity.

It is worthy of remark, that not one Irishman deserted from the Emperor's service, on the frontiers of Holland, although large bribes were offered for recruits to fill the Dutch levies. Complaints founded in jealousy and envy, being made against the Irish brigades, induced the King to tell the Marshal, Earl of Thomond, "Some of your countrymen, Marshal, give me a good deal of trouble."—He replied, "Sire, your Majesty's enemies make the same complaint in every part of the world."

No. XI.

DESCENDED from the ancient house of Fermoy, was Dominick Roche, who was four times Mayor of Limerick, and who possessed more power than any other man in the city. * This family, like many others in Ireland, suffered exceedingly by their unshaken attachment to Charles I. On this account, when Cromwell came over, the first effects of his vengeance were directed against Lord Viscount Roche and his brother, whom he pursued with unrelenting severity. They enjoyed an extensive estate at Fermoy, and the younger branch also possessed the lands of Newcastle, Mungham and Cahiravahalla in the liberties of Limerick, which Cromwell not only confiscated, but destroyed all their goods, whilst the owners escaped in disguise to Waterford, where they embarked for France, and still followed the fortunes of their exiled King.

On the restoration, a court of claims was erected in Dublin, when Dominick Roche, son to Jordan Oge Roche,—who was mayor of Limerick in 1639,—laid claim to the above mentioned lands. His loyalty and deserts were so well known, that an Habere issued to the coroner of the city, to give him immediate possession. This occasioned great rejoicings in Limerick, and the mayor with the city regalia, went out on the occasion to accompany Mr. Roche. When they came to Groody bridge, the procession halted, and the coroner requested to have two fields near the old castle for his own use; Mr. Roche deemed it derogatory to his dignity

* See page 278.

dignity to give up fields thus situated; when the Coroner in great passion, said he had business elsewhere, and could not possibly be prevailed on to stay and give possession. Mr. Roche now set out to lay his complaint before the court of claims, but so unsettled was the kingdom at that period, so numerous the claimants, and so valuable the lands, he found the door shut against him.

WHEN King James came to Ireland, he was so well convinced of the services of this family, that he created Dominick Roche, Baron Tarbert, and Viscount Cahiravahalla. His grandsons are Thomas Roche of Dublin, esq; and Sir Boyle Roche, bart. who inherits all the loyalty, and all the virtues of his ancestors. Sir Boyle made early choice of a military life; he was taken prisoner at the siege of Quebec; and was at the sieges of several fortresses in the West Indies; after which he served ten years in America, in the 27th, 28th and Royal American Regiments. When the war broke out in America, Sir Boyle was zealously supported and nobly assisted by Lord Kenmare and all his friends and connexions. He beat up in person for recruits; he deemed every service honourable, in which he could serve his King or country, and in spite of the efforts of a party to seduce his men, in one week he raised five hundred recruits for the King's army.* He has served twelve years in parliament, and has been rewarded with a Baronetage, by a most gracious and discerning Prince.

* See page 133.

The Earl of Westmeath's letter to the author,
concerning Colonel Luttrell, &c. *

SIR,

I HAD the favour of yours. I was in Limerick, and present at Colonel Luttrell's trial; though neither I, nor Sarsfield, nor Colonel Purcell, were on the court martial. My Lord Tyrconnell appointed those he thought he had an influence on to be on it, who, though many of them were his nephews, and Marks Talbot his bastard son, who being much wounded at Aughrim, came to the Court martial, Colonel Luttrell was acquitted, and it was impossible he could be found guilty by men that had either honesty or honour. I read in a printed book, a false allegation against Colonel Luttrell, as if he had given an opportunity to Ginkle, to have a bridge laid over the Shannon; Colonel Luttrell was then confined in the castle of Limerick, and brigadier Clifford commanded where the bridge was laid over, and by a very great neglect he made no opposition to it. He was for that neglect confined in the castle, and I believe if the capitulation had not been made, he must of course be condemned by a court martial. I had a regiment of horse, and we were encamped on a mountain within three miles of the bridge, and the body consisted of about 3000 men commanded by general Sheldon; on his having intelligence that Ginkle had laid a bridge over the Shannon, and that a great number

* Harris's Life of King William, appendix, page 73.

number of horse and foot had passed it, he marched with the horse to Six-mile bridge, which we passed, and went the next day to Clare, where we remained till we made articles. All what I write, I assure you is true, and shall not be uneasy for that reason; if you make use of my name.

I am Sir,

Your most humble servant,

WESTMEATH.*

CLOUNINE, August 22,

1749.

To Mr. Walter Harris, Clarendon-
street, Dublin.

* Thomas, who in 1714, succeeded to the Earldom of Westmeath was a lieutenant colonel in the earl of Tyrone's regiment, in King James's army, and was outlawed May 11, 1691; but being in the city of Limerick at the capitulation, and one of the hostages exchanged for the due observance of the articles, his outlawry was reversed and he was restored to his estate. See Kimber's Peerage of Ireland, page 14.

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No. XIII.

Of the Men of Learning and Genius, born in
the County and City of Limerick.

LIMERICK has given birth to many statesmen and warriors, who have distinguished themselves in the senate and in the field; but it is not our intention to speak of any but the men of learning, many of whom are now living.

RICHARD CREA GH, D. D. a native of Limerick, and son to Nicholas Creagh, merchant, was educated at Louvain in Brabant, and lived in the year 1576. According to Mr. White's M. S. he was primate of Armagh, and was confined some time in the tower of London, where he died and was buried in 1587. He wrote 1. An Ecclesiastical History, part of which is a controversy in matters of faith, with Thomas Arthur, a Physician. 2. A Chronicle of Ireland. 3. The lives of the Irish Saints. 4. An essay on the Irish language. 5. A Catechism in Irish. ¶ He obtained a subsidy from Pope Gregory XIII for supporting Irish Students.

JOHN KEOGH, D. D. was born about the middle of the last century, at Cloonclieve, * within three miles of Limerick, where his ancestors enjoyed an estate on both sides of the Shannon

¶ Ware's first Book of Irish Writers, page 25.

* This place is now called Rivers, the estate of Kilner Brasier, esq. The ancestors of Dr. Keogh enjoyed it for one thousand seven hundred years, and his family, called in Irish History Mac. Eochadh, were lineally descended from the kings of Ireland, fourteen of them having swayed the sceptre at the hill of Tarah. See Hibernian Magazine for 1778, page 327.

Shannon and Mulkern, let in the year 1748 for about six thousand pounds per annum. His grandfather's name was Mahony Keogh, who lived in a handsome, well fortified castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. † They lost this estate by Cromwell, for their loyalty and adherence to king Charles I. Dr. Keogh was educated at Trinity College, where he continued seven years, and gained great credit and reputation for his extensive knowledge, particularly in the mathematics. He married the daughter of Dr. Rous Clopton, near Stratford on Avon, of which family, honourable mention is made by Mr. Theobald, in his preface to Shakespeare.

AFTER his marriage with this lady, he wrote, 1. Scala Metaphysica, or a demonstration of the dependence which the several degrees of animated nature have on the Creator, from the highest angel to the lowest insect. † 2. An Hebrew Lexicon, with an allusion to every Hebrew root. 3. De Orthographia. 4. The Solution of mystical Problems. 5. A Latin Grammar. 6. A Prosody, reducing it to five general rules. 7. A Greek Grammar, wherein he comprehends the formation of all Greek verbs, on one half sheet of paper. 8. An Analogy of the four Gospels. 9. A demonstration of the Trinity in latin verse. || There were few branches of learning from the alphabet to the Oriental languages, but

† This is now called Castle Troy, and is near Rivers.

+ This book is in the Cashel Library, to which it was given by that learned prelate, archbishop Bolton.

|| This book was shewn to Sir Isaac Newton, who highly approved of it.

but Dr. Keogh was acquainted with. The world could not say to him,

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire, hoc sciat alter.

He wrote many other books, which were destroyed by an accidental fire, at his dwelling house near Strokestown, in the county Roscommon. The following inscription is fixed in gold letters, over one of the hall doors, in the University of Oxford;

"Reverendus Dr. Johannes Keogh, magnus;
"Hibernicus solvebat talem questionem tali die"

for answering a mathematical problem, sent from Paris, which could not be resolved by any other person in Great Britain.

DR. KEOGH had a very numerous family, not less than twenty one children, yet he never would take tythe from a poor man. Six only of his children survived him, one of whom, the Rev. Dr. John Keogh, his eldest son, settled at Mitchelstown in the county of Cork, and was chaplain to Lord Kingfton. He was a very learned divine, and wrote several useful books, particularly "Botanologia Universalis Hibernica." concerning the medical virtues of herbs, trees and shrubs, with their names in English, Irish and Latin; to which is added a Treatise on Chalybeate Waters, and another on the Prophylactic part of medicine. This book was printed in Cork, in a small quarto, in the year 1735, and is dedicated to the Earl of Antrim. In the year 1778, he had a son John Keogh, esq; resident in Capel-street, Dublin; and a daughter

daughter married to the late Joseph Kathrens, esq; Philizer of the court of King's Bench. *

JAMES ARTHUR, born in the city of Limerick, became a Dominican at Salamanca, where he received his education. He was a professor of divinity at Coimbra, in Portugal, and died at Lisbon in the year 1670. He wrote and published in two folio volumes, *Commentaria in totam fere S. Thomæ Summam*, and was preparing ten volumes more for the press, when he died.

EDMUND O'Dwyer, was appointed bishop of Limerick, by the pope's nuncio, in 1646; he was one of those, who were exempted from mercy by General Ireton, at the siege of Limerick, but made his escape and died at Brussells. He was a native of Limerick, wrote two poetical essays, one on the miracles of St. Bridget, the other on the inextinguishable fire of St. Bridget at Kildare. †

MATHEW KENNEDY, Doctor of Laws, master of the high court of chancery, and judge of the admiralty court of Ireland, was a native of the county of Limerick. He published at Paris in 1705, a Chronological, Genealogical and Historical Dissertation of the Royal Family of the Stuarts, from the time of Milesius, in Octavo, 292 pages. ‡

JAMES WHITE, was born in the city of Limerick in the year 1715; he returned from the College of Salamanca in Spain, in 1736, and was

* Hibernian Magazine, for 1773, page 329.

† White's Manuscript, page 64.

‡ Nicholson's Irish Historical Library.

was ordained a priest in 1738. He published in 1764, a short description of the county and city of Limerick, and in 1766 a description of the county Clare, he also compiled in one folio volume, the annals of Limerick, from whence the first printed History was taken in 1767. He was for twenty five years, the pious and exemplary priest of St. Mary's parish in Limerick, where he died on the 7th of February 1768.

MR. WHITE, in his manuscript, makes an observation on the death of George II. which deserves to be published, because he was a wise prince, who saw the ill effects of oppressing any of his subjects. " His Majesty died in the
 " 77th year of his age, and 34th of his reign,
 " beloved, honoured and regretted by all, par-
 " ticularly by his catholic subjects, as he did
 " not enforce the laws already made, or suffer
 " any new laws to be made against them;
 " during his reign they enjoyed greater liber-
 " ties, than for many years before. The pre-
 " sent reign has also been favorable to Roman
 " catholics, and in January 1768, they began
 " to pray publickly in all their chapels, for
 " King George III. Queen Charlotte, and all
 " the royal family." *

DANIEL HAYES was a native of the county of Limerick, where his family possessed a competent estate. Mr. Hayes unfortunately lost his father when he was ten years of age, and like many young men of fortune, fell into bad company and dissipation. His education commenced at the Diocesan School in Limerick, under the rev. James Ingram. Here he wrote several

* White's Manuscript, page 193.

several poetical pieces; his Farewell to Limerick, * we may presume was a picture of his life at that time. In the year 1751, he became a fellow commoner of Trinity college, where he began a Poetical Translation of Cicero's works, a specimen of which was published by Mr. Balfe in London, before the author died. From the university he went to the middle temple, London, to study the law; where he received an account of the death of a fond, indulgent mother. He was then in company with several Irish gentlemen, one of whom informs us, that his sensibility and affection for a beloved parent, appeared in a very striking manner, and that his situation at that time is justly described in his Epistle from the Abbe de Rance

I scarce believ'd my sense, I gaz'd around,
Whilst horror fix'd me torpid to the ground.

HAD Mr. Hayes pursued his studies at the temple with sober application, he would doubtless have been an ornament to the bar, and an honour to the place of his nativity; but the snares of pleasure which caught him in his youth, held him until a short time before his death. In the poem above mentioned, we see his repentance. In his works we have a better idea of his Life, than any of his contemporaries can pretend to give. He was certainly, what he styles himself on his tombstone, "a Lover of his Country," for he brought himself into

X x many

* See Hayes's Works, second Edition, page 81.

^{See Hayes's Works, second Edition, page 6.}
¶ See the whole of this beautiful Poem; in Hayes's Works, which is highly coloured, and as fine a picture as, conversion and penitence, as can be found in the most celebrated English Poets.

many quarrels, by resenting any aspersion thrown on it. He died in London on the 20th July, 1767, bequeathing the greatest part of his fortune to the county of Limerick Hospital,* the governors and governesses of which attended his funeral, his remains being brought over, and interred in the south aisle of the cathedral. We shall conclude this sketch of his life, with an extract from one of his poems, in which he sends a sigh to his native country.

Banish'd his much loved home, the blissful plains,
Where princely *Shannon* loves the flow'ry strand,
No dear associate, no kind friend remains,
To cheer his wanderings, in a foreign land.

And thee, fair *Limerick*, whose beleaguer'd wall
So oft, she braves of raging *Briggs* flood,
Before thy gates, what thousands met their fall,
And, with their bodies, croaked the spacious flood.

Parent of Heroes! each illustrious child,
Renew'd thy fame, thro' every rolling age,
Propitious fortune on their labours smil'd,
And, with their triumphs, swell'd the storied page.

Thine was *Borbone*, who fierce in days of yore,
Gainst Denmark's power, his hardy squadrons led.
Loud raged the fight, on *Cleartarke's* sounding shore,
When, by his arm, the stern *Turk* fled.

Crush'd are the tyrants, pierc'd, with thousand wounds,
The vanquish'd *Raven* drops her heavy wing.
Borbone, and Liberty, the beach resounds,
And freed † *Eblana's* joyful turrets ring.

Who, like *Borbone*, could launch the dreadful spear,
Or stem the torrent of the impetuous fray?
Or, who, like him, his drooping *assass* cheat?
And bless a nation with the happiest sway.

Nor

* See page 228, where it appears the Hospital never received any benefit from this bequest of Mr. Hayes.

† Dublin.

Not yet blessed *City*, is that worth her name,
Which erst in fighting fields, thy Sons did claim.
Lo! Coote's strong arms controuls the Indian shore,
And Niggara roars thy † Massy's fame.

Equal in arts, thy polished Sons excel,
Jerne's brightest ornaments of yore,
Who like Fitzgibbon, † clears Law's mystic spell?
Whilst wondering Senates hang on *Perry's* lore.

§ Southwell is thine, with every power to please,
The Patriot's freedom, with the Courtier's art,
That noble art of elegance and ease,
To win, and hold the captivated heart.

With him, how pleasing flew the instructive hours,
By *Casta-Cornell's* sacred fountain laid;
Whilst fruits and blossoms, deck'd the high-arch'd bow'rs,
And purple fragrance blush'd in ev'ry mead.

Serene contentment, with unclouded brow,
Shed her soft influence, o'er thy flow'ry dale:
Secure delights in sweet succession flow,
And health inspires the animating gait.
But far from hence did rough misfortunes frown,
Compel the woe bewilder'd Bard to fly:
Hence from his bosom, burst the incessant groan,
Th' incessant tear, that swells his aching eye.

Ah! where is now † *Celinda's* vivid smile?
That wont to spread *Celestial* gladness round,
Her converse sweet, that could each care beguile,
And pour the balm of pity in each wound.

Exil'd from her how toilsome crept the hours,
Tho' friendly *Chelsea* lend its neighbouring shade,
Tho' *Thames'* soft Waters lull the willow'd shores,
And Nature's Music quivers thro' the glade.

Exiled from her, not all that nature boasts,
Not all the flaming treasures of the East,
Not all the sweets that crown *Campania's* coasts,
Can sooth the slightest pang, that rends my breast. †

X x 2

JOHN

† General Eyre Massy, Col. of the 27th regt. † The late John Fitzgibbon, esq. See his Life, page 364. § The late Lord Southwell. || This was Miss Wilkinson, afterwards Mrs. Bleekerhassett; see the lines to this lady in his works p. 62.

‡ See the whole of this beautiful Elegy in Hayes's Works, p. 6.

JOHN FITZGIBBON, was born at Ballysheeda, in the liberties of Limerick, in the year 1708, and was called to the bar in Hillary Term 1731, on his entering the profession of the law, he published notes of cases determined at Westminster, which gave strong proofs of his industry and ingenuity, and are worthy the imitation of students. * In 1777, he published an Essay, on Commerce, proving that it was not a fit subject for an Embargo; in which he pointed out the illegality of restraining the trade of the kingdom, and the pernicious consequences, which must flow from such a measure. He was returned to parliament in 1768 for the borough of Jamestown; on the 10th of November 1773, he made a very long and able speech on the state of the nation, in which he shewed himself a friend to the kingdom, particularly to the poor, and how unable they were to pay the taxes laid on them every year; in consequence of which he voted against their increase, and moved to have the expences of government retrenched. He died at his seat at Mount-shannon on the 11th April 1780,|| deservedly regretted as an able lawyer, a humane landlord, an honest man, who preferred the shade of retirement to the sunshine of a court. He built a mansion house at Mount-shannon in the liberties of the city of Limerick, which cost near ten thousand pounds.

JOHN

* Lord Hardwicke quotes them, and with that candour, inseparable from great abilities, admits their accuracy.

|| Mr. Fitzgibbon left one Son, his Majesty's present Attorney-General of Ireland; and three daughters, Arabella, married to the late St. John Jefferies, esq; Elias, married to the Hon. Dr. Beresford, bishop of Ossory, and Eleanor, married to Dominick Trant, of Dunkettle in the co. Cork, esq.

JOHN MARTIN, M. D. an eminent and skilful Physician, who published a learned treatise on Castle Connell Spa. He died in Limerick on the 13th of June 1786, universally regretted, as a man of humanity, integrity and hospitality. His family was an ancient and respectable one; his ancestor was a merchant of Limerick, whose coinage may be seen in the Print, page 121.

CHARLES DUPONT was an eminent Surgeon, born in Limerick, and wrote an ingenious treatise on Surgery. He died in the year 1750.

JAMES NIHELL, * M. D. was born in Limerick in the year 1705, and died there in May 1759. He was descended from a very ancient and

* This Name was originally O'Neil. After the defeat of O'Neil's forces at Kingsale in 1601, a party of this Sept., retreating to the North, took possession of a District near Killaloe, where they remained for several years. Being afterwards dispossessed, they settled in the West of the counties of Clare and Limerick, where they enjoyed considerable landed property, and formed alliances with different respectable families. The slight variation of the name from O'NEIL to NIHELL, was occasioned by circumstances of the times, so unfavorable in the South to that ancient name, and partly perhaps, by the difference of the provincial accent. Of this family is Baron Harrold, a native of Limerick, and colonel of the regiment of Koeningsfeldt in the German service. Several of them have served honourably in the Irish Brigades on the continent. Lieutenant Colonel Nihell of Dillon's regiment, particularly distinguished himself at the battles of Fontenoy and Lafeldt; and the present Sir Balthasar Nihell, now a brigadier general in the King of Naples service, and colonel of the regiment, formerly called the regiment of Limerick. This gentleman was one of the gallant Irish Officers, who disengaged the King's person at Villettri, when he was surprized by the Imperial general, Count Browne, a county of Limerick man also, of the family of Camas. See page 347.

and respectable family. He studied physic in Paris, Leyden and Montpelier, and went to Spain on the invitation of his uncle Sir John Higgins, first physician to Philip V. of Spain. Sir John had hopes of getting him appointed his successor in that distinguished place, but he died when Dr. Nihell was at Cadiz, on his way to Madrid. At Cadiz he communicated his observations on the Pulse to the famous Don Francisco Solano, whose ideas on that head coincided with his own, and whose writings he carefully digested. He published his own and Dr. Solano's Observations in London, in the year 1742, and the work appeared to be written in such a masterly manner, he was immediately, without his knowledge, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He also wrote an Historical and Critical Tract on the practice of Physic, and another on the Weather, Air, Situations, &c. which he was about publishing, when he was untimely taken off by a fever, universally regretted as a good citizen, and an ornament to his country.

BESIDES these works in his professional line, he had meditated deeply on religious subjects, and formed his general plan of life on the great and solid principles of Christianity. He has left a valuable manuscript on the Life and Doctrines of Christ, in the hands of his brother Dr. Laurence Nihell, who intends to finish and publish it. It contains about two thirds of the Life of our Saviour, written in a nervous stile, full of the most edifying sentiments of an enlightened piety.

LAURENCE

LAURENCE NIHELL, D. D. brother to the last mentioned gentleman, was born in Limerick in the year 1727, and on account of his learning and exemplary piety was appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Killenaule and Kilmacduagh, in the year 1784. He wrote an Essay on Rational Self Love, which was printed in Limerick, in one volume octavo, in the year 1770. This book has been much admired in England, France and Ireland, for its philosophical reasoning, for the philanthropy of the author's sentiments; but above all for his defence of christianity, against infidels and free thinkers. Dr. Nihell, is now employed in writing a work, which may be considered as an introduction to his brother's Life of Christ, the whole to compose one work, under the title of the History of the REDEMPTION of MAN, containing an account of the principal Events, Prophecies and Figures, relating to this subject, from the fall of Man to the birth of Christ. His brother's manuscript has only a few pages on the general state of human nature, before the birth of Christ; but as the necessity of Redemption, and the state of Mankind before this glorious event comprises a great variety of the most interesting matter; Dr. Nihell thinks it will be of general utility to dwell fully on that subject in a previous work. This he means to publish as soon as the state of his health will permit him to put the last hand to it.

DANIEL WEBB, is the son of Captain Daniel Webb, and brother to the present dean of Kilmore. He was born at Maidstown in the county of Limerick, and educated partly at the Dioce-

fan

fan school in Limerick, and partly at Middleton school. He soon distinguished himself by his critical taste in the fine arts; his writings bear evident marks of an original genius, and many traits of the sublime and beautiful. He wrote, 1. Remarks on the beauties of Poetry. 2. Observations on the correspondence between Poetry and Music, dedicated to the Duke of Grafton.

CHARLES JOHNSTON is the son of Thomas Johnston, esq; by Miss Sharpe, and was born about the year 1719, at Carrigogunnell in the county of Limerick. He was educated at the Diocesan school in Limerick, under the rev. Mr. Cashin, and the rev. Mr. Ingram; from thence he went to Trinity college, where having continued two years, he entered himself a student at the temple. But severe studies were ill suited to his gay disposition, and he quitted the gloomy walks of the temple, for the brighter ones of polite literature. His first essay was a version of the song of Solomon, which recommended him to Lord Littleton, who was always his warm friend and patron. His lordship gave Mr. Johnston an apartment in his house, until he was married to an amiable lady, with a good fortune, when he retired to a village near London, where he enjoys OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE.

MR. JOHNSTON has been greatly celebrated for his excellent productions, which hold the mirror up to nature, and exhibit several scenes of real life. He wrote, 1, Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea, in 4 vols. dedicated to the Right Hon. William Pitt. 2. The Reverie,
or

Or a flight to the Paradise of Fools, in 2 vols.
 3. Arsaces, Prince of Betlis, in 2 vols. dedicated to Lord Camden. 4. The Pilgrim, or a Picture of Life, in 3 vols. with a number of miscellaneous and political pieces in the universal Magazine.

SYLVESTER O'HALLORAN, an eminent Surgeon and Man-midwife, as well as a celebrated Historian, was born in the North liberties of the city of Limerick, December 31, 1728, O. S. He studied physic and surgery in Paris and London; and it seems he made a rapid progress in his studies, as he published his first performance before he was twenty one years of age. This was a new Treatise on the Glaucoma and Cataract, printed in Dublin, in the year 1750, and frequently quoted with great respect by the celebrated professor Baron Haller, &c.

2. A CRITICAL Analyfis of the new Operation for a Cataract. Dublin 1755.

3. A COMPLETE Treatise on Gangrene and Sphacelus, with a new method of Amputation. London and Limerick 1765.

4. INSULA Sacra, or the general utilities arising from some permanent foundation, for the preservation of our ancient annals, demonstrated, and the means pointed out. Limerick 1770.

5. AN Introduction to the study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland, &c. illustrated with four Copper Plates. Dublin 1772.

6. IERNE defended, or a candid refutation of such passages in the Rev. Dr. Leland's, and the Rev. Dr. Whitaker's Works, as seem to affect the authenticity and validity of ancient Irish

History, in a letter to the Antiquarian Society.
Dublin; 1774.

7. A GENERAL History of Ireland, from the earliest accounts, to the close of the twelfth Century, in two volumes, Royal Quarto. London, 1778.

8. A DISSERTATION ON the ancient Arms of Ireland, sent to the Royal Irish Academy.

BESIDES the above, Mr O'Halloran has written a Treatise on the Air, Philosophical and Medical, in two parts. Another on Diseases of the Head, to be speedily published; a Comedy and a Farce, not published, with several Essays, Medical, Historical, and Political in the Magazines, &c. in all which he not only appears skilful in his profession, but learned in the Irish language and ancient laws, and a warm advocate for the honour and interests of his native Country. He was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in the year 1785; and soon after an Honorary Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Dublin.

JOSEPH IGNATIUS O'HALLORAN, D. D. and brother to the above, was born March 19th 1720, and educated at the school of the Rev. Mr. Cashin of this City. In 1736, he entered a pensioner at the Jesuits College in Bourdeaux; and was intended for the study of Physic. His early genius, his diligence and his abilities, soon drew the attention of these fathers; and they judged him an acquisition of too much consequence to their body, to omit any inducement to his embracing the monastic life. After sustaining his course of Philosophy with singular reputation; with the consent of his parents,

he

he entered his noviciate in the order. He passed through all the degrees with an Eclat that did honour to the discernment of this Society. When appointed professor of Philosophy, he was the first that had courage and abilities to open the eyes of the University of Bourdeau^x, with respect to the futility of the principles of Monsieur Des Cartes; and proved to demonstration the unerring principles of Sir Isaac Newton, adding all that could be collected from his own, and from the experiments of the most attentive observers of nature, in its support. These lessons dictated according to the laws of the University in Latin, he intended to publish, not in the Scholastic form in which they were delivered, but in a more pleasing dress; the plan of which was formed and the work considerably advanced; but other avocations of greater importance in his eyes, joined to an excessive diffidence, retarded the projected work. Some fugitive pieces—and pieces of merit—whilst professor of Rhetorick in the above university appeared, and were much applauded. After teaching Philosophy with distinction for seyeral years, he was appointed to the CHAIR OF DIVINITY, in which he made no inconsiderable figure; until compelled by the revolutions of the Society, he returned to his native country, where he has distinguished himself as well by his zeal in instructing the ignorant, as by his talents in the pulpit. His Sermons alone when published, will, we presume be no small gratification to the friends of religion and morality. Some of his religious tracts have already been published.

PETER WOULFE was born at Tirecullane, near the city of Limerick, where he received his education. At the age of fifteen, he went to Madrid, where his brothers resided, and in the year 1747, visited Paris. Nature seemed to have formed him for the study of Chymistry; amusing himself when a boy, in making Phosphorus, collecting fossils, minerals &c. He was a contemporary with O'Halloran, who saw the turn of his genius, and advised him strongly, to put himself under the tuition of the celebrated Chymist, Rouelle. In 1752, he was invited to London, by the late Dr. Lucas, who knew his merit, and wanted his assistance, in a course of Chymistry, he was giving at Exeter-exchange, in the Strand. His superior abilities were soon noticed, and he was appointed Surgeon general at Guadaloupe.

On his return from the West Indies, he was employed by Lord Bute, and others of the nobility, in enlarging and arranging their collections of natural curiosities. He thrice examined the principal mines in Germany and France, and is reputed the first chymist and naturalist in Europe. He was long since elected a member of the Royal Society, and was nominated by the president and council, to prosecute discoveries in natural history. In 1768, the society presented him with a gold medal, for his exertions in their service. We regret that such bright talents should be lost to his native country. How much more capable, and assuredly more zealous, would he be in discovering and exploring the long neglected mines of Ireland, than the superficial foreigners, who have been employed in this business.

B. T. DURIG

B. T. DUHIG, was born in the county of Limerick, in the year 1752, and educated under the Rev. Archdeacon Monsell, at the Diocesan School of Limerick; where his early knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages distinguished him. From thence he went to Trinity college, afterwards to the Temple, and was called to the Irish bar in 1775. In 1785 he published a report of the proceedings in the court of King's bench, on the attachment of Mr. Reilly, high Sheriff of the county of Dublin. To this report Mr. Duhig has added a series of letters addressed to the Duke of Rutland, under the signature of William Russell. In these letters we know not which to admire most, the legal knowledge, the manly reasoning, the nervous language, or the real patriotism of the writer. He is an able advocate for the lives, liberty and property of his countrymen. With honest indignation he reprobates all arbitrary, star chamber doctrine. With the shield of truth, and the spirit of an Irishman, the force of his reasoning sends conviction to the mind; and may every degree of oppression, every stretch of arbitrary power, always meet such a good opponent.

WILLIAM BUTLER ODELL, A. B. was born at Mount Aylmer, in the county of Limerick. He was educated at Trinity College, and afterwards entered into holy orders. He published in 1783, an Essay in Octavo, called Thoughts on Party, and Parliamentary Reform; the stile of which is good, the sentiments patriotic and manly. Besides this Mr. Odell has written several essays in verse, which have much poetical merit.

WALKER

WALKER JACKSON is a native of the county of Limerick and a good musician, who has composed a number of excellent pieces of music, which are much admired for their harmony and expression. The most favourite of Mr. Jackson's compositions are; Jackson's Morning Brush; the Turret; the Humours of Castle Jackson; Jackson's Ramble; Roaring Blade; and the Cream of the Jest.

TIMOTHY COLLOPY a native of Limerick has rendered himself famous for historical and portrait painting. He has studied in Italy under the best masters. He has left two paintings to the Augustinian, and St. John's chapels in Limerick, which are worthy the notice of travellers, and contain some natural, animated figures, lively colouring, and good drapery.

WILLIAM PALMER was born in Limerick on the 18th November 1763. He received a classical education under Mr. John Carroll, and evinced an early taste for drawing and painting. He has studied in the London school, under that great master Sir Joshua Reynolds, who has borne testimony to his merit. A few years experience will render him a master of his profession, and an ornament to his country. He has got several medals, as premiums, from the Royal Academy of London, where his pictures have been deservedly admired at the publick exhibition.

No. XIV.

A RCHDALL's MONASTICON having been lately published, and being filled with useful and authentic information, occasions a necessary addenda to our account of the Religious Houses, not only in this Appendix, but in several parts of the following History of the County of Limerick.

In page 184, mention is made that the prior of the house for Canons Regular, had the first vote in the election of chief magistrate of Limerick. But it appears from an inquisition taken the 37th of Queen Elizabeth, that this right belonged to the head of the Augustinians, and that Stephen Sexton, who was seized in fee of this friary, died November 22, 1594; that whilst he lived, he had the first vote for mayor, bailiffs and all other officers; and on the day of election, had the seat in the court house next to the mayor, * North and South Prior's land, belonged to this Friary. † The Augustinians have a chapel in Creagh-street for which see page 192.

In the year 1333. January 13. A liberate issued for the sum of thirty five marcs, for the payment of one year's pension to the Dominicans of Limerick, Dublin, Drogheda, Cork and Waterford. 1340. March 29. Gerald de Rochfort, a renowned knight died, and was interred in the famous Dominican convent in Limerick, for which see page 189. In the year 1344, John O'Grada, archbishop of Cashell was interred

* Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 431.

† Inquisition taken Anno 37. Eliz.

interred in the same convent. * In the year 1462, died James, son of John earl of Desmond. In an ancient calendar of the friars preachers of Limerick, it is recorded, that they were bound to say a yearly anniversary for the soul of the most noble Lord, James of Desmond, he being the second founder of this convent, and also for the souls of his parents, his successors and their wives. †

In the year 1508, died M'Namara, the head of his sept, which ancient family were almost all interred in this convent; as was Thady, son of Dermot, head of the sept of O'Ryan, who died this year. David Browne, doctor of divinity in this convent, was sent by King Henry VIII. as his envoy to Italy on state affairs. Edmund was prior at the time of the general suppression, when he was seized of the site, church, steeple, dormitory, three chambers, a cemetery, sundry closes, containing an acre and half within the precincts, a garden of four acres without the walls of the convent, and thirty acres of arable and pasture land called Cortbrecke. The site &c. were valued at two shillings, and the garden and land at 5l. 2s. yearly. Monebahir also belonged to this convent, and with Cortbrecke, fell into the hands of the Earl of Thomond. The former he granted to the corporation of Limerick, on condition of their keeping the causeway in constant repair, † and the latter was lately sold by the earl of Thomond's descendant to Edmond Henry Pery, esq.

January

* Archdale's Monasticon, page 437. † *Ibid* page 428.

† Auditor General's Office. See also Archdale's Monasticon, page 428.

JANUARY 7th, and 35th of King Henry VIII. this convent with its appurtenances, were granted to James earl of Desmond, in capite, at the yearly rent of 5s. 2d. * On his forfeiture, it is supposed they were granted to the earl of Thomond. Inquisition taken August 23, 1623, finds that James Gould, who died September 6, 1600, was seized of this convent, also of the castle, town and lands of Corbally, and one carucate of land, in free and common socage. † Corbally was granted to Colonel Ingoldsby, who was one of Cromwell's officers.|| At present the Dominican friars have a chapel in Fish-lane, for which, see page 197.

IN

* Auditor General's Office. See also Archdale's *Monaesticos*, page 428.

† Lib. Inquisit. post. mort. in Biblioth. honoratiss. W. Conynham.

|| Thomasin, daughter to Sir Thos. Brown of Hospital, was married to Alexander Fittim, of Knockany in the county of Limerick, esq; and after his death to James Gould of Corbally, esq. By this second marriage was Mary, married to Sir George Ingoldsby, by which alliance he got the lands of Corbally, near the Salmon-weir.

No. XV.

IN the year 975, Brien Boru, King of Munster, at the head of twelve hundred Dalgais troops, assisted by Domhnall, King of Iomhuiinein, recovered the island of Inniscattery from the Danes, by defeating Jomhar, the Norman, and his two sons Amhlaibh and Duibheheann; eight hundred of the Danes, with Mark, and his two sons, who fled thither for safety sometime before, were slain in this battle. * The monument of St. Senan is still to be seen here, with the remains of eleven small churches and several cells. In the stone that closes the top of the altar window of the great church, is the head of the Saint, with his mitre, boldly executed, and but little defaced; an ancient round tower of 120 feet in height, and in complete repair, graces the scene. This beautiful island is remarkable for the resort of pilgrims on certain festivals. § See page 185, for a further account of this island.

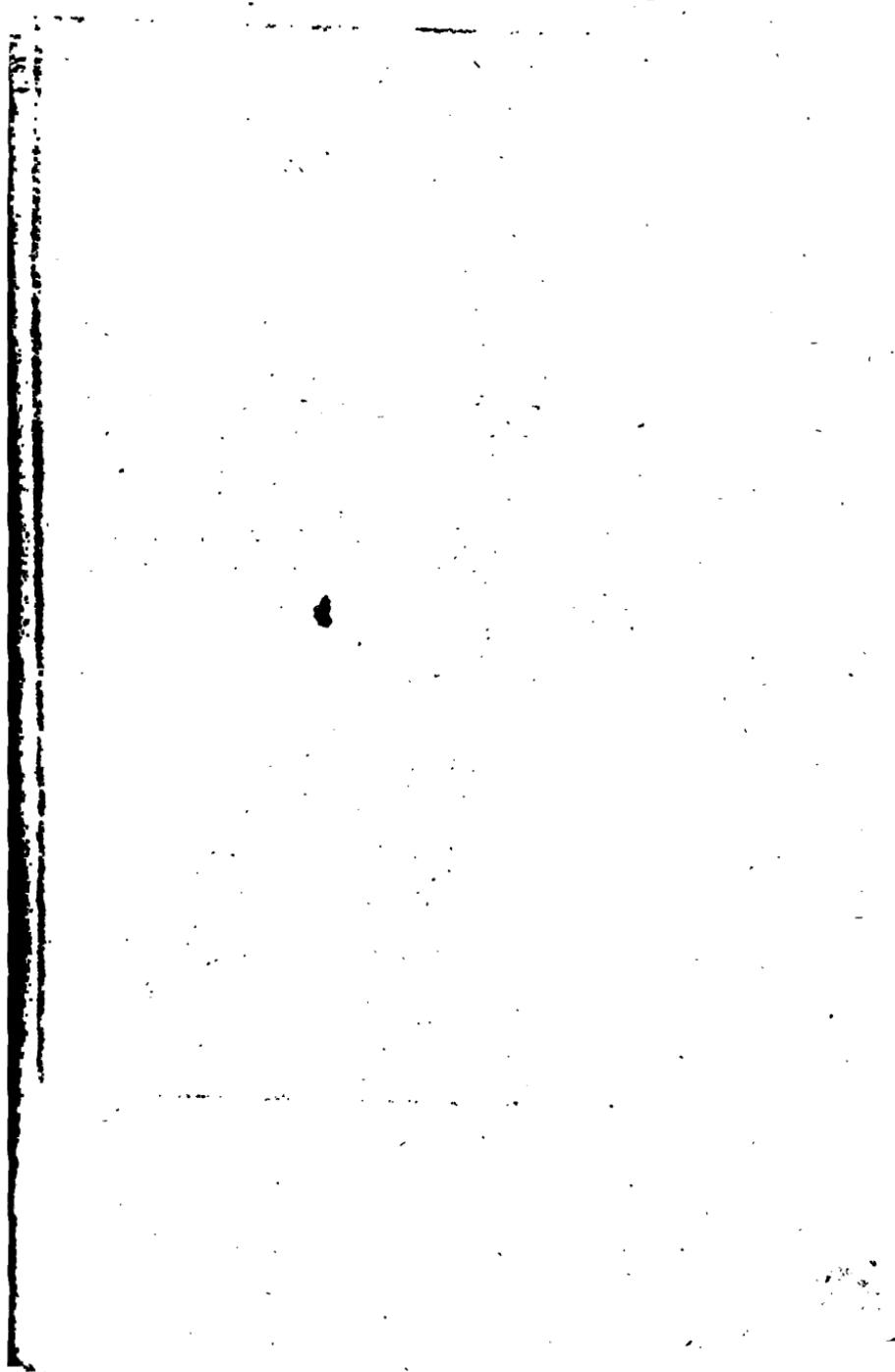
* Annal Munst. Act S. 6. p. 542. § Smith's H. of Kerry p. 227.

No. XVI.

The OATH taken by a FREEMAN of the CITY of LIMBRICK.

YOU shall swear to be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and lawful Successors, and to your power shall aid and assist the Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens of the City of Limerick, for the time being, and to them shall be obedient and attendant, concerning such things as they shall lawfully and reasonably require you to do, you shall also well and truly observe, perform, fulfil and keep, all such orders and rules, as shall be made and established by the Common Council of this City for the good Government there, so far forth as you ought or shall be chargeable to do, and you shall not by colour of your freedom, directly or indirectly, or by equivocation or mental reservation, cover or bear out under you, any Foreigners or Strangers Goods or Merchandizes, but according to the best of your skill and knowledge, wit, cunning, and power, you shall uphold and maintain, all the liberties, franchises and customs, orders, and usages, of this City and Corporation.

So HELP you God.



N^o V.

Engraved for Ferrars History of Limerick. 1786.



J. DODF. F.

THE
COURT OF THE
COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

C H A P. I.

THE ANCIENT STATE THEREOF.

In the preceding pages the Author has frequently touched on the military History of the County of Limerick, and has given a full account of the religious houses. He has brought into one view, and added to his own, the historic traits of various writers. This makes the history of a county or city desirable; for all the rays which are feebly dispersed in a general work, should here be concentrated. In compliance with the public wish, he has prefixed to this page a map of the county, and will attempt a description of it, hoping that some person of more leisure and ability, will be encouraged to write the general History. As the kingdom increases in commerce and wealth, the fine arts find friends and patrons. Industry will sooner or later banish sloth, luxury and

Z z. **extravagance**

¶ Scale's map is the best he could find, if the Grand Jury of the County, following the laudable example of Louth, Kildare, Kerry and Clare, had got a large map, he would have had it reduced for this Work.

extravagance; and when the gentry, with manly pride, and laudable taste, will give views and descriptions of their seats, then we shall have good Histories of the Counties of Ireland.

PTOLEMY asserts, but we know not on what authority, that the county of Limerick was formerly inhabited by the Coriondi, other parts of Ireland by the Brigantes, Cauci, &c. || We know, however, that the entire kingdom was inhabited by the children of Milesius, and their followers, and that the Romans had very little knowledge of the different parts of the country they possessed. Having the ancient Irish histories for our authority, we can assert, that in the year of our Lord 125, OLIOL OLLUM, king of Munster, when dying, divided his kingdom between his two sons. To his elder, Eogan or Eugene, he left South Munster, to his younger son, Cormac Cas, he bequeathed North Munster; consequently, what we call the County of Limerick, formed a part of his dominions. The crown of Munster was also, by his will, to be enjoyed alternately by the issue of these two sons, which was strictly observed until the time of BRIEN BOIR, monarch of Ireland, who was of the race of Cormac Cas.†

In the year 959, MAHON, the active and enterprising king of North Munster, with his brother Brien, were perpetually in arms against the Danes, constantly harrassing them; but, at the same time, never attacking them but where they had the advantage of situation; so that far from repeating their depredations on the public,

|| Dublin Magazine, for 1764, page 325.

† See the Introduction to Vallancy's Irish Grammar.

public, they durst not now venture from their strong holds, but in large bodies. Alarmed at the success of Mahon in this kind of partizan war, the Danes of Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, agreed to raise a body of men, to crush for ever this rising spirit. Three thousand picked men were raised for this purpose, commanded by Muiris, chief of the Danes of Limerick, under whom were four colonels of great military experience, and other officers of approved valour. Mahon's troops, in flying parties, constantly hovered round them, in their march from Cashell to Limerick, sometimes skirmishing in front, sometimes in the rear, or wherever they found them exposed! At length at Sulchoid,* a noted pass, they attacked them with such spirit and impetuosity, and with such visible advantage, that the front ranks fell in upon the center, and all was soon in confusion. In vain did their chiefs exert all their courage and skill, and oppose themselves to the greatest dangers to reanimate the troops. Two thousand of them were cut to pieces on the spot, with their general and principal officers, and the remainder fled towards Limerick, whither they were so closely and eagerly pursued, that the victors entered the town with them, putting to the sword all opponents, breaking down the walls in several places, and setting fire to all the gates of the city.

THE Eugenians, who had so long governed Munster, but particularly Maolmuadh, the son of Brain, could not bear to see Mahon so strongly riveted in the throne of that province. He

* This place still bears the name, and is situated near Castle Lloyd in the County of Limerick.

He leagued with the common enemy, but Mahon defeated their whole combined forces in two different battles. Maolmuadh, despairing to succeed by open force, had recourse to treachery. The bishop of Cork, and other clergy of Munster, interposing their good offices, it was agreed that both princes should meet, with a few friends on each side, in order to settle their differences amicably. The house of O'Donovan, chief of Carbre-Aobhdhda or Kenry, in the county of Limerick, was the appointed place of meeting; and thither Mahon repaired with only twelve noblemen and their suite in his train. In the interim Maolmuadh tampered with O'Donovan, and he was base enough to promise to secure the body of his prince. The son of Brain, attended with a strong party of horse, at some distance, and the gallant Mahon was carried off to the county of Cork, and basely murdered at a place called Leacht-Mathuin, near Macroom, in that county.

BRIEN BORU, the son of Cineidi, succeeded his brother in the crown of North Munster, in the year 965; and, after securing internal peace and good order, his next objects were to be revenged on the betrayer and the murderer of his brother. O'Donovan was too well acquainted with the spirit and resolution of Brien, not to apprehend every thing from him, and therefore took into his pay, besides his own troops, fifteen hundred heavy-armed Danes, commanded by Avlavus, a soldier of great experience. Brien, as was expected, in the spring of the year 966, entered his territories in Kenry, and was opposed by the combined forces. A battle

was

was fought with such fury and obstinaey, that not only O'Donovan and Avlavus, but their entire party fell by the sword! Brien then sent an herald to Maolmuadh, denouncing war against him, and acquainting him that he would invade his territories early the next year. Such was the establisched custom of those days.

At the head of an army, more respectable for courage and discipline than for numbers, Brien enters into action. Maolmuadh besides his provincials, had collected a large body of Danes, and by mutual consent a battle was fought a Beallach-Lachta, in which Brien was again victorious. In this bloody engagement, which happened in the year 967, Morrough, eldest son of Brien, by Morc, daughter to O'Hine, prince of Jobh-Fiacre-Aidhne, in Connaught, made his first campaign, and though but thirteen years old, engaged hand to hand with Maolmuadh, and slew this murderer of his uncle! This victory was doubly glorious for Brien; he avenged by it the blood of his brother, and secured to himself the crown of the two Munsters. *

At this time it was customary for the kings of Munster to give annual presents to the territorial chiefs, who, in return, were to furnish their quotas of men and horses, when called for. The chief of Kenry in the county of Limerick claimed seven slaves, seven freemen, seven swords and seven cups. O'Ryan, chief of Owney, six shields, six swords richly mounted, six horses with gold bits and furniture. Mac Eneiry and O'Sheahan, chiefs of Conal Cabhra; or upper Connello, ten swords, ten shields, ten horses,

* O'Halloran's History of Ireland, vol. 2, page 236.

horses, ten cups, and the honour of sitting at the king's table. O'Cellins and O'Kinealy, chief of lower Connello, the same. O'Kerwick, the chief of Aine-Clichail in the said county of Limerick, eight swords, eight horses, eight cups, two suits of armour and two cloaks. By these means, and a very considerable revenue, Brien could bring into the field at a short notice, twenty five thousand horse and five thousand foot.

THE inhabitants of North Munster, or territories of Cormac Cas, were called the Dalgais, and were remarkable for being the best soldiers in Ireland. They always led the army to battle, and when retreating brought up the rere. Under their king BRIEN BORU, they signalized themselves at the battle of Clontarf, but particularly after the battle, when they were reduced to one thousand men, besides their wounded. † They were marching home under the command of Donough, the son of Brien, who with great bravery and conduct brought up the rere of his Dalgais troops, when Mac Giolla Padrig, king of Offory lay in wait to cut them off, with a body ten times more numerous than

that

† The bodies of Brien Boru, king of Limerick or North Munster, and Murchad, his son, with the heads of Conaing, his nephew, and of Mothlan, prince of the Desies, who fell in the battle of Clontarf, were carried to Armagh, with great funeral pomp from the monastery of Swords. The king was interred on the north side of the great church, in a stone coffin by itself, and Murchad, and the head of Conaing, in another coffin on the south. The clergy were for twelve nights walking the corpses with reading of psalms and prayers, and chanting hymns for their souls; Brien's other son, Donough, returned to Kilmeinham with great prey, sent a large treasure, with jewels and other offerings to the successors of St. Patrick and to the clergy of Armagh. *Annals of Innisfallen.* See also Archdecell's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 21.

that of Donogh. But the Ossorians soon found that what the wounded and fatigued army wanted in numbers, was amply supplied by cool intrepidity; for when their general Donogh O'Brien, and his Dalgais soldiers saw that they must fight a fresh army of their own countrymen, whose lives and estates they were just come from securing, by their valour, and the bravery of their deceased princes and fellow soldiers, they resolved to sell their lives as dear as possible. The weak and wounded men, after stopping their wounds with moss, prevailed on their companions to fasten posts of wood deep in the ground, to each of which a wounded soldier was bound, while their hands were left at liberty to wield their swords, and annoy their assailants. This unusual preparation, of men so strangely devoting themselves to death, made such a deep impression on the enemy, that they could not be led on to the attack, notwithstanding all the efforts of their commanders, and Donogh made good his retreat to Limerick, with nine hundred of his brave men. Keating, in his History of Ireland, says, that this same Donogh O'Brien was king of Ireland for fifty two years; that he kept the provincial kings in awe, and defeated several of them from time to time. §

WHEN the English got possession of the kingdom of Limerick, the county was parcelled out between the earls of Desmond, Kildare, de Burgo, and other English adventurers, and was afterwards included in the English pale. The castles dispersed in many places, some of them within half a mile of each other, are convincing

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See the Article O'Brien in Collier's Dictionary.

cing proofs of the hostile disposition of the inhabitants, especially since the landing of the English. The fertility of their ground made them part with it reluctantly, and nature seems to have seconded art in their fortifications, many of which are built on rocky eminences, like Carrigogunnell, or on dry spots surrounded by bogs and marshes.

THE martial genius of the ancient inhabitants appears conspicuous, from what has been related of the Dalgais soldiers. Their king Donald O'Brien, fought many successful battles with the English, and maintained his possessions until his death. Numbers of the natives of this county afterwards joined the Earl of Desmond, and long contended with Queen Elizabeth's forces, defending many castles which Desmond had in the county. Their attachment to their king, made them determine on opposing Cromwell, and suffer all the consequent evils attendant on the vanquished. Numbers of the innocent natives were at this time transplanted into Connaught, on account of the goodness of their lands, which were confiscated, and divided between the officers and soldiers of Cromwell's army.

WITHIN the present century, many of the natives of the county Limerick, by their bravery and wisdom, have been raised to the highest posts and employments in different countries in Europe, viz. general Blakeney, general Maffy, and general Gabbett in England, field marshal Lacy and general Browne in Russia, marshal Browne and general Maguire in Ger-

many.

many, général Lacy in Spain, and many others, who in the late wars, signalized themselves by their valour. Of these and the men of learning and genius, we have given a full account in our Appendix.

C H A P.

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388. THE HISTORY OF
C H A P. II.

OF THE ANCIENT FAMILIES AND CUSTOMS.
OF THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

M R. YOUNG mentions three races of people in Ireland, so distinct as to strike the least attentive traveller; these are the Spanish, which are found in Kerry, Limerick and Cork, tall and thin, but well made, a long visage, dark eyes, and long black hair. The time is not very remote, when the Spaniards had a settlement on the coast of Kerry. Valentia island received its name from them. The Scotch race is in the North, where are to be found the features and accent, which are supposed to mark that people; and in the county of Wexford, the Saxons have preserved their language to this day.

THE Milesians or descendants from the Spaniards are chiefly to be found in Connaught and Munster; a few considerable families, whose genealogy is undoubted, remain, but none of them with considerable possessions, except the O'Briens and Mr. O'Neil, whose ancestor enjoyed a property, which now forms six or seven of the greatest estates in the kingdom. *

ABOUT the middle of the tenth century, Surnames were first introduced into this county, and in the eleventh were adopted throughout the kingdom. But when they came into general use, care was taken that they should not be arbitrarily assumed. Every family was obliged to add to their Christian name, that of some particular ancestor, renowned for piety, or courage

* Young's Tour, vol. 2. page 106.

dourage. The Surname with the adjunct O, or Mac, was assumed only by the chief of the name. O'Brien, Mac Carthy, O'Neil, imported the chiefs of Thomond, Desmond or Tyrone, and they were addressed by no other title.

In the course of this work, we have endeavoured to give some family anecdotes, but it is extremely difficult to trace them to their original. Time which in historical matters, is often the mother of truth, serves as frequently to baffle the utmost diligence in genealogical enquiries. The science of heraldry was unknown until after the conquest. The expeditions made in the 12th century to the Holy Land, laid the first foundation of that useful science. Bodies of men from various countries, being assembled into one army, it became necessary for each commander to distinguish himself by a particular badge or device, that his troops might be encouraged to follow him on to victory, or in case of a defeat, to rally about his person. This was the original of bearing coats of arms, and it was still later, before family names came to be generally used in England and Ireland.

ACCORDING to Bruodin's History, § the illustrious families of the county of Limerick, were O'Brien, de Burgo, Gerald; the Earl of Desmond, the Barons of Castle-Connell and Brittas, the Knights of the Valley and Clan Gibbon; || of whom the eldest was commonly called the white Knight; de Lacy, Fitzstephenson, Purcel, Mac Mahon, Kenedy, O'Hurley, Browne, Nash, Dondón,

§. Bruodin de Rebus Hibernicis; page 976.

|| There was a third Branch of this Family, called the Knights of Kerry now represented by Robert Fitzgerald, esq.

Dondon, de Wall, Clanchy, Burgate, Welsh, Heyn, Rawly, Herbert and Lysaght.

ACCORDING to Ortelius's map improved, and published about four years ago by the Dublin booksellers, the families who inhabited the northern parts of the county, or rather the vicinity of the city of Limerick, were the Harrolds, Arthurs, Roches, Stritches, Brownes, Creaghs. The southern parts were occupied by the O'Gradys, O'Quins, O'Hurlys, Macmahons, O'Briens, de Lacys, Fannings. The western parts by the Mac Sheehys, Whites, Aylmers, Moronys, Sarsfields, O'Gormans, *Mac Eneirys, Nashs, Fitzgeralds, Fitzgibbons, O'Hallinans, O'Scanlans.

JOHN, Lord of Ireland and son to King Henry II. by his charter made at Waterford, infeofs Ranulph de Glanville, and Theobald Fitz Walter, of five cantreds and an half of land in the kingdom of Limerick or North Munster, viz. the borough of Kildalou, with the half cantred called Truoheked Meleth, wherein said borough is situated, and the cantreds of Eliaravel, Eliogardi, Evermund, Aros and Woedene, Woedene-occadelon and Woedene-oidernan, with the donations of parish churches, to be held by them and their heirs, by the service of 22 knights fees, and judgement or trial of water and iron, duel and combat; excepting the donation of bishopricks and abbeys, and the dignities which belong to the crown.† The former of these lands were Eliogerty, Ormond, Owny

* The seat of Mac Eneiry was in the barony of Connello, where we find the ruins of a large Monastery, and some other publick buildings, which evince the dignity and piety of that ancient family.

† Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormond, vol. i. page xix.

Owney and Arra; the latter was Wotheney or Woney, now Abingdon. And though the names are differently spelled, it is evident, this grant contained the same lands which were granted to Philip de Braosa, and were purchased from him. See page 18.

THE above mentioned Theobald, who was the head of the Ormond family, founded the abbey of Wotheney or Abingdon, in 1205; he hastened from England to finish it, and died the year following, the 7th of King John. He was buried in this abbey, at Abingdon in the county of Limerick, which was not the only religious house of his foundation, for in the year 1200, he founded and endowed the priory or hospital of St. John the Baptist near Nenagh, for the maintenance of Augustine Canons, and the sick who served God there. * It appears from Carte's Life of Ormond, that Theobald Fitz Walter and Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, were descended from the same stock. †

In the year 1565, Gerald, earl of Desmond, ‡ on the death of his father, resorted to the power and attachment of his followers, to defend his claim to the succession, against a brother and competitor. He indulged his rude pride, was oppressive and assuming, imposed

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* See Carte's Life of Ormond, vol. 1. page xxi. † Id. p. 10.

‡ The Desmond family not only possessed the greatest extent of territory, but flourished longer in opulence and power, than any other chieftain of those rude times. We find Sir Nicholas Browne of Hospital, ancestor to Lord Kenmare, was married to Lady Eliza Fitzgerald, daughter to the above Gerald, the sixteenth earl of Desmond. See Smith's History of Kerry. From him was immediately descended several families of the Fitgeralds; the Knights of Glin and Kerry, and the White Knight.

the Irish exactions on all those within the sphere of his authority, and was involved in various quarrels with the earl of Ormond. He claimed lands, liberties, and revenues possessed by the Earl, and relying on his strength, attempted to seize them by force of arms. Ormond collected his followers, and repelled the outrage; their petty war ended in Desmond's defeat, who was wounded and taken prisoner. As he was conveyed from the field, stretched on a bier, the Ormondians exclaimed, with a natural triumph, "Where is now the great Lord of Desimond!" he had spirit to reply—"Where, but in his proper place? still upon the necks of the Butlers."†

DESMOND possessed above five hundred and seventy thousand acres of land in Munster, great part of which lay in the county of Limerick. This proved an irresistible temptation to the chief governors and other English adventurers, to make, or to proclaim him a rebel, as the forfeiture of his estates would be the consequence of either.* About a month before he was proclaimed a traitor, his countess had delivered up their only son, together with Patrick O'Haly, bishop of Mayo, and Cornelius O'Rourke, a Franciscan friar, both nobly descended, and who had fled to her for protection, to Sir William Drury, the Lord Justice, at Limerick, as hostages for her husband's loyalty. But when the earl attended Drury's summons to Kilmallock, with a well appointed company of horse and foot, he was committed to custody on bare suspicion, because

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† Leland's History of Ireland, vol. 2. p. 238.

* Historical Review, page 14. See also Leland's History of Ireland, vol. 2. p. 302.

he refused or delayed to march his forces against his brother John, who was in arms against the Queen.

On making solemn promises of fidelity, he obtained his liberty, retired from the camp, but refused to attend the lord deputy. He was therefore still considered as a favourer of the Spaniards and their cause. On this suspicion, Sir Nicholas Malby, after the battle of Monaster Nenai, ¶ attacked his town of Rathkeal. The earl considered this as an unprovoked attack, which he was justified in repelling. Malby prepared to reduce his different castles in the county of Limerick, but Drury's death prevented him. Desmond was now summoned by Sir William Pelham, Drury's successor, but refused to comply. He was then ordered to deliver up Asheaton castle, as a further pledge of his loyalty, but his answer consisted of complaints of injuries. He was therefore declared a traitor, and his territories being made the seat of war, were exposed to all the ravages of a licentious army. In revenge he attacked and took the town of Youghall, cut off a party sent to its relief, and then first declared for the Roman Catholic cause. §

But whatever excesses Desmond committed after he was proclaimed, it is certain he sorely regretted them, as appears by his letter to the earl of Ormond, which is full of submission and repentance.¶ He saw his whole extent of territory ravaged, and depopulated without mercy, and, like an abject outlaw, was compelled to take shelter in the woods. He is said

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¶ See page 27 for an account of this battle.

§ Leland's History of Ireland, vol. 2, p. 259 to 277.

‡ Historical Review, page 16.

to have sworn that he would rather forsake his God, than forsake his men. In this dismal situation of the once great earl of Desmond, his countess fell on her knees before the lord deputy, and with tears petitioned, but in vain, that her husband should be received to mercy. His force was now too inconsiderable, and his possessions to be forfeited, were of too princely an extent, for the Queen's ministers to admit of pardon, or submission.* The earl of Ormond represented his right to the lands lately possessed by Desmond, his mother being sole daughter and heiress to James, earl of Desmond, but it does not appear that justice was done him, or that he was recompensed for his services §

AFTER the death of the great earl of Desmond, which we have mentioned in page 29 his son James was, for political purposes sent to England, educated by the Queen, and entertained honourably in the tower. Persuaded that his presence in Ireland, would draw off the ancient followers of his house from the usurper, Fitz-Thomas, the Queen admitted him to her presence, saluted him by the title of earl of Desmond, and sent him into Munster, with a patent for his restoration to the honours of his family, which the lord president however was directed either to deliver or retain, according to the expediency of affairs and the services of the young lord. The lords of this province, who had been over-shadowed by the enormous greatness of the house of Desmond, rather dreaded than wished the advancement of lord

* Leland's History of Ireland, page 279.
§ Carte's Life of Ormond, vol. 1. page lvii.

lord James. The English undertakers were alarmed at his appearance, conceiving that he might in time be restored to the inheritance as well as the honours of his father; and James himself, educated in a retired and refined course of life, was little qualified to captivate his boisterous countrymen, or to mix in the turbulence of faction and intrigue. His arrival however served to encrease the apprehensions of the disaffected. As an experiment of his influence, the president consented that he should make an excursion into the county of Limerick, accompanied by some persons of approved fidelity.

ON his arrival at the town of Kilmallock he was received with unbounded acclamations of joy; the streets, doors, windows, and even roofs of all the houses were filled with exulting crowds, all pressing to behold the noble heir of an illustrious family, which they had been habituated to consider with delight and reverence: a strong guard of soldiers could not obtain a passage for him, or extricate him from their rude and tumultuous salutations. On the succeeding morning he prepared to attend divine service in the church. The same concourse swarmed about him; but every voice loudly and pathetically exclaimed against the execrable intention, and thundered in his ears the disgrace, danger, and impiety, of joining in the heretical worship. The young lord, who understood not their language, passed meekly on to his devotions; and at his return was execrated and insulted. The crowds, who waited only to vent their rage, at once dispersed

and left their chieftain unattended and unnoticed. *

In the year 1602, Sir John Davis was appointed Attorney General of Ireland by King James I. In the course of his circuits, he visited every county in Ireland, and represents the air to be temperate, the soil fruitful, the harbours commodious, the lakes and ponds excelling any other in Europe, the bodies and minds of the people endued with extraordinary abilities of nature, † but extremely oppressed by the barbarous policy of the English.

The ancient inhabitants of the county Limerick were governed by the Brehon law; they made their own magistrates and officers; they pardoned and punished all malefactors; they made peace and war with their neighbours, without controul. They exercised this power, not only during the reign of Henry II. but afterwards, until the reign of Edward VI. And the commission whereby Henry made William Fitz Andelm, his Lieutenant of Ireland, has this direction—“ To the archbishops, bishops, “ kings, earls, barons, and all his faithful sub-“ jects of Ireland, Greeting.” From whence it appears, he gave the Irish lords, the title of kings. §

In the reign of Edward II. Maurice Fitz Thomas earl of Desmond began that wicked extortion, in the counties of Limerick and Kerry — of coigne and livery; that is, he and his army took man's meat, horse meat and money, at their pleasure, without any ticket or

* See *Pacata Hibernia*, and *Leland's History*, vol. 2 page 389.

† *Davis's Historical Relations*, page 3. Folio Edition.

§ *Davis's Historical Relations*, page 6.

or satisfaction. In this barbarous manner was the war in Munster carried on, for many years. The Irish were greatly oppressed; they were not only accounted aliens, but enemies, entirely out of the protection of the law, and it was deemed no capital offence to kill them, as appears by the following record. At a general jail-delivery held in Limerick, in the year 1310, before the Lord Justice Wogan; William, the son of Roger, was arraigned for killing Roger Cantillon; the prisoner, in his defence, pleaded, that Cantillon's name was O'Driscol, that he was taken all his life for an Irishman, and the prisoner was acquitted by his jury. But if the party slain had been an Englishman, it had been adjudged felony.)

HAPPY had it been for the kingdom, if the laws of England had been extended to the poorest individual, as they are at present. But the times were rude and unenlightened; this exaction of coigne and livery originated with the Irish Chiefs, who quartered their bonnoughs or soldiers on the people. It was the most grievous oppression ever exercised in any nation. The plagues of Egypt were of short continuance, but this plague of Ireland lasted four hundred years. It made the land waste, and the people idle; for when the husbandman had laboured all the year, the soldier in one night consumed the fruits of his labour.—*LONOIQUE PERIT LABOR IRRITUS ANNI.* This was the first and chief cause of depopulation, and banishment of the better sort of subjects, of the idleness of the Irish nation; the reason the poor have preferred begging in foreign countries, to manuring

† Davis's Historical Relation; page 25.

manuring their fruitful land at home. And this idleness, with a constant dread of danger, made the Irish the most inquisitive after news, of any nation in the world.

THE earl of Desmond by means of this exaction, banished most of the freeholders out of the counties of Limerick and Kerry, taking for his own domains, and for his relations, what tracts of land he liked best. He raised his estate in those counties to immoderate greatness, and was the first peer of Ireland, who refused on the king's summons to come to parliament. He was the only peer of the realm ever put to death before this period; and the only nobleman of English extraction, who was utterly destroyed by the hand of justice. *

THERE were two customs, Fostering and Gossiping, peculiar to this country, not known in any other nation; the remains of which are not quite abolished. The rich men sold or exchanged their children, and the poorer sort bought them. Fostering was considered a stronger alliance than blood, and was the cause of many strong combinations and factions. The English lords and freeholders banished their own followers by intolerable oppression, and by means of these customs, they became in one century, like the Irish, in their language, their dress, their manner of fighting, and all the customs of life.† As for oppression, extortion, and other trespasses, the weaker never had any remedy against the stronger; therefore no man could enjoy his life, his wife, his lands or goods in safety, if a greater man had an inclination to take them.

By

* Davis's Historical Relations, page 44. † Id. 9.

By the Irish custom of Tanistry, the chieftain of every country held his estate only for life; his son did not succeed him; his Tanist or successor was elective, and often purchased the election with a strong hand. By the custom of Gavel-kind, the smaller estates were divided between all the male children, whether legitimate or bastards. From hence it appears, though the Irish were lovers of music, poetry, and all kinds of learning, and possessed a land abounding with every thing necessary for the life of man; yet, strange to tell, they never built any houses of brick or stone—the religious houses excepted—before the reign of Henry II.* Neither did they plant orchards or gardens, or improve their lands, for who would plant or build on the land, which he knew not who should possess after his death. But the scene is changed, Ireland feels the happy effects of order and good government; she participates in the mild operation of the best constitution in the world; and while other states and kingdoms are going to decay, the nineteenth century will give to Ireland an unrestrained commerce, with all the elegancies of refined life.

* Davis's Historical Relations, page 37;

400 THE HISTORY OF
C H A P. III.

Of the Extent and Soil
OF THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

THE extent of the different counties in Ireland having been often disputed, we think it necessary to insert a comparative view of the thirty two counties, placing the largest first, by which it appears, Cork is by far the largest, and that Limerick is the tenth largest county in Ireland, and contains 375,320 Acres.

COUNTIES.	IRISH PLANT.	PARISHES.
	ACRES.	
1 Cork,	991010	232
2 Galway,	775525	136
3 Mayo,	724640	78
4 Kerry,	636905	184
5 Donegal,	630157	40
6 Tipperary,	599500	147
7 Clare,	428187	76
8 Tyrone,	387175	30
9 Antrim,	383020	56
10 LIMERICK,	375320	130
11 Down,	344658	72
12 Meath,	326480	139
13 Roscommon,	324370	59
14 Wexford,	315396	109
15 Kilkenny,	287650	96
16 Cavan,	274800	37
17 Waterford,	259010	71
18 King's County,	257510	56
19 Wicklow,	252410	54
20 Derry,	251510	38
21 Westmeath,		

COUNTIES	IRISH PLAIN.	PARTHES.	ACRES.
21 Westmeath,	249943	-	62
22 Sligo,	241550	-	41
23 Queen's County	238415	-	39
24 Kildare,	228590	-	100
25 Fermanagh,	224807	-	19
26 Leitrim,	206830	-	21
27 Armagh,	170620	-	49
28 Monaghan,	170090	-	24
29 Longford,	134700	-	24
30 Dublin,	123784	-	87
31 Carlow,	116900	-	42
32 Louth,	111180	-	50

Total A. in Ireland 11,042,642 Parishes 2293

THE county of Limerick according to Drury's map lies between the 52d and 53d degrees of North latitude, and on the 9th degree of West longitude from London. Bounded on the south by the county of Cork, on the north by the river Shannon, on the west by the county of Kerry, on the east by the county of Tipperary. In length from the eastern part of the barony of Coonagh to Abbyfeal forty miles, and from Limerick to Cloghnetifoy twenty miles. Being exposed to the winds from the Western ocean, and mostly low ground, the air is rather moist than dry, yet very healthful to the natives; in the first part of this History we have given many instances of the longevity of the inhabitants.

THE county sends six members to Parliament, viz. two for the county, two for Alkeaton, two for Kilmallock. The baronies are Owney,
C c c Coonagh,

Coonagh, Clanwilliam, Small County, Coihma, Coihlea, Upper and Lower Conello, Kenry and Pobble Brien. Limerick and Kilmallock enjoy many privileges, by virtue of their ancient charters. There are about fifty six church livings in the county, for a particular account of which, and their patrons, see page 161. The incumbents of these livings have the care of one hundred and thirty parishes; the ruins of many ancient churches and chapelries are still extant,

SPEAKING of the number of parishes and ancient churches, former writers have asserted, that instead of the human race, the country is over-run with fat bullocks, and dairy cows; but this does not seem to be the case with the county of Limerick, which contains twenty one thousand houses, and upwards of two hundred thousand inhabitants. Land having much increased in value, the gentry are numerous, opulent and hospitable. Mr. Young, an intelligent writer, who made a tour through Ireland in 1778, says, that between 1740 and 1750, there were only four carriages in and about Limerick, the bishop's, the dean's, a clergyman's, and a country gentleman's, now there are in the city and liberties eighty three four wheeled carriages; in Limerick district one hundred and eighty three four wheeled carriages, one hundred and fifteen two wheeled.

THERE are several English and Irish noblemen &c. who possess estates in the county of Limerick, but, alas! they never see the soil that yields them bread, or ask how fares the tenantry and peasantry, who contribute to their luxurious ease. The spirit of the legislature

Nature will sooner or later lay a tax on these men. † The only nobleman who resides in the county is the right hon. Sir Robert Tilson Deane, Lord Baron Muskerry, who has a liberal mind, and a generous heart. His lordship has improved Springfield with taste and elegance, and to an unconfined hospitality, adds a politeness and affability, not to be found in courts. His lordship is Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the county. *

SPRINGFIELD castle the seat of the right hon. Lord Muskerry, situate in the west part of this county, barony of Upper Connello, with the adjoining manors, belonged to a younger branch of the Desmond family. Tradition has handed down an anecdote of one of the Chieftains of this house, which strongly marks the savage ferocity of those times. Having married his daughter to a gentleman of distinction, he took them to reside with him at this castle, but the unfortunate youth by some means incurred the resentment of the inhuman father. One night, while the unsuspecting pair were locked in the arms of sleep, Desmond commanded some of his Retainers, ever ready to execute the lawless orders of their imperious Lord, to take his son-in-law out of bed and hang him on the next tree. Imured as they were to scenes of rapine and slaughter, the sight of

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† The Rents annually sent out of Ireland to Absentees amount to 732 000. See Young's Tour, vol. 2. page 84.

* The Right Hon. Lord Muskerry married in 1775. Ann Fitzmaurice, sole Heiress of her grandfather, John Fitzmaurice of Springfield, in the county of Limerick, esq; by whom his Lordship has issue; 1. The Hon. Robert Fitzmaurice Deane, born in May 1776; 2. The Hon. John Thomas Fitzmaurice Deane, born in September 1777. Further particulars of his Lordship's family may be seen in the Peerage of Ireland.

the innocent couple folded in each others arms, excited even in the bosom of cruelty, sentiments of pity and remorse. They retired without effecting their purpose, and endeavoured to dissuade their relentless master, from his barbarous design. In vain they implored him to shew some degree of compassion for the husband of his daughter. In a rage he sternly commanded them to obey on pain of a similar fate; they were reluctantly compelled to tear the unhappy youth from the arms of his distracted wife, and glut the eyes of the brutal savage with the dying agonies of his expiring son.

RENTS were at the highest in 1765, but have fallen since ten shillings an acre, near Limerick. This has prevented any emigrations for several years past, which, indeed never prevailed much in the county or city of Limerick. When the landlord resides on his estate, and many there are in this county, who live in their mansion houses with respected dignity,—when they encourage the industrious natives, they are paid with gratitude, and looked up to as friends and protectors.† The freeholders possess an honest pride, a manly spirit of independence, of which they gave a strong proof at the election in 1783, when the hon. Hugh Maffey, and Sir Henry Hartstonge, Bart. rode triumphant over the field.

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† "When such a landlord walks to the village, the labourer suspends his work, the husbandman stops his plough, and the children forgetting their little occupations, run and embrace his feet. Joy is painted on their faces; their eyes, fixed on their master, follow him whithersoever he walks, and when he goes out of sight, they raise their hands to heaven, bless him and return to their labour." See Dr. Johnson's character of the Beneficent Man."

The air of the county Limerick is pure and wholesome. The rich lands are chiefly found in the borders of small country, which is rich; Coonagh, Cobles, and Clanwilliam have a good share. The rich ground reaches from Charleville, at the foot of the mountains, to Tipperary, by Killenam, a line of twenty-five miles, and across from Ardpatrick to within four miles of Limerick. Bruff, Kilmallock and Hospital have very good land about them, the quantity in the whole about one hundred thousand acres. It is in general under bullocks, with some tillage scattered about, to the amount probably of a fifteenth of the whole, the average rents thirty shillings per acre. Except the neighbourhood of the city, where land lets from two pounds to five per acre.

Besides the rich grazing, the county has a light lime stone for sheep and cows at fifteen to twenty shillings. Some clays, furze and fern from ten to twenty shillings; also mountain at one shilling, and fifteen miles of coracles on the Shannon, two or three miles broad. Average of the whole county twenty shillings per acre; Tipperary eighteen shillings. Mr. Young says, on the whole, the soil is the richest he ever saw, and applicable to every-wished-for purpose of life. If properly managed, it will yield any thing the three kingdoms can produce, and is famous for good cyder. It will fatten the largest bullock, and do equally well for sheep, tillage, turnips, wheat, in a word for every crop and circumstance of profitable husbandry, &c.

[†] Young's Tour, vol. 2, p. 143. But the price of beef having since decreased, and that of corn increased, the quantity of tillage is supposed to be now much greater.

[§] Young's Tour, vol. 2, p. 144.

THE soil of the corcaffes is a kind of yellow and blue clay, of which they make bricks, but there is a surface of blue mold. The grass of them is applied to fatten bullocks, from seven to eight hundred weight each, an acre fats one, and gives some winter and spring food for sheep. The system of the stock farmers in general is dairying, but upon the best lands they fatten bullocks, cows being only kept on lands which they think will not do for bullocks. The cows are all let, and paid for principally by butter, one hundred weight to a cow and twenty shillings horn money. The dairyman's privilege is a cabbin, a garden of an acre, and the grass of a cow or horse to every twenty cows, and may rear half the calves, and keep them until November or Christmas.

To shew the rise of land, a gentleman told Mr. Young, his grandfather had let four hundred acres in 1676 at 4s. 6d. per acre, and was thought a very dear bargain, as the tenant offered a score of sheep and two goats to be off; the land now lets at thirty shillings per acre. Great quantities of flax are sown by all the poor and little farmers, which are spun in the country, and much bandle cloth made of it. This and pigs, of which they keep great numbers, are two articles of profit with the poor, yet they are badly served in this rich tract of country. The price they pay is very great, from four to five pounds an acre, with a cabbin, for the grass of a cow forty to forty five shillings. A cabbin, an acre of land at forty shillings, and the grass of two cows, the recompence of the year's labour; but in some places are paid by an acre of grass for potatoes at five pounds.

pounds. Those who do not get milk to their potatoes, eat mustard with them, raising the seed for the purpose. The population of the country increases exceedingly, but mostly in the higher lands. §

In order to better ascertain the value of land in the county of Limerick, we shall compare it with the other counties in Ireland, of which the following table shews the average price per acre, and the rental of each county. From hence it will appear, that the rental of the county of Limerick is the most valuable in the kingdom, except Tipperary. It will also shew that it contains the best and most profitable ground, except Dublin, Louth and Meath, which may be attributed to their being so near the capital, where every thing bears a high price.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE PER ACRE		TOTAL RENTAL. OF THE COUNTY.	
	l.	s.	d.	£.
Dublin,	1	11	6	194,959
Meath,	1	1	2	315,524
Louth,	1	1	0	116,739
LIMERICK,	16	10		315,893
Tipperary,	16	6		494,587
Kilkenny,	16	0		230,119
Carlow,	15	0		87,675
Wexford,	15	0		236,547
Wicklow,	15	0		189,307
Kildare,	14	6		165,727
Queen's County,	13	0		154,968
King's County,	12	9		164,161
Sligo,	12	0		144,930

Roscommon,

§ Young's Tour, vol. 2, p. 148.

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	s.	d.	£.
Roscommon,	11	0	170,294
Affagh,	11	0	119,434
Mohaghan,	11	0	93,549
Down,	10	0	221,134
Longford,	10	0	67,356
Fermanagh,	8	5	94,663
Galway,	8	1	313,440
Mayo,	8	0	289,856
Westmeath,	7	0	87,480
Cavan,	6	9	62,745
Waterford,	5	11	76,622
Tyrone,	5	6	106,747
Cork,	5	2	256,010
Antrim,	5	1	124,481
Clare,	5	0	107,046
Derry,	4	3	69,164
Kerry,	2	10	90,226
Leitrim,	2	5	24,900
Donegal,	1	6	47,260

THE cultivated land of the whole kingdom amounts to near six millions sterling; which is not half the extent of the kingdom. § The average rent of the landlord in England is 14s. 2d. in Ireland it is 9s. 1od. and allowing for the difference of measure and money, the proportion is exactly thirty-five to twenty. The soil of Ireland is better than that of England, but it would take five pounds per acre, or eighty-eight millions to improve Ireland equal to England; and it would take twenty millions more, or twenty shillings per acre, in the hands of the farmer to stock the ground. This is the reason of the great inferiority of the rent of

of Ireland; the English farmer takes the land naturally fertile, and improved by great national wealth, but the Irishman finds nothing he can afford to pay rent for, but what the bounty of God has given, unassisted by wealth or industry. The second point is of equal consequence,—when the land is to be let, the rent it will bring must depend on the capability of the tenant to make it productive; if they have but half the necessary capital, how can they pay a rent equal to England, in which a variety of causes have long directed a current of wealth into the farmer's purse.

COMMERCE, which naturally arises from agriculture, returns to it by its bent, and its circulation. Thus it is that the rivers return to the sea, which has produced them, by the exhalations of its waters into vapours, and by the fall of those vapours into waters. The flow of gold brought by the circulation and consumption of the fruits of the earth, returns at length, into the fields, there to produce all the necessities of life, and the materials of commerce. If the lands be not cultivated, all commerce is precarious; because it is deprived of its original supplies, which are the productions of nature. Nations that are only maritime, or commercial, enjoy it is true, the fruits of commerce, but the tree of it belongs to those people who cultivate it. Agriculture is therefore the first and real opulence of a state.

In the beginning of the present century, the late Lord Southwell, brought over a number of German protestants, and settled them at Court-matress in the county of Limerick. But however dissatisfied the Irish might have been

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with the revolution, however unfriendly to the English in those barbarous times; they are now reconciled to the British government, and foreigners are no longer invited to our fertile country. The mistaken, narrow policy of oppressing a numerous, useful, and loyal body of men, is happily abolished. Roman catholicks can now take long leases, and not be in dread of penal laws. Where the proprietor of the land, with a benevolent and feeling heart, has encouraged the natives, many of them have proved faithful, honest and industrious. Human nature has a mixture of depravity, and there are specks to be found in the character of every nation, but we trust, as few in that of the Irish, as any other. It is indeed, no wonder that the poor Irish should complain, when the land is often let in large parcels to monopolizers and jobbers, who rack the yeomen and peasants, scarcely leaving them the means to prolong a wretched existence.

In the North, where the linen manufacture has spread, the farms are so small, that ten acres in the occupation of one person is a large one, five or six will be found a good farm, and all the agriculture of the country so entirely subservient to the manufacture, that they no more deserve the name of farmers than the occupier of a mere cabbage garden. In Limerick, Tipperary, Clare, Meath and Waterford, there are to be found the greatest graziers and cow-keepers perhaps in the world, some who rent and occupy from 3000l. to 10,000l. a year: these of course are men of property, and are the only occupiers in the kingdom, who have any considerable substance. The effects are not

so beneficial as might be expected. Rich graziers in England, who have a little tillage, usually manage it well, and are in other respects attentive to various improvements, though it must be confessed not in the same proportion with great arable farmers; but in Ireland these men are as errant slovens as the most beggarly cottiers.

THE rich lands of Limerick are in respect of fences, drains, buildings, weeds, &c. in as waste a state as the mountains of Kerry; the fertility of nature is so little seconded, that few tracts yield less pleasure to the spectator. From what I observed, I attributed this to the idleness and dissipation so general in Ireland. The graziers are too apt to attend to their claret as much as their bullocks, live expensively, and being enabled, from the nature of their business, to pass nine-tenths of the year without any exertion of industry, contract such a habit of ease, that works of improvement would be mortifying to their sloth. §

THE Palatines have several other villages in the county, and have intermarried with the natives. They generally have freehold leases for three lives, and are not cottiers to any farmer; the labour of the natives is commonly balanced with rent, the palatines are paid for their work in money. Their customs differ from the Irish; they sometimes have their feeding land in common; they sow their potatoes with the plough in drills, and plough them out; one third of the dung does in this method. They plough without a driver, a boy has been known to drive four horses, and some ploughs have a

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hopper, which sows the land: Their course of Crops is

- 1. Potatoes. 2. Wheat. 3. Wheat. 4. Oats.
- 1. Potatoes. 2. Barley. 3. Wheat. 4. Oats.

In which management, they keep their land for several years.†

As potatoes have become the chief food of the lower classes of people; it may not be unentertaining to observe here, that they were first planted near Youghall, by Sir Walter Raleigh, on part of the estate which he afterwards sold to the earl of Cork.§ It seems however, that no proper instructions were given to the person who cultivated it, for on the potatoes coming up and growing pretty high, he attempted to eat the apple, which he took to be the fruit of the plant, but finding it unpleasant, he considered his pains as lost, and utterly neglected it. At some distance of time, when they came to turn up the earth, they found the roots spread in great quantities, and from hence the whole kingdom was gradually furnished. Authors differ exceedingly as to the nature and the country from whence potatoes came. Mr. Switzer calls it Sisarum Peruvianum, i.e. the skirret of Peru. Doctor Hill affirms, in his History of Plants, that it is a Solanum; and a gentleman of great knowledge, learning and candour, for whose opinion we have the highest deference, thinks it a native of Mexico.†

THE Palatines preserve their language, but it is declining; they sleep between two beds; they

† Young's Tour, vol. 2. p. 138.

§ Morrison's Itinerary, part 2. p. 5.

† Campbell's Political Survey of Britain, vol. 1. p. 246.

they appoint a burgomaster, to whom they appeal in all disputes. They are industrious men, and have leases from the proprietor of the land at a reasonable rent; they are consequently better fed and clothed than the generality of Irish peasants. Besides, their mode of husbandry, and crops are better than those of their neighbours. They have by degrees left off their sour crout, and feed on potatoes, milk, butter, oaten and wheaten bread, some meat and fowls, of which they rear many. They keep their cows housed in winter, feeding them with hay and oaten straw; their houses are remarkably clean, to which they have stable, cow houses, a lodge for their plough, and neat kitchen gardens. The women are very industrious, and perform many things which the Irish women could never be prevailed on to do. Besides their domestic employments, and the care of their children, they reap the corn, plough the ground, and assist the men in every thing. In short the palatines have benefited the county by increasing tillage, and are a laborious, independent people, who are mostly employed on their own small farms.

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OF THE RIVERS, &c.
IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK,
INLAND NAVIGATION, &c.

THE county of Limerick is well watered by large and small rivers. The Shannon runs at the north side of the county, and fertilizes its banks, often over-running them like a lordly tyrant. The river Feal divides it from Kerry, for about ten miles; at Abbyfeal it takes its course through Kerry, and runs into the mouth of the Shannon. The river Deel rises in the barony of Orrery in the county of Cork, runs through Rathkeal, and discharges itself at Askeaton, into a broad part of the Shannon. The river Commoge waters a great part of the county, and joins the Maige three miles southward of Carras. The Maige also rises in the barony of Orrery, runs through Bruree, Croom and Adare, and falls into the Shannon seven miles westward of Limerick. The ruins of Carrigogunel castle command an excellent view of the city and county of Limerick, the Shannon, and the Maige winding through fertile vallies. This castle was a place of strength and with Castle Connell, was dismantled and blown up at the siege of Limrick. §

A BRIDGE is now building over the Maige, on the road to Shannongrove, which will form a good

§ There was an house for Knights Templars at Carrigogunel, which in the year 1530, was the seat of Donogh O'Brien, Lord of Poble O'Brien. *Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 419.

a good communication between the city and Kerry. Newport and Abingdon rivers join the Mulkern or Mulcare, and running under Annacotty bridge, fall into the Shannon near Limerick. There are many smaller rivers, all which abound with the finest salmon, trout, pike, eels, &c.

THE Shannon, rising in the county of Leitrim, after running a few miles, diffuses itself so as to assume the name of Lough Allyn; issuing from thence, with a much fuller stream than it entered, after a progress of several miles, it again expands its waters so as to form Lough Eike, which, though of considerable length, is not very broad. Passing from thence, it forms another lake, called Lough Ree, fifteen miles long, and five broad. On its exit from this lough, it appears a large and beautiful river; till breaking forth again, between the counties of Tipperary and Clare, it forms Lough Derg, or Derke, eighteen miles long, and four broad. Leaving this, it rolls with a full and mighty stream for many miles, and falls at length into the sea, about fifty miles below Limerick* at a place called Knock Patrick, with so vast a body of water, that this also has been styled a lough, though it is now simply called the Shannon, or the water of Shannon, which Camden interprets Shan awn, the old river; but Baxter inclines rather to Seen aun, in the old British Synn avon, i. e. the flow river. The whole course of the river, is upwards of two hundred miles, and it is said to be seven miles broad at the mouth.||

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* Seed's British Empire, fol. 143. Boat's Natural History of Ireland, chap. viii. † Camden's Hibernia, p. 755.

THE river Shannon, all circumstances considered, is one of the finest in the British dominions, called by Spenser

"The spacious Shenan spreading like a sea," not only on account of its rolling two hundred miles, but also of its great depth in most places, and the gentleness of its current, by which it might be made exceedingly serviceable to the improvement of the country, the communication of its inhabitants, and of consequence to the promoting inland trade through the greatest part of its long course.* But the peculiar prerogative of the Shannon is its situation, running from north to south, and separating the province of Connaught from those of Leinster and Munster, and of consequence dividing the greatest part of Ireland, into what lies on the east, and what is situated on the west of that river, watering in its passage the valuable, though unimproved county of Leitrim, the plentiful shire of Roscommon, the fruitful county of Galway, and the pleasant county of Clare, † the small, but fine shire of Longford, King's County, and the fertile county of Westmeath, in Leinster; the populous county of Tipperary, the spacious shire of Limerick, and the rough but pleasant, county of Kerry, in Munster; visiting ten counties in its passage, and having on its banks at present (which I mention, that posterity may remark more easily succeeding improvements) the following

* Political Survey of Great Britain, vol. i. p. 122, 123; Giraldi Cambreni. Topograph. Hibernia, dist. ii. cap. 6. Camdeni Hibernia, p. 775.

† See the Article Shannon in Collier's Dictionary. Additions to the English Translation of Camden.

lowing remarkable places, viz. Leitrim, Jamestown; Lanesborough, Athlone, Clonfert, Killaloe, and the city of Limerick^{||}; at full twenty leagues below which place, spreading gradually several miles in extent; so that some have considered this expansion as a lake, it at last joins its waters to the sea, being navigable all that way, for the largest vessels.

It may perhaps be doubtful whether, even in this country, where such communications are to be made with more ease than in most others, any canal could be so contrived as to connect its navigation with that of the northern counties[†]. But this is evident, that when the proposed communication shall be effected between the counties on both sides of this river and Dublin, and all the necessary improvements made of which the Shannon is capable, the western counties of Ireland will receive prodigious advantages, and the whole domestic trade of the island be rendered far easier, greater, and more advantageous, than it is at present[§]. This would afford such encouragement to the cultivation of those four counties in Connaught, that enjoy the benefit of this river, as could not fail of bringing them very speedily into a flourishing condition; as this again would undoubtedly operate in favour of the maritime counties, by supplying materials

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^{||} Ireland's Natural History, chap. viii. S. 1 Spencer's Fairy Queen, book iv. canto ii. stanza 41. Present State of Ireland, chap. xi.

[†] But we must also remember, that the communication by sea is so short and easy, between the northern and western parts of Ireland, that such a canal would be less necessary.

[§] See what is hereafter said of the schemes of the legislature in Ireland on this head, and the measures they have taken, in order to carry these schemes into execution.

for foreign commerce, which would then become alike practicable and profitable; to which we may add, that the southern part of the island must be also greatly benefited, and new towns arise on both sides of that immense harbour, for in effect it is all an harbour, from the mouth of the Shannon up to the city of Limerick, in which, though there are many islands, yet there are few or no rocks, shoals, or other impediments, to that extensive navigation, which would necessarily arise from this country's being thus improved.*

But notwithstanding the pleasing prospect before us, and that the county and city of Limerick has thriven very much during the last century, and increased a seventh part in the number of houses within these twenty-five years, yet the inland trade, and much more the foreign commerce of Limerick, is, at present, nothing comparable to what in succeeding times may be justly expected, from the excellence of its situation, and those eminent national improvements, which, in consequence of true principles of policy, sincerely embraced and steadily pursued, are now not barely proposed, but actually carrying on§. For this being, at least, the commercial center of those two great and wealthy provinces, Munster and Connaught, and, with respect to the latter, lying very commodiously for carrying on an intercourse between it and the country to the south

* Ireland's Natural History, chap. ii. S. 7. Earl of Orrey's State Letters, p. 147. Essay on the improvement of the trade of Ireland.

§ See what is already said, and also what follows, in regard to the State of agriculture, and the inland Navigation.

south of Dublin, there is no doubt to be made, as that large province is gradually, and in its turn, cultivated and improved, the trade and correspondence of Limerick must in virtue thereof prodigiously increase, and from thence, in process of time also, its foreign commerce, by the export of all those commodities and manufactures which the encouragement of industry, and the many good laws for the amendment of the roads in this part of the kingdom, and to this very city in particular, will certainly produce†. A circumstance the rather to be regarded, as the advantages that might be derived from this port were long ago foreseen, though prevented by that series of intestine confusion, to which this island has been exposed; and reserved for our times, or at least in consequence of laws passed in our times, to be at length fully accomplished. A thing so much the more to be wished, as this would turn to abundantly greater benefit than the conquest of any district in Europe, or the acquisition of vast countries in remoter parts of the world.

To conclude this subject in so plain and perspicuous a manner, as that the reader may be fully convinced of the truth of all that we have advanced, we must observe, that almost from the era of the English first settling in Ireland, they saw well enough the value of navigable rivers, the improving those that were, and the attempting to render navigable such as were not. In order to this, they procured several

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† See the following Statutes, 5. Geo. II. cap. 22. 11. Geo. II. cap. 18. 15. Geo. II. cap. 11. 17. Geo. II. cap. 13. 25. Geo. II. cap. 15.

+ Earl of Strafford's Letters, vol. i. p. 105. Earl of Orrery's State Letters, p. 84, 85.

good laws to be made; and there were, no doubt, seasons in which they endeavoured to carry these into execution. But, on the one hand, so long as they were conquerors only of different parts, and not masters of the whole, the natives had a counter interest, which induced them not only to neglect such improvements themselves, but to prevent them likewise as far as lay in their power, because the freedom of communication, and the penetrating easily into all parts of the country, was what they considered as directly opposite to the measures necessary for their own defence, and the support of that independence which they always affected. §

On the other hand, the wars that so frequently disturbed this island, and the many alterations which these occasioned, made the English themselves, during such scenes of confusion, lose sight of this advantage, or at least hindered them from prosecuting effectually the scheme that in more quiet times, they had formed for that purpose*. But, whenever these seasons of tranquility returned, we find them constantly resuming such intentions; and as it sometimes happened that men of patriot dispositions, and who really wished well to the interests of the country and its inhabitants, were either intrusted with power, or acquired such a

measure

¹ Stat. xxv. Edw. III. Stat. iv. cap. 4. 45 Edw. III. cap. iii. 1. Hen. IV. cap. xii. 12. Edw. IV. cap. vii. S. 3. 28. Hen. VIII. cap. xxii. S. i. 2.

§ Consult, as to the customs and manners of the old Irish, Stanihurst, Spenser, Camden, Moryson, O'Flaherty, Walsh, and Keating.

* In the Civil Wars in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles I. the English Protestants were obliged to destroy some, and suspend all improvements.

measure of property as enabled them to carry these intentions, in some degree, into execution; here and there, at different times, so much was done in this matter as plainly settled the point, from the light of experience as well as reason; for, whenever this happened, the benefits that followed it were so sudden and so apparent, and the state of the countries, thus improved, so very different, when compared with others where it could not be effected, that the doctrine was alike confirmed by the success with which it was attended, and by the inconveniences that evidently flowed from the want of it in other cases.

Such, however, were the mischievous effects of the untoward vicissitudes to which the affairs of this nation for a long series of years were exposed, that, after all the endeavours in the reigns of James and Charles the First, and the several like attempts after the restoration^t, in both which periods the advantages of Ireland were sometimes very attentively considered, so it fell out, that by an authentic account, taken almost at the close of the last century*, all the seafaring people, including also such as were engaged in the inland navigation, fell short of four thousand five hundred, and we may say, with truth, not a little short of what are now employed in and about the single port

of

^t Such as the Sidneys, St. Johns, Boyles, Wandesfords, Careys, Bagnals, Tichbournes, and many more that might be mentioned.

[†] By the Lords Montjoy and Grandison, the Earls of Cork and Strafford, the Duke of Ormond, and the Earls of Essex and Orrery.

^{*} Captain South's Return of the Seafaring People in Ireland, A. D. 1697, in the Philosophical Transactions, No. cclxi. p. 519.

of Dublin. Such an amazing progress has been made in little more than half a century, since this island enjoyed uninterrupted tranquility, and the arts of peace and civil improvement have been cultivated by men of property, acquiring daily, from experience, more and more skill in both.

In the beginning of his late majesty's reign, this important point came to be expressly and maturely considered, in the place and by the persons who could alone command all the lights that are necessary to judge of it with propriety, and had at the same time the power of doing what ought to be done, to carry what, upon obtaining those lights, and judging of their utility, they thought reasonable, into execution. In consequence of this, and, which was very natural, fixing their eyes first on the navigation of the Shannon, the legislature passed an act[¶], with a view to remove every impediment in the passage by that river between the town of Carrick Drumrusk, in the county of Leitrim, and the city of Limerick: In order to which they appointed certain commissioners or undertakers, who are named in the act, armed them with large powers, who were, at their own cost and charges, with all possible diligence, to prosecute this great and good design with effect, and, by the same law, enabled them to fix certain tolls and duties for the repayment of the expence, and for the support of

[†] This Act was grounded upon the Advantages that would immediately arise to so many different Counties, by rendering the Shannon navigable above Limerick.

[¶] Stat. ii. Geo. I. cap. 12 extremely full and plain in reference to the great Object, and no less tender, in many respects, of the Liberty of the Subject.

of the works, that for this purpose should be requisite. But, after all this was done, and, notwithstanding any unforeseen defects in the first law, were amended by subsequent acts*, planned with great care and deliberation, and which manifested much zeal and public spirit, yet all this vigour and diligence proved ineffectual, and they saw at last, that with the best intentions possible, and with all the skill and pains that could be employed, private men, and private purses, though assisted and supported by the highest authority, were instruments altogether inadequate to an undertaking of this kind; which shews that things the most laudable in their nature, even when conducted by national wisdom, are not always with facility to be brought about§. It redounds, therefore, to the just and immortal honour of the Senate of Ireland, that they were not discouraged by these difficulties, or deterred by the repeated disappointments they met with, endeavouring to remove them, but from a full persuasion of the great importance and public utility of the scheme they had formed, and having a just confidence in their own power, persisted steadily in their efforts to bring it to that perfection which was originally proposed, and which the whole nation so earnestly desired to see accomplished||.

IT

* Stat. viii. Geo: I. cap. 6 repealed by the succeeding Statutes, which, instead of undertakers, established a corporation.

§ It is not the plainness and general utility of a design, that contributes, always, to render it practicable, as appears by our laws in relation to wool, for regulating the militia, and in reference to draining the Fens.

|| As soon as the Law passed for removing the obstructions which

It was, however, by a concurrence of unlucky accidents, delayed for many years, and, after all, reserved for the present reign to see this excellent scheme put into a proper method, and thereby rendered as effectual towards national happiness, as the conception of it was an indubitable proof of true patriotism, and genuine public spirit. It is of the greater consequence for me to set this matter in a full light, because these repeated acts of the Irish legislature, are so many authentic testimonies of the truth of that doctrine which I have been labouring to maintain.† They saw, and were convinced of its public utility, and were from thence desirous of seeing it carried into practice; which they likewise knew must be within the compass of their own power, when properly applied. If they failed more than once in their efforts, this ought to be attributed to their having no precedent to follow, which is a circumstance that deserves to be regarded. By their inflexible perseverance and constant inquiries, they drew from those very disappointments the necessary lights they originally wanted; and, by adhering to their first principle, but varying, as reason and experience taught them, from the primary plan, they gradually arrived at that perfection which they always had in view, and have not only accomplished

which prevented the navigation of the Shannon above Limerick, the eyes of the whole Nation were opened in regard to the general doctrine, and this produced an extension of the scheme.

‡ It is in this respect, that these Laws are to be considered, as to many attempts, to carry one great point of genuine policy as far as it will go.

§ This is not spoken in regard to the scheme for improving the Shannon, but of the more extended plan which that design produced.

plished their point, and overcome all obstacles, but have likewise supplied that precedent to others which was wanting to themselves, and have established a model for the improvement of all countries, that nature has rendered capable of being improved in this respect, which will be of universal utility.*

The firing of the county of Limerick is chiefly turf, and the bogs are conveniently situated. At Loghill in the west of the county, there is a mine of coal or culm, which is worked successfully by Mr. Hodges, but is more used in kilns, than in houses. There are few lakes, except Loughgur, about nine miles southward of Limerick, which is a mile in circumference, surrounded by pleasant and fruitful hills. This lake is of a particular nature, and is said to answer the end of a barometer, indicating a change of weather. The water is generally very clear, but before a storm or foul weather, it appears of a yellowish or greenish colour, and a disagreeable smell proceeds from the wind which blows over it. On a corner of this lake stands a castle, which was one of the strong holds of the earl of Desmond, and formerly commanded the pass between Kilmallock and Limerick. There are two other small lakes near Croom and Kilmallock, but not remarkable.

DOCTOR Campbell, author of the Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland, travelled from Cork to Limerick, by Kilmallock and Bruff, but makes no mention of a druidical ruin near Lough-gur, of which the following

Fif account

* Campbell's Political Survey of Britain vol. I. p. 78.

† Dublin Magazine for 1764, page 328.

account is in Twiss's Tour, page 128. "I
" made an excursion of nine miles, on the
" road to Cork, to see three circles of stones,
" supposed to have been thus placed by the
" Druids. They are near a small lake, called
" Gur,* the principal of which is about a hun-
" dred and fifty feet in diameter; consists of
" forty stones, of which the largest is thirteen
" feet long, six broad and four thick. These
" kinds of circles are to be met with in many
" parts of Ireland. Several are described and
" engraved in the LOUTHIANA, to which I refer:
" Near these, on a hill, is a small Cromlech."

On the 7th July 1697, near Kilmallock in the county of Limerick, a great noise was heard in the earth, like thunder, attended with whirlwinds. Soon after to the great terror of the spectators, a bog stretching north and south began to move, as well as the pasture land which lay on the side of it, and separated by a very large ditch, and a small hill in the middle of the bog sunk flat. The ground fluctuated like a wave, the pasture land rising very high, and rolling on with great violence, covered a meadow fifteen feet deep. In this motion, it drew after it a great part of the bog, into the place

* This place is now called Lough-Gur, where a Friary was founded for Conventual Franciscans in the 13th century, by the family of Clangibbon. On the 4th of February 35th of Henry VIII. this friary, with three acres and a half of arable land in Ballynebrabir, was granted for ever, in capite, at the yearly rent of 12d Irish money, to Robert Browne, to whom also was granted a Dominican House, which stood at Ballynivissin, in the county of Limerick. James Gould died on the 6th September, in the year 1600, seized of the priory, at Lough-Gur, and of one carucate of land, in free and common socage. Auditor General's Office. See also Archdale's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 418.

place where the pasture land had stood before, and the chasm spouted out water and noxious vapours, and continued so to do. Numbers of people went from all parts to see this surprizing phenomenon, the account of which was communicated by W. Molyneaux, esq who had a farm joining the bog.

To view the county of Limerick from Ballyhaura mountain in the county of Cork, the sight untermimated by any mountain, is lost in one extensive, fruitful plain, and the mind contemplates on the little world, where thousands of busy mortals are employed, while the sun revolves over their heads. There are above fifty gentlemen's seats, and improvements in the county, to describe which would alone fill a volume. The hills are few, Knockgreany, Knockany, Knockfiriny and Toryhill, are the principal and contain some of the most valuable land in the County.

THE mountains lie westward; the highest, called Knockpatrick, or St. Patrick's hill, affords a bold and extensive prospect of the sea, the river Shannon, and the adjacent country, most beautifully variegated with every thing necessary to form a good landscape. The editor writes for his absent countrymen; — Why, then should he suppress the feelings of his heart, and withhold from their early recollection scenes which arrested the attention of a nobleman, when on his journey to the Eastern world! Scenes which produced the following excellent lines. Empires have suddenly risen to greatness, and who can pretend to say, but his lordship's prediction may yet be fulfilled.

F f f 2 — “raptur'd
§ Boate's Natural History of Ireland, page 113.

“ raptur'd I try the strain,
 Great King of floods! to hail thy new born reign,
 Which breaks from darkness like the rising day,
 And gives the promise of Imperial sway!
 Already commerce spreads her ample stores,
 Pours Africk's riches on Ierno's shores
 Brings either India's treasures to her view,
 Brazilian gold; and silver of Peru!
 Bids wond'ring navies, on the billows ride,
 Rolls the World's wealth, O SHANON! to thy tide!

SHANON! eddies;† Tarbert's blest shade farewell,
 Where all that's virtuous, all that's beauteous dwell;
 Whether inspir'd by Clive's immortal name,
 We tread the paths of military fame,
 Or to Madras our wandering steps confane,
 And blaze in diamonds of Golconde's mine!
 Tarbert's lost pleasures still we shall deplore,
 And find no joys like those of Shanon's shore!”

The liberties and franchises, or county of the city of Limerick extend several miles from the city. The county begins at Ballinecourt bridge, on the Castle Connell road; at Ahane bridge, on the Abingdon road; at a Smith forge near Ballineety, on the Cork road; at the hill near Friarstown, on the Kilpeacock road; at Barnakile bridge, near the four mile stone, on the Rathkeal road; at Clarina bridge, on the road to Askeaton, over the ferry. Within this line, freeholders have no votes for county members, although they have in St. Francis's abbey, which joins the city of Limerick.

† Tarbert is on the confines of the county Limerick, and the seat of Edward Leslie, esq.

OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

ABINGDON is a small town, seven miles eastward of Limerick. Its ancient name was Wethencia or Wotheney, famous for an abbey which stood there. On the 26th of June 1537, the lord deputy Grey came to this abbey, where O'Mulrian, lord of the country, Ulick Bourke of Claprickard, and Thybot Bourke McWilliam, made submissions and took the oaths of allegiance. John O'Mulrian was the last abbot. Queen Elizabeth in the 5th year of her reign granted this abbey for ever to Peter Walsh, in capite, with the following lands, at yearly rent of 57l. 2s. 3d.—Caslane, Reanage, Kilmevenach, Knocknegrutane, Rathreigh, Kappenocke, Kappecullen, Lisnellan and Anagh.

*See page 189.

WHEN Leonard lord Grey quitted the government of Ireland, of which he was lord deputy, although his services were numerous, he was followed into England by some of his enemies, who got him imprisoned in the tower, by exhibiting against him several complaints, amongst which were the following. “That he held secret correspondence with

“James

§ In this Abbey were buried in 1205, Theobald Fitz Walter the founder, and head of the Ormond and Butler family. And in 1299, Theobald V. Butler of Ireland. See Carte's life of Ormond, vol. 1. p. xxvii.

* Archdale's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 413.

" James of Desmond, and went to visit him
 " in his tent, in his night gown, and forced
 " the abbot of Owny (Abingdon) to give him
 " forty pounds to preserve the abbey from
 " ruin. That he forced O'Brien to give him
 " thirty kine and hostages; that Ulick Burk,
 " a bastard, gave him an hundred marks to
 " have Ballimacleire castle, and to be made
 " Mac William. That the exploits at O'Brien's
 " bridge, &c. were in favour of O'Brien, a
 " rebel, Desmond's son-in-law, and to the
 " prejudice of Donough O'Brien, a good sub-
 " ject, and that he took a bribe of eighty kine
 " from Macnamara. That trifling Desmond
 " and O'Brien, he hazarded the King's army in
 " a long and dangerous journey, wherein Des-
 " mond quarreled and deserted him, and
 " O'Brien left but one man with a battle-axe
 " to guide him."*

ADARE is an ancient town, eight miles distant from Limerick, and has a good bridge over the river Maige, which is navigable for large boats. This town was famous for a strong castle of the earl Desmond, and for a number of religious houses. In the year 1581, Colonel Zouch having subdued Desmond's forces, disbanded a great part of the army, but this was no sooner done, than lord Lix-
 naw attacked the castle of Adare, which he took, and put the garrison to the sword.
 Zouch incensed at this, marched against him with four hundred men, and found the Irish had retreated from Adare. He then advanced

to

* Wynne's History of Ireland, vol. 2, p. 56.

§ See page 193. — † Ware's Annals.

to Lisconnell, near which place he defeated seven hundred of lord Lixnaw's men, and took a great quantity of goods and cattle.

Some large and very perfect ruins of the Trinitarian friary, still remain at Adare. The steeple resembles a castle, and is supported by a plain arch, with four diagonal ogives meeting in the centre, and stairs leading to the battlements. The nave and choir are small and plain without possessing any thing remarkable; in the rear are several other ruins; the entrance into the friary was by a low gate on the west side, which is still standing.* See page 194 for a further account of this House.

THE Gray Friary in Adare, for which see page 193,—with its possessions, containing sixteen acres of land, a church, &c. three parks, a water mill and water course, with a fishing weir on the river Maige, were granted to Sir Henry Wallop, kt. the fourth of November, 37th of Queen Elizabeth, together with twenty acres, one small park, and one carve of land in the fields of Adare; two messuages, twelve acres, and half a carve of land in Castle Roberts, and a ruinous castle; three messuages, two cottages, twenty-four acres of arable land, a water mill and water course in Kilcoile, alias Kileril; with the tythes of the rectories of Adare, Ballyfuite, Choro, Cloghran, Twooth, Curragh, Killnage, Roer, Kilcrill, Ballyrobert, Ballyfanynge, and half of Ballygoell, all in this county and parish of Adare. All the possessions of the Trinitarians and Augustinians in Adare, were also granted to Sir Henry Wallop†.

BESIDES

* Archdale's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 415. † Id. p. 417

BESIDES many remains of antiquity at Adare, which prove it to have been a place of consequence, the demesne of Wyndham Quin, esq; forms an excellent landscape, beautifully variegated with wood and water. The deer park is well stocked, and extensive, containing four hundred acres. The meadows sloping on each side of the river Maige, the abbies nodding their venerable heads over the silent stream, the extensive vistas of aged trees, the shaded walks—where many a faint, and many a hero trod—present a most pleasing scene to a contemplative mind. There are some good pictures in Mr. Quin's house, particularly a fine painting of the Annunciation, by Dominicino, brought from Italy by his son.

ANY or KNOCKANY, is a small village twelve miles south east of Limerick; it is situated on a pleasant river in the barony of Small County, where a friary for Eremites, following the rule of St. Augustine, was founded in the reign of King Henry II, by John, the son of Robert, and sundry others. On the 23d of June, 31st of Queen Elizabeth, a lease was made to Edward Abley, and John and Mary Abley of this friary, for the term of forty years, at the annual rent of 47l. 7s. 6d.* The ruins of this building are still visible. Here we find a noble castle on the river, and a smaller one in the village, both of which belonged to the Earls of Delmond.

ACCORDING to Mr. Archdale, whose authority is indisputable, the Preceptory for Knights Hospitallers, which is mentioned in page 188,

* Archdale's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 417.

to have stood at Any, was situated at Hospital. In the year 1339, the tythes of hay and corn of the church of Norton, were granted for twenty years to friar James Bluett. In 1349, another grant was made to Meyler, son of Hubert de Burgh, of entertainment for himself, during his life, and for a chamberlain, servant and two horses; and if he should be sick, a daily allowance to his chamber of three white, and one coarse loaf; three flaggons of the best ale and one of the second kind with a sufficiency from the kitchen. Queen Elizabeth granted this house and its possessions to Sir Valentine Browne, who erected a magnificent castle on the site of the same, which is now in ruins. The walls of the ancient church yet remain; and in a nich on the north side of the high altar is the tomb of a knight, in alto relieveo, which is said to be the tomb of the founder Geffry de Mauriscis.* Inquisition taken March 8th and 20th of Queen Elizabeth, finds the rectory of Bruff, appropriated to the Commendator of this house, was of the annual value of 20*s.* §

ARDPATRICK, is situated in the barony of Coshlea, nineteen miles south of Limerick. St. Patrick founded an Abbey here,† of which no historical account can be found, but the inquisition taken March 11th in the 32d year of Queen Elizabeth, finds, that the lands of Ballingowsee, Ballecowsynyne, Ballynanynye and Balligertayne, containing forty acres of great measure, annual value, besides reprises, 6*s.* 8*d.* Were parcel of the possessions of this abbey.||

G g g

By

* Archdale's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 423.

§ Chief Remembrancer's Office.—† 1*d.* || 1*d.*

By two inquisitions of the 11th August, 39th of Queen Elizabeth, it was found, that the hill named Ardpatick, containing three acres of great measure, and making twenty one acres of small measure, was in former times granted to the* Corbelhip, founded in the church of Ardpatick, and that the rent of 6s, 8d. was payable annually thereout to the bishop of Limerick; that the said office had continued by succession, from time immemorial, in the feft of the Langanes, and that Maurice Langane, who in right thereof enjoyed the faid lands, was at that time the poffessor.†

ASKEATON, is an ancient borough town, fifteen miles westward from Limerick, seated near the river Shannon, on the influx of the river Deel, is famous for its castle, built by the earl of Desmonde, and for one of the most beautiful and perfect abbies in Ireland, for an account of which, see the history of the Religious Houses. The abbey of Askeaton was of such consequence, that a provincial chapter of the order was held there in the year 1564.‡ On the 14th of October 1558, James Fitzgerald, earl of Desmonde, and lord high Treasurer of Ireland, died at Askeaton.§ He left a son and heir, whose unhappy end, after he violated and betrayed his prince's trust,—may be seen in the history

* Corbe, Corbah or Comhurba, was supposed by the learned Dr. Usher, to be the same with Choropiscopus or Archpresbyter. The name of Comhurba, he observes, occurs frequently in the early Annals of Ireland. Thus the Comhurba of St. Patrick means the then archbishop of Armagh; and so the word is explained by Colgan in his Trias-Thaumaturga.

† Archdale's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 809. ‡ Id. p. 408.
§ Ware's Annals, page 146.

history of those times. In him the fair hopes of the Desmond family were wrecked as on a rock, and their vast estates confiscated to the crown. In 1573, having promised on oath to be faithful to the Queen, he was committed to the care of the mayor of Dublin; he kept his parole for a fortnight, and then requesting leave to go hunting, he made his escape to Askeaton. On which he was proclaimed a traitor, with a reward of a thousand pounds for taking him alive, and five hundred pounds for bringing in his head.*

On the 18th of January 1580, the lord justice Sir William Pelham, arrived in Limerick, where he confined the bishop William Casey, and the chancellor of the diocese, on suspicion of holding a treasonable correspondence with the earl of Desmond.† On the 3d of April, Sir George Carew marched to attack the castle of Askeaton, which was extremely difficult of access; but the garrison retired in the night, leaving a train of gun powder, which blew up a part of the castle. Next day it was possessed by the English, and Desmond had not a castle left in Munster, having lost Adare, Ballyloghnane and Carrickfoyle, where his men were put to the sword. In 1642, lord Broghill sent two hundred men to Askeaton, which prevented the town from revolting.‡ The hon. Hugh Massy has a well improved seat near the town, called Ballynort.

G g g 2

* Ware's Annals, page 17. See also page 394.

† See the Annals, Anno 1579.

‡ Cox's History of Ireland, vol. 2, page 95.

436 THE HISTORY OF
REPRESENTATIVES in PARLIAMENT for the
Borough of ASKEATON, since the year 1613.

May 18, 1613. Anthony Stoughton, Esq;
Roger Rice, gent.

March 16, 1639. Maurice Williams, Esq;
George Crofton, Esq;

From Hence until the year 1661, Askeaton
was not Represented.

May 8, 1661. Peter Pest, Esq;
Chichester House Richard Southwell, Esq;

May 7, 1689. John Bourke, Esq;
James II. Edward Rice, Esq;

October 5, 1692. Robert Taylor, Esq;
John Odell, Esq;

August 27, 1695. George Evans, Esq;
Robert Taylor, Esq;
Chichester Phillips, succeeded
Taylor, deceased.

Sept. 21, 1703. Robert Taylor, Esq;
Chichester Phillips, Esq;

Nov. 28, 1713. Robert Taylor, Esq;
Philip Petcival, Esq;

Nov. 12, 1715.
1723. John Bury, Esq;
Edward Denny, Esq;
Berkeley Taylor, Esq; suc-
ceeded Bury.

Nov.

Nov. 4, 1727.	Berkely Taylor, Esq;
1729.	Edmond Taylor, Esq;
1747.	William Taylor succeeded Berkely Taylor.
1753.	John Minchiff Walket, vice William Taylor.
	Edm. Malone, vice Walket;
May 19, 1761.	Joseph Hoare, Esq; Sir James Cotter, Bart.
August 1, 1768.	Joseph Hoare, Esq; John Tunnadine, Esq;
June 11, 1776.	Joseph Hoare, Esq; Hon. Hugh Massy.
September 1783.	Sir Josph Hoare, Bart. Richard Griffith, Esq;

BALLYNEGALL, is situated near Killmallock; it was formerly a town of some note, and was built by the English. The family of Roche founded a monastery there for Dominican Friars in the 14th Century; and Queen Elizabeth, in her 39th year, granted the same (which in the patent is expressly called a Carmelite friary) with half a carucate of land belonging thereto, to the University of Dublin,* Donough O'Danganie was the last prior of this house, and inquisition taken on Monday after the circumcision, 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, finds, that he was seized of this monastery, a church, a water mill and twelve acres of land of the annual value of 10s. 4d.]

BRURÉE

* Auditor General's Office. See also Archdale's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 419, and page 809.

† Chief Remembrancer's Office,

BRUREE, is a handsome town, situated fifteen miles S. W. of Limerick; has four yearly fairs, and a good bridge over the river Maige; which meanders through a most fertile and beautiful country, until it empties itself into the river Shannon. Bruree is remarkable for a well improved seat of James Langton, esq; and for the sessions held there by the Irish Bards, every half year, which, according to Mr. O'Halloran, were continued down to the year 1746. Every attempt to elucidate our ancient History, is highly laudable and interesting; in this light we must consider Mr. WALKER's ingenius and entertaining History of the Irish Bards, lately published in Dublin. Bruree is also famous for having given birth to a branch of Marshal Lacy's family; who have served on the continent, with so much honour to themselves, and advantage to the princes who employed them. See page 347.

CROOM is a small town, about twelve miles southwest of Limerick. It has four yearly fairs, and is remarkable for a castle founded by the O'Donovans. This castle was for many years the principal residence of a branch of the duke of Leinster's family, from whence the word Croom in his grace's motto is said to have been taken*. See Rathkeal, for a further description of the mottos of the Irish chieftains.

ST. FRANCIS's ABBEY, where the County Court-House stands, being a part of the County of Limerick—although it is joining the City walls—demands particular notice. King Henry VIII. in the twenty-ninth and

thirty

* Walker's Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards, Page 166.

thirty-fifth years of his reign, granted by letters patent unto Edmond Sexton, one of the ancestors of lord viscount Pery, the \S cell or monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the city of Limerick, and the monastery or house of Friars Minors, called St. Francis's Abbey, with all the lands, rights, privileges and exemptions belonging thereto, in as full and ample a manner, as the religious persons held and enjoyed the same, or as they came into the hands of the crown, to hold the same for ever, in capite, at two shillings and two pence per annum. These grants were confirmed by letters patent of King James I. dated July 1609, at which time St. Francis's abbey was confirmed a part of the county of Limerick, and in the royal charter granted to the city, was exempted from all jurisdiction of the magistrates thereof.*

In consequence of these grants, Mr. Sexton not only had two votes in the common council of the city, but the mayor, sheriffs, &c. with the city regalia, were obliged to wait on him with the first salmon taken in their weir at Parteen, and the mayor never carried his rod into St. Francis's Abbey. It seems however that very soon after, the corporation of Limerick endeavoured to abridge Mr. Sexton's privileges, for on the 31st of October 1614, a commission was issued by the lord deputy and privy council, directed to the bishop, the dean, and treasurer of the city of Limerick, empowering them to examine witnesses, and in-

\S This was St. Peters cell, and the lands were north Prior's land, and south Prior's land, now the estate of Lord Viscount Pery.

* See the Charter page 304.

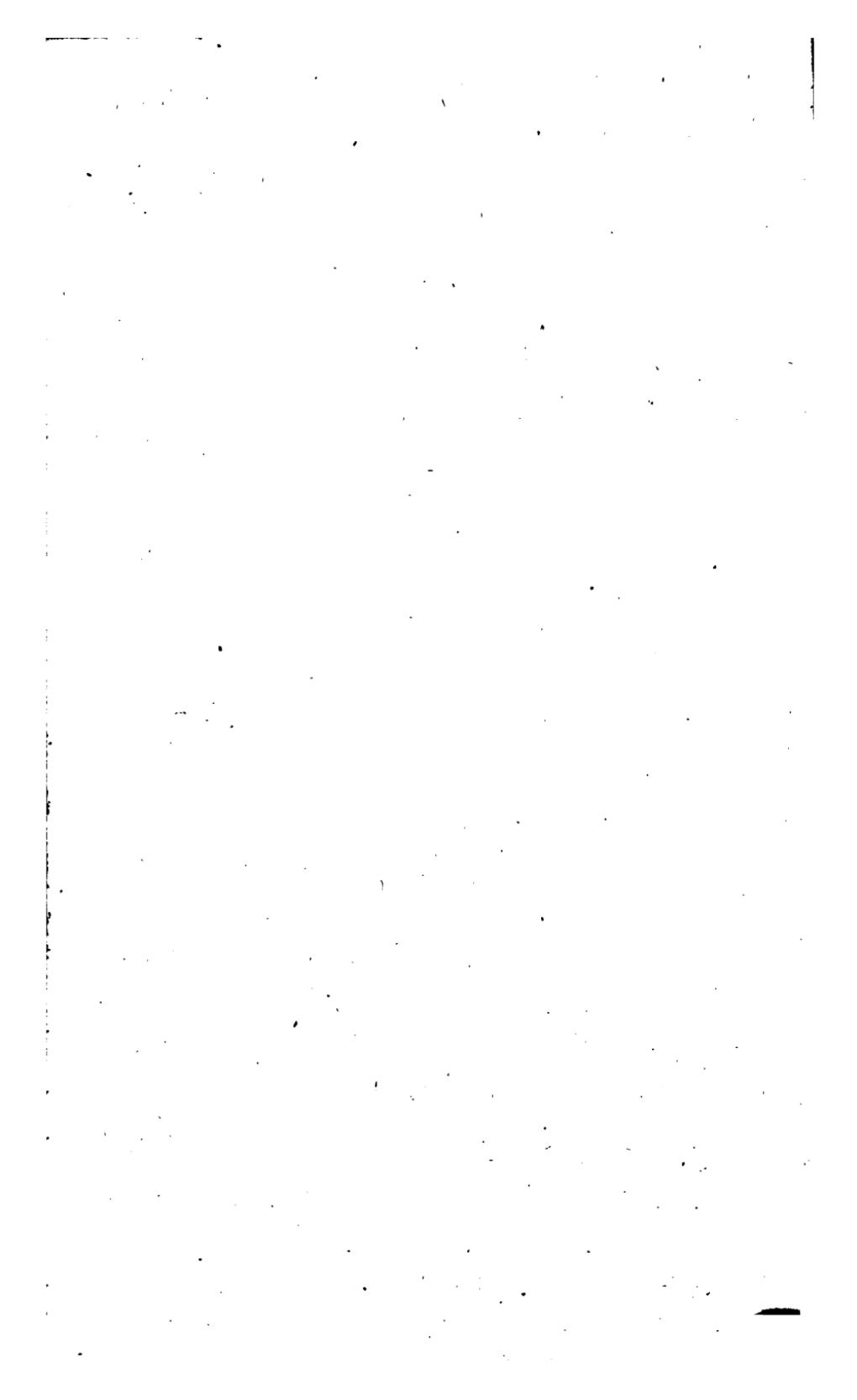
quire into the grounds of the petition preferred by the corporation. The commissioners accordingly met, and on making their report, it was ordered July 6, 1615, by the deputy and council, that the mayor, sheriffs, citizens and their successors, should from thence forth, suffer the said Edmond Sexton and his heirs, quietly and peaceably to enjoy the privileges and immunities of the said abbeys and monasteries, and not use any jurisdiction within the same.†

GREANY is situated in the barony of Coonagh, twelve miles from Limerick, and was formerly a corporation town, in which, according to Smith's manuscript there was a collegiate church. Galbally is situated in the barony of Coshlea, twenty-four miles from Limerick. One of the O'Brien family founded a considerable monastery here for Gray Friars; and the ruins of it, yet remaining with those of several other religious foundations, sufficiently shew the ancient magnificence of Galbally. On the twentieth of January, and thirty fifth of King Henry VIII. this monastery, with three gardens, six messuages, and six acres of arable land, was granted, in capite, to John earl of Desmond, for ever, at the yearly rent of 4d Irish money.|| There was also a monastery at Temolynne, of which no particular account can be found in the Chief Remembrancer's Office; but the inquisition taken

† Collected from the printed Case of Stackpole Pery, Clerk, presented to Parliament, on a subsequent dispute with the corporation.

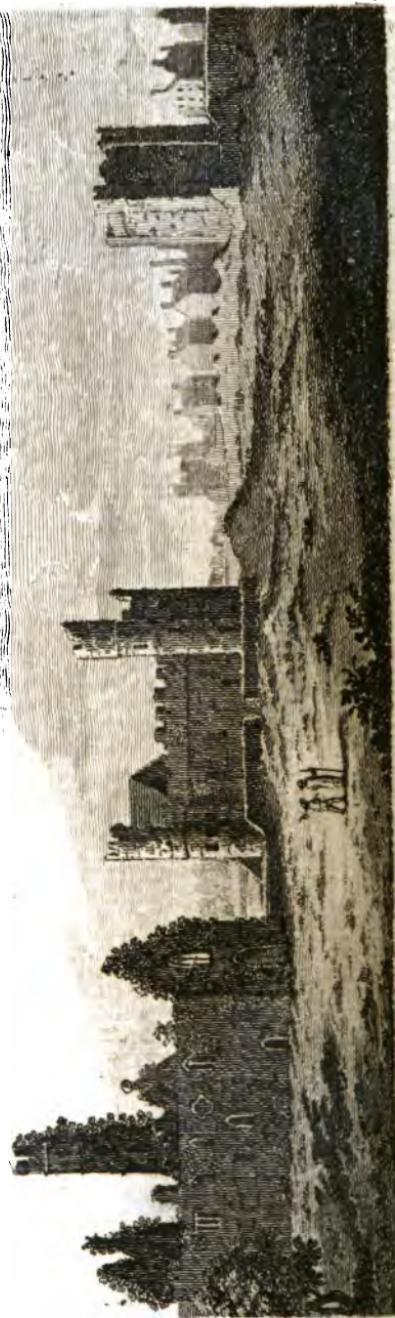
‡ Archdale's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 420.

|| Auditor General's Office:



Engraving for Perrars's History of Limerick. 1786.

Ar. 77.



RUINS OF KILMALLOCK.

taker 8th March, 20th Queen Elizabeth, finds, that the rectory of Urgire in the diocese of Limerick, annual value, 20s. was appropriated to the abbot of this monastery, who was also patron of the vicarage. §

KILMALLOCK is a borough town, sixteen miles from Limerick; and makes a conspicuous figure in the military history of Ireland. In the sixteenth century it was a populous place: the remains of the wall, which entirely surrounded the town, and of several large houses, are still to be seen. Edward VI. granted a charter and many privileges to Kilmallock; Queen Elizabeth another, which is dated, April 24, 1584. This charter grants several tolls and customs; impowers the burgesses to elect a Sovereign; to hold courts of record; to issue actions for debts not exceeding twenty pounds; to levy money for keeping the fortifications in repair; to grant licences for making spirituous liquors; orders that no burgess shall be impannelled at the Assizes, except where the crown is a party; the sovereign and burgesses not to be obliged to take up arms, and on account of their good services in resisting that arch-traitor, Garrett Fitz-Garrett, earl of Desmond; to enjoy all the liberties and free customs, murage, portage, lastage, in as ample a manner as Kilkenny or Clonmell, grants a fair to continue for five days, to commence on the Saturday before Whitsuntide; the burgesses to be free from all taxes except assessed by parliament.

IN the year 1572 Sir John Perrot, lord president of Munster, being at church in Kilmallock,

H. h. h.

James

§ Archiball's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 818.

James Fitzmaurice of the Desmond family came to sue for pardon; Perrot made him kneel down in the church, and place the point of his sword next to his heart, in token that he received his life at the Queen's hands.* Fitzmaurice, however, fled into France, and being refused any assistance by Henry III. he went to Spain, where Philip II. embraced his offer, and joined with him two priests, Saunders an Englishman, and Allen an Irishman. After the battle of Monaster Nenai, for which see page 27, Fitzmaurice endeavoured to raise men in different parts of the county of Limerick, but wanting horses he took some from William de Burgo's ploughs. De Burgo's sons pursued him, rescued the horses and killed Fitzmaurice, but at the loss of some of their own lives; in reward for which service, William got a yearly pension from the Queen, and was created lord baron Castle Connell.†

In the year 1598 Kilmallock was invested by the Irish forces, when the earl of Ormond hastened to its relief, making a forced march from Carlow with 700 men, and arrived in time to raise the siege. From hence the earl sent a convoy for the lord president of Munster, who came to him, as did many of the nobility and gentry, whom he had summoned, particularly the viscounts Roche and Barry, Edmond Fitz Gibbon, the white knight, and Cormac Mac Dermot of Muskerry.||

In the troubles of 1642, the Irish headed by lord Mountgarrett, lord Purcell and Garrett Barry,

* M. S. Life of Sir John Perrot: See also Smith's History of Kerry, page 262.

† Foulis on the War in Ireland, folio edition, page 390.

|| Carte's Life of Ormond, vol. i. page lix.

Barry, seized Kilmallock and other towns in Munster; but their progress was stopped by lord Barrymore, Sir Hardress Waller, Sir Edward Denny and Sir John Browne, who appeared near Charleville, with six hundred foot and three hundred horse.|| In May 1643, lord Inchiquin and Sir Charles Vavasor divided the king's troops; his lordship went to Kilmallock, which he besieged with an army of seven hundred men*. Sir Charles was attacked and well beaten, on the borders of the county Limerick, the 4th of June, by the Earl of Castlehaven, who left six hundred of the English dead on the field, and took Sir Charles Vavasor, prisoner.§

THIS victory gave fresh hopes to the supreme council of Kilkenny, which was composed of the Irish nobility, gentry and clergy. They made a bold effort to preserve their power and to overturn the government, or procure the best terms from the Marquis of Ormond, who was then Lord Lieutenant. Names of the council.

LEINSTER.

Archbishop of Dublin,
Viscount Gormanston,
Viscount Mountgarret,
Nicholas Plunket,
Richard Beling,
James Cusack.

H h h 2.

MUN-

|| Cox's History of Ireland, vol. 2. page 94.

* This was a great number of men to sit down before the town of Kilmallock, but it is thus stated in Lord Castlehaven's Memoirs, page 45.

§ Castlehaven's Memoirs, page 47.

THE HISTORY OF MUNSTER.

Viscount Roche,
Sir Daniel O'Brien,
Edmond Fitzmorris,
Doctor Fennell,
Robert Lambart,
George Comyn.

CONNAGHT.

Archbishop of Tuam,
Viscount Mayo,
Bishop of Clonfert,
Sir Lucas Dillon,
Patrick Darcy,
Geoffry Browne,

ULSTER.

Archbishop of Armagh,
Bishop of Down,
Philip O'Reilly,
Colonel Macmahon,
Ever Magennis,
Tirlagh O'Neal.

THEY coined money with this motto, " ECCC
GREX" and on the reverse, " FLOREAT REX." They sat in Limerick in the year 1645, and sending for the Earl of Castlehaven, they requested him to take the command of the army, which he accepted, keeping his magazines of stores and provisions at Kilmallock. His first step was to compel the inhabitants of the county and city of Limerick, to bring in what was due of their apporments for the use of the army; he got together about ten thousand pounds;

pounds, which he delivered to Sir George Hamilton the treasurer.* The council now ordered lord Castlehaven to devise an order of Knighthood in honor of St. Patrick. They directed 31,700 men to be raised in different counties, but the county of Limerick did not furnish any. They therefore appointed Lord Brittas, John Kelly, John Baggot, James Darcy and Maurice Baggott, to inquire after Englishmen's goods and lands in the county of Limerick.†

INQUISITION 11th of August, and 29th year of Queen Elizabeth, finds, that there had been an abbey or religious house in Kilmaullock, known by the name of FLAIS PAGHS, on which a stone house was erected, and which house, with an orchard and garden belonging thereto, was found of the annual value of 6s. 8d. sterl. †

In the cathedral church of Kilmaullock are the remains of a monument erected over the Verdon family, one of whom represented the town in parliament in the year 1613, as appears by the list of representatives. There was another monument in this church, with the following inscription.

“ D. Walterius Copperget eques auratus hoc
“ funeris et amoris monumentum posuit. At
“ D. 1627. Domino Johanni Verduno ejusque
“ relictæ, D. Alfonæ Haly, conjugi suo. Jo-
“ hannis Verdon obiit August 19. 1614, Ætatis
“ sua 63. D. Alsona Haly obiit October 20.
“ 1626. Ætatis suo 60.

“ Surgite mortui, venite ad iudicium.

“ Sir

“ Castlehaven's Memoirs, page 91.

‡ Cox's History of Ireland, vol. 2, p. 126.

† Archdale's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 810.

" Sir Walter Coppinger bart. erected this
 " monument in testimony of his affection to
 " Mr. John Verdon, and his widow Mrs. Alice
 " Haly* in the year 1627. Mr. Verdon died
 " August 19, 1614, aged 63. Mrs. Haly died
 " October 20, 1626.

" Arise ye dead, and come to judgement."

This monument was of excellent workmanship, and esteemed one of the best in Munster ; on the top was an emblem of the resurrection, a man rising from the grave, at the call of an angel sounding the last trumpet. In the background a cross resting on the rock of faith, its base decorated with filagree work, incircled in a wreath of olive branches, emblematical of man's salvation and the joys of heaven.

THEN follow the family arms of Verdon and Haly ; a cross and five suns appendant to a staff of maintenance; a lozenge, containing five suns and four castles, shaded with roses and fleurs-de-lis. Underneath these are the figures of a man and woman, at full length, done in a masterly stile in alto relieve.

ON a Geraldine Tomb in the same church.

" Non fugiam! prius experiar—non Mors
 mihi terror."

What ! run away ! No, no, I'll try my spear,
 If Death shew's his grim face, I'll meet him here.

IN the church of St. Peter and Paul at Killmallock is the following eccentric inscription, to the memory of three relations, of the name of Burgate, who fell like the great patriot, John Hampden, fighting for their country.

" Tertia.

* Sir Walter Coppinger was married to this lady.

" Tertia. Lux. Cæsos. Memorat. Septemb.
 " In. Anno. Quem. Legis. Heu. Nondum.
 " Tres. Tenet. Urna. Senes. Marte. Nepos.
 " Fratresque. Ruunt. Tria. Pignora. Justo.
 " Jus. Patriæ. Causam. Rexque. Fidesque.
 " Probant. Integer. Attritis. Reperitur.
 " Candor. In. Extis. Virginis. Et. Veri.
 " Purpura. Martyrii. Lillia. Purpureos.
 " Inter. Ludantia. Fluctus. Tres. Meruere.
 " Trium. Nomina. Marmor. Habe."†

Fratres George, }
 Edvard. } Burgate.
 Nepos Alex. }

1642

Reader, this year, it grieves my heart to tell,
 In battle, three relations nobly fell;
 Fighting for King, religion, country, laws,
 Angels and men approve the glorious cause!
 Their mangled sides exhibiting to view,
 The virgin's white, and martyr's purple hue!
 Well may the herald's emblematic lore,
 Their bright achievements blazon o'er and o'er;
 With dew dropt lillies in a purple stream,
 Marble, immortalize each Hero's name.

Brothers { George,
 Alexander, } Burgate.
 Nephew, Edward.

On the bridge at Kilmallock, is the following inscription,

Repaired A. D. 1665.
 John Rogers then being
 Sovereign et cetera.

The ruins of Kilmallock are well contrasted by Ash-hill, the seat of Chidley Coote, esq; which joins the town, and where there is an excellent shrubbery with a well improved demesne.

† Mr. Buckley of Bruff, contributed much to elucidate this Inscription.

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REPRESENTATIVES in Parliament for the
Borough of KILMALLOCK, since the year 1613.

- May 18, 1613. Henry Verdon, gent.
Patrick Kearney, gent.
March 16, 1639. William St. Leger, Esq;
John Power, Esq;

* * See the Representatives of the city of Limerick, during Cromwell's time, who also represented Kilmallock.

- May 8, 1661. John Bridges, Esq;
Chichester House Brook Bridges, Esq;
Murrough Boyle, succeeded
John Bridges, deceased.
- May 7, 1689. Sir William Harley, Bart.
JAMES II. John Lacy, Esq;
- October 5, 1692. John Ormsby, Esq;
Robert Ormsby, Esq;
- August 27, 1695. Standish Hartstone, Esq;
Chidley Coote, Esq;
- Sept. 21, 1703. John Ormsby, Esq;
Robert Oliver, Esq;
- Nov. 20, 1713. Sir Philips Coote, Kt.
Henry Boyle, Esq;
- Nov. 12, 1715. Kilner Brazier, Esq;
George King, Esq;
1723. John Croker, Esq; succeeded
King,
1725. W. Blakeny succeeded Brazier.
November

- Nov. 4, 1727. Robert Oliver, Esq;
 William Blakeny, Esq;
 1747. Philip Oliver, Esq; succeeded
 Robert Oliver.
 1757. Silver Oliver, Esq; succeeded
 William Blakeny.
- May 19, 1761. Silver Oliver, Esq;
 Edward Villiers, Esq;
- August 1, 1768. Thomas Maunsell, Esq;
 Wyndham Quin, Esq;
- June 11, 1776. William Christmas, Esq;
 John Finlay, Esq;
- September 1783. Rt. Hon. John Fitz Gibbon,
 John Armstrong, Esq;

NEGILLAGH or MONASTERNICALLIAGH is situated near Lough-Gur, in the barony of Small County, ten miles south of Limerick; here was formerly a nunnery dedicated to St. Catherine for the Canonesses of St. Augustine. Inquisition taken 8th of March, 20th of Queen Elizabeth, finds, that the following rectories in the diocese of Limerick were appropriated to the Abbess, viz. Novagrangia, annual value 20s.* and Dunmoylan, annual value 20s. The presentation to the vicarage of Dunmoylan also belonged to the Abbess,† with the rectories of Drishane, Cullen, Nohavel, Kilmeen, and Drumtariff, in the barony of Duhallow in the county of Cork.‡ This Nunnery, with the lands

* This is now called Grange, the seat of Standish Grady, Esq.

† Chief Remembrancer's Office.

‡ Smith's History of Cork, vol. i. p. 70.

lands, &c. thereunto belonging, was granted to Sir Henry Wallop, knight. See Adare.

NEWCASTLE is situated twenty miles from Limerick, on the high road to Kerry, and is an handsome market town. In our account of Religious Houses, we have mentioned one possessed by the Knights Templars at Newcastle. It is said they used some barbarous customs which greatly disgusted the Irish, who watching a favorable opportunity, attacked a number of the knights riding out together and put them to death; the place is still remembered where their remains were interred. In the famous council of Vienna, the 22d of March 1312,† the knights Templars were suppressed, and Molay, their grand master was burned alive at Paris the year following; this seems to confirm the opinion, that their practices were inimical to religion and humanity.

AFTER the suppression of this order, the Desmonians possessed themselves of the castles, fortifications, and a large tract of country near Newcastle, which becoming forfeited to the Crown, on account of Desmond's rebellious conduct, was in the year 1591, granted by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir William Courtenay, baronet, the fifth of that name, ancestor of Lord Viscount Courtenay, as a reward for his brave conduct in Ireland.* He settled the Newcastle estate on his fourth son George, to whom

† Blair's Chronology, A. D. 1312.

* Lord Viscount Courtenay is descended in a direct line, from Hugh, the second Earl of Devon. His ancestor Sir William Courtenay was knighted in July 1599, by the Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for his military services in the county of Limerick. See Prince's Danmouli Oriental, page 187 and 522.

whom the manor of Mayne was left by his uncle Henry Oughtred, on his taking the name of Oughtred. The manor of Bewley was also settled on George Courtenay by Robert Strode, but his son Francis Oughtred Courtenay dying without issue, the three manors, which contain the whole of Lord Courtenay's estate, reverted to the elder branch of the family, in which it has ever since continued.

WHEN the large farms went out of Leafe, Lord Courtenay divided them, and let them in divisions at an easy rent. If other landlords pursued the same line of conduct, the poor would find support, and not be forced to seek employment in distant countries. Much of their distress arises from the avarice of those men, who take large parcels of land, and let it again to the highest bidder. The ground near Newcastle is mostly occupied with dairy cows, and the butter is disposed of in Cork. The farmers here would be tolerably happy, if Lord Courtenay was enabled to make long leases; until this is done, the country can never be improved by building or planting.

Newcastle consists of a large square, where the markets and fairs are held. On the northern side stands the market house, with an assembly room, on the southern side the Church, which is by far the neatest and best in the county.* It

I. i. i. 2. was

* The following Inscription is placed on the Tablet, with Lord Courtenay's Arms.

Ut benefactorum pietas, et munificencia,

Posterior innotescant :

Gulielmus vicecomitem de Courtenay,

Hæc memorat tabula:

Hujusæ Ecclesiæ fundatorem,

A. D. 1777.

was finished in the year 1777, at the sole expence of Lord Courtenay, and contains a painting of his lordship's arms. The building is light and elegant, adorned with a square turret, finished above with eight pinnacles, and a cupola in the middle. The church stands close to the walls and fortifications of the Knights Templars; of which one of the castles is fitted up as a residence for Lord Courtenay's agent.

RATHKEAL is the largest town in the county, distant fourteen miles from Limerick, of the antiquity of which frequent mention is made in the former part of this History. John was prior before 1280, for in that year we are told that Alianora Purcell granted to this priory, the tenth loaf of every baking, the tenth flagon of every brewing, the tenth pork and tenth mutton, and a considerable portion of every ox or cow killed in her manor of Mayer, to the due performance of which, she bound herself and her heirs for ever; Hugh, her son and heir was sued by the prior for the non-performance of this grant, who answered, that his mother made the said grant to the prior, posterior to the settlement he had made upon him of this manor; the prior rejoined, that after the death of Alianora, John, then prior of this house, was put into possession of the said charity by the said Hugh, who ratified his mother's deed: Hugh then agreed, as a compensation for the same, to grant yearly to the prior two cronnogs of bread-corn, and three cronnogs of oats on the feast of St. Michael, and four porks on the feast of St. Martin,

for

for ever; the prior thereupon released and gave up the residue and remainder of his demand.*

In the year 1422, James, the seventh earl of Desmond, on account of his supporting the Butlers against the Talbots, was appointed constable of Limerick, and got a patent from the earl of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant, for the government of the counties of Limerick, Waterford, Cork and Kerry; he was licensed to absent himself during life, from parliament, and to purchase any lands he pleased, by what service soever holden.§ On the 7th December 1487, James, the ninth earl of Desmond, at 28 years of age, was suddenly and cruelly murdered by his servants, in his house at Courtmactres, near Rathkeal. The murderers were all apprehended and executed by his brother Maurice who succeeded him in the title. He was descended from Maurice, the son of Gerald, who in Henry the second's time, fought so gallantly for his country.¶ His motto was 'SA ANN ET A BHO.'||

* King, p. 200 and 224. See also Archdeacon Hibernicus, page 436.

§ Smith's History of Kerry. ¶ Ware's Annals, page 8. ||

¶ Shanet Castle belonged to the Earl of Desmond, and made a part of his motto; as Groom Castle in the county of Limerick did to the Leister Geraldines. Shanet Castle remains to this day, a curious model of ancient fortification; a large round tower, not unlike Windsor Castle, built on a very high eminence, surrounded with a wall and deep moat, commanding an extensive view of one of the most fertile parts of the county Limerick; it is situated within a mile of Shanagolden, on the eastern extremity of the manors of Glin, which estate, except a few acres, still remains in the Desmond family, by the following stridgem. When Desmond's vast estates were forfeited, his son the Knight of Glin, went to the court of claims and alledged that the estate consisted of only the castle and a few acres near it, which became forfeited to the crown, and the rest of the land, which is very considerable, remained in the family. See page 35 for a further account of Glin castle.

The Fitzgerald's CROM-ABOO, and the Butler's
BUTLER-ABOO.[†]

IN 1654, when by an act of Cromwell, the commons of Ireland were limited to thirty; Limerick, Clare and Kerry had only one, who was elected at Rathkeal. The town is well situated on the east side of the river Deel, is near a mile in length, and increases considerably, having several new houses lately built. Lord Southwell's house and improvements on the west

[†] Aboo or Abu was the war cry used by the vassals and followers of the Irish chieftains; the purpose was afterwards diverted, and produced consequences disagreeable to government, by promoting seditious meetings. In the tenth year of Henry VII. an act was passed prohibiting the use of the word Croon-aboo, Butlersaboo, &c.—“*Item, prayen the Commons in this present Parl. assembled : that soysy much as there hath been great variances, malices, debates, and comparisons between divers lords and gentlemen of this land, which hath daily increased by seditious means of diverse idle and ill disposed persons, utterly taking upon them to be servants to such lords and gentlemen, for that they would be borne in their said idlenes and their other unlawful demeaning, and do nothing for any favour or entirely good, love or will that they bear unto such lords and gentlemen: Therefore it be enacted and established by the same authority, That no person ne persons of whatsoever estate, condition, or degree, he or they be of, take part with any lord or gentleman, or uphold any such variances or comparisons in word or deed, as in using these words, Croon-aboo, Butler-aboo, or other words like, or otherwise contrary to the King's laws, his crown, and dignity, and peace, but to call only on St. George, or the name of his sovereign lord the King of England for the time being.. And if any person or persons of whatsoever estate, condition, or degree, be or they be of, do contrary so offending in the premisses, or any of them, be taken and committed to ward, there to remain without bayl or mainprize, till he or they have made fine after the discretion of the King's deppay of Ireland, and the King's counsail of the same for the tyme being.”—*Rot. Parl. cap. 38. See also Walker's Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards page 165.**

west side of the river; are situated on an eminence, and form a good prospect. The number of palatines settled in the neighbourhood, on his lordship's estate, are an advantage to the trade and markets of Rathkeal. Near Rathkeal is a parish church called Cluan-cagh, which was formerly a religious house, and was built by St. Maidoc of Fernes, who died A. D. 624.* Croagh, or Croagh Purcell was formerly a corporation town, where we find a large church, which is said to have been formerly collegiate†.

AT SHANNONGROVE is the most flourishing Charter School in Ireland, situated on the river Shannon, ten miles from Limerick. It contains ninety eight children, boys and girls, has apprenticed four hundred and fifteen, and paid fifty six marriage portions. Near the Charter School is a provincial nursery, for the accommodation of a hundred children. At Kilfinnan in this county, is another Charter School for twenty girls; this school has apprenticed one hundred and forty one.

NEAR Shannongrove is situated Pallas or Palline, formerly the inheritance of John, the sixth earl of Kildare, who is mentioned in the folio Peerage of Ireland under Palline. This branch of the family was afterwards transplanted to Carigoran in the county of Clare, and now represented by Edward Fitz Gerald, one of the knights of the shire for that county. Captain John Fitz Gerald of this family saved the life of King Charles II. at the battle of Naseby, in 1645; for which gallant action he

was

* Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 420. + Id.

† Mr. John Hurst is the Master of this School.

was rewarded with a pension of two hundred pounds per ann. The King was also so attentive to the safety of his deliverer, that he took off his sash, with which he bound the captain's wounds, and the sash is still preserved in the family. Captain Fitz Gerald had three sons in the army at the battle of Aughrim, who signalized themselves by great bravery. Two of them, Charles and Edward were afterwards killed at Lisnikeagh; and the survivor John, was married to the hon. Miss Butler, daughter to the third lord viscount Ikerin.

NEAR KILFINNAN is Castle Oliver, the seat of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, which he has considerably improved. The house, which was encircled with cabbins, he has fixed in a fine lawn, surrounded with wood. In the park is a glen, an English mile long, winding in a pleasing manner, having a wood hanging on the sides, and a stream conducted through the vale, forming several water falls in an exceeding good taste. A path winds through a wood, along the brow of the glen, and leads to a sequestered hermitage and a cave of a rock. The vale beneath the house, when viewed from the high grounds, is pleasing, having several inclosures, surrounded by pine trees, and a fine mass of wood rises from them up the mountain side. On the whole, the place is highly improved, and there are several good paintings in the house by Sebastian Ricci, Lazerini, &c.†

ABOUT twenty years since, Mr. Oliver fixed thirty-five palatine families on small farms at a low rent, and built houses for them at above five

† Young's Tour, vol. 2. page 153.

five hundred pounds expence. The advantage of this has been introducing much tillage, as they till more than the Irish, in proportion to their little farms. The palatines are now intermixed throughout the county, with the Irish; the latter have been enabled to take leases for lives, and if encouraged, will prove as industrious as foreigners. A humane, penetrating landlord can find numberless opportunities to do himself and his country service. In the slavery of the cotter system, industry is never rewarded, but by giving them property, they will know the value of it; by giving them the fruit of their labour, they will learn to be laborious. Mankind in general, every good citizen in particular, must rejoice that national jealousies and religious prejudices are daily decreasing. Ireland, hitherto envied, depressed, and fettered with ignominious bonds will arise gloriously from her captivity. The luxuriant fruits of agriculture will soon ripen to perfection. The rich streams of commerce will explore new channels of industry, and wealth to a rising people; the blessings of peace and toleration will perfect their happiness. Emigration from Ireland will be heard of no more, but the fertility of our plains will bring an influx of population and property from all parts of the universe.

REPRESENTATIVES in Parliament for the
COUNTY of LIMERICK, since the year 1613,
May 18, 1613. Right Hon. Francis Berkely,
Privy Counsellor.
Thomas Browne Miles,
K K k March

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March 16, 1639.	Sir Edward Fitz Harris, bart. Sir Hardress Waller, knight,
July 27, 1654. O'CROMWELL.	Sir Hardress Waller, knight. Colonel Henry Ingoldsby. N. B. They also represented Kerry and Clare.
Sept. 17, 1656. O'CROMWELL.	Sir Hardress Waller, knight. Colonel Henry Ingoldsby. N. B. They also represented Kerry and Clare.
Jan. 27, 1658. R. CROMWELL.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby, bart. Sir Hardress Waller, knight. N. B. They also represented Kerry and Clare.
May 8, 1661. Chichester House	Sir William King, knight. Robert Oliver, Esq;
May 7, 1689. JAMES II.	Sir John Fitz Gerald, bart. Gerald Fitz Gerald, esq.
October 5, 1692.	Sir William King, knight. George Evans, esq.*
August 27, 1695	Sir Thomas Southwell, bt.§ Sir William King, knight.

Sept.

* This gentleman exerted himself so strenuously in behalf of the Hanoverian succession, that King George I. appointed him governor of the castle of Limerick in 1714, and May 9, 1715, he was created Baron Carbery of Carbery, in the county of Cork. He was of the Privy-council to George I. and George II., and was member in the British Parliament for Westbury in Wiltshire. See *Almon's Peerage of Ireland*, vol. 2, p. 182.

§ Sir Thomas Southwell having in the reign of James II. joined others against the Irish in Connaught, he, with his party was taken prisoner, and condemned to be hanged and quartered at Galway; but on the victory of King William at the Boyne, they were all released. In 1714, he was appointed one of the Privy

Sept. 21, 1703.	Sir Thomas Southwell, bart. Charles Oliver, esq;
Nov. 20, 1713.	George King, esq; George Evans, jun. esq;
Nov. 12, 1715.	Sir Thomas Southwell, bart. Robert Oliver, esq;
1717.	Eyre Evans, esq; succeeded Sir Thos. Southwell, who was created a baron.
Nov. 4, 1727.	Eyre Evans, esq; Richard Southwell, esq.
1729.	Hon. Henry Southwell, vice Richard Southwell.
1759.	*Hugh Maffy, esq; vice Hon. Henry Southwell.
May 19, 1761.	Hon. Tho. Geo. Southwell.† Hugh Maffy, esq;
Aug. 1, 1768.	Silver Oliver, esq* Hugh Maffy, esq;
June 11, 1776.	Right Hon. Silver Oliver. Sir Henry Hartstonge, bart.
Sept. 1783.	Hon. Hugh Maffy.‡ Sir Hen. Hartstonge, bart.

K k k 2.

Privy-council, one of the commissioners and governors of all his Majesty's revenues in Ireland. September 4, 1717. he was created Baron Southwell of Castle-matress in the county of Limerick. See Kimber's Peerage of Ireland, page 161.

* Created Lord Baron Maffy in 1776.

† Father to the present Lord Southwell.

‡ Son to Lord Baron Maffy.

THE HISTORY OF
Succession of HIGH SHERIFFS for the COUNTY
of LIMERICK, since the year 1699.

1700. Joseph Stepney, of Abingdon.
1701. John Watcot, of Croagh.
1702. Henry Widenham, of Court.
1703. William Pierce.
1704. Abraham Green, of Ballymacrees.
1705. Samuel Frend.
1706. Robert Taylor, of Ballynort. (1)
1707. Richard Southwell, of Inniscouch. (2)
1708. Ralph Wilson, of Bohir.
1709. Edward Croker, of Rawleighstown.
1710. Robert Ryves, of Castle Jean.
1711. Hugh Massy, of Duntryleague. (3)
1712. John Newell.
1713. John Gabbett, of Rathjordan.
1714. Henry Baylee, of Lough-Gur.
1715. Thomas Maunsell, of Mount Sion.
1716. Richard Taylor, of Hollypark.
1717. Samuel Maunsell, of Ballybrood.
1718. Francis Drew, of Drewscourt.
1719. William Harrison, of Ballyvorneen.
1720. Nicholas Lysaght, of Brickfield.
1721. William Wilson, of Cahircorish. (4)
1722. Thomas Evans, of Miltown. (5)
1723. Rice Blennerhassett, of Riddlestown.
1724. Berkley Taylor, of Ballynort. (6)
1725. John Waller, of Castletown.
1726. William Bury, of Shannon Grove.

Edward

(1) Elected Member for Askeaton in 1692—1693—1703
and 1713.

(2) Brother to the first Lord Southwell; and Member for
the County in 1727.

(3) Father to Lord Baron Massy.

(4) Elected Member for the City of Limerick in 1739.

(5) Brother to the first Lord Carbery.

(6) Elected Member for Askeaton in 1723.

T O L V I M O E R R H C (K.)

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- 1727. Edward Taylor, of Ballynort. (7)
- 1728. Gamaliel Fitzgerald, of Cloghready.
- 1729. Connell Veneket, of Roxborough.
- 1730. John Purton, of Tullagh.
- 1731. John Lysaght, of Brickfield.
- 1732. George Green, of Abby.
- 1733. Ralph Wilson, of Bohir.
- 1734. Henry Green, of Ballymacrees.
- 1735. Edward Croker, of Rawlighstown.
- 1736. Joseph Gabbett, of Ballyvorreen.
- 1737. Colthurst Langton, of Bruree.
- 1738. Anthony Parker, of Dunkip.
- 1739. Hugh Massy, of Lisard. (8)
- 1740. Robert Coote, of Ballyclogh.
- 1741. William Ryves, of Castle Jean.
- 1742. John Fitzmaurice, of Springfield.
- 1743. Hon. John Evans, of Bulgadim (9).
- 1744. George Fosbery, of Clorane.
- 1745. John Westropp, of Attymill.
- 1746. Stepney Rawson Stepney, of Abingdon.
- 1747. Wynham Quin, of Adare, (10)
- 1748. John Creed, of Uregare.
- 1749. John Bateman, of Calow.
- 1750. Hon. Henry Southwell, of Stoneville (11).
- 1751. John Odell, of Bealdunrogy.
- 1752. Hugh Massy, of Cloghnard.
- 1753. Richard Powell, of New Garden.
- 1754. William Green, of Ballymacrees.
- 1755. John Croker, of Ballynegard. (12)
- 1756. Gerald Blenerhassett, of Riddlestown.
- 1757. Edward Walter Wilson, of Bilbo.

Richard

(7) Elected Member for Askeaton in 1727.

(8) Created Lord Baron Massy in 1776.

(9) Son to the first Lord Carbery.

(10) Elected Member for Kilmallock in 1768.

(11) Second Son to the first Lord Southwell, and Mayor of Limerick in 1750. (12) Elected Member for Feakard in 1768.

1758. Richard Bourke, of Drunifally. (13)
 1759. Hon. Thomas Southwell. (14)
 1760. John Brown, of Danesfort.
 1761. Anthony Parker, jun. of Dunkip.
 1762. John Thomas Waller, of Castletown,
 1763. Thomas Royste, of Nantenan.
 1764. Silver Oliver, of Castle Oliver. (15)
 1765. Hugh Massy, of Ballynort. (16)
 1766. George Rose, of Mount Pleasant.
 1767. Edward Villiers, of Kilpeacon. (17)
 1768. Richard Taylor, of Hollypark.
 1769. Standish Grady, of Elton.
 1770. Thomas Smyth, of Bohirlode. (18)
 1771. Hugh Ingoldsby Massy, of Spring-garden.
 1772. Simon Purdon, of Cloghnedromin.
 1773. Caleb Powell, of Clonshavoy.
 1774. John Tuthill, of Kilmore.
 1775. William Gabbett, of Carline. (19)
 1776. Benjamin Frend, of Boskill.
 1777. Edward Croker, of Riverstown.

William

(13) Created a Baronet of Ireland in 1785.

(14) Father to the present Lord Southwell.

(15) Elected Member for Kilmallock in 1757, in the room of William Blakeney, esq; and at the General Election in 1761, he was elected for the same borough. In 1768 he was returned to Parliament almost unanimously for the county of Limerick, and in 1769 appointed one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. In 1776, he was again returned to Parliament for the County of Limerick, and at the General Election in 1783, his health not permitting him to undergo the fatigue of a Senator, declined to offer himself a Candidate for this county.

(16) Son to Lord Massy, elected Member for Askeaton in 1776, and for the county of Limerick in 1783.

(17) Elected Member for Kilmallock in 1761 and Mayor of Limerick in 1762.

(18) Mayor of Limerick in 1764 and 1776, and elected Member for the City in 1776.

(19) Mayor of Limerick in 1775.

1778. William Fitzgerald, of Ballinard. (20)
 1779. William Odell, of Fortwilliam.
 1780. Hugh Lloyd, of Kildromin.
 1781. John Grady, of Cahir.
 1782. John Fitzgibbon, of Mount Shannon (21).
 1783. Percival Harte, of Coolrudd.
 1784. Sir Vere Hunt, of Currah, Bart.
 1785. Derby O'Grady, of Mount Prospect.
 1786. James Langton, of Bruree.



An Alphabetical List of FAIRS in the COUNTY of LIMERICK.

- Abingdon, May 27. August 31.
 Abbyfeal, June 29. October 18.
 Adare, March 27. October 14.
 Almer, May 11, and 12. July 11 and 12. December 11 and 12.
 Anglesborough, April 26. July 26. Sept. 26. November 26.
 Ardagh, May 11. August 14. November 21.
 Atkeaton, July 30. October 9.
 Ballingarry, April 17. June 5. July 4. Dec. 5.
 Ballyscanlan, June 8. August 12. Sept. 29. November 15.
 Ballinvreeny, April 21. yearlings. June 21. yearlings, August 31, yearlings. Nov. 19.
 Ballingarrycramer, April 15. August 30. both custom free.
 Ballymagarrydown, August 13.
 Ballybrood, June 12. October 13, grass and custom free.
 Bilboa, May 12. August 12. Bruff,
 (20) Mayor of Limerick in 1786.
 (21) Elected Member for Kilmallock in 1783, and appointed Attorney General of Ireland the same year.

404 THE HISTORY OF

- Bruce, May 12. July 23. October 15. November 28.
 Bruree, May 9. June 28. September 19. November 26.
 Castletown machinery, Feb. 11. April 17. custom and graft
 free, November 3. December 1.
 Cahircorish, May 16. August 19. October 17. December 9.
 * Cahireilly west, May 14. August 26. November 6.
 December 21.
 Cluggin, May 13. September 24.
 Court and Curraheen, April 23. June 10. Sept. 2. Nov. 30.
 Croagh, March 1. May 1. August 3. November 1.
 Croom, May 3. June 20. September 1. December 8.
 Dromin, June 12 and 13. August 18. September 23. Dec. 14.
 Fedamore, May 9. October 9.
 Galbally, May 12. October 15.
 Glenogra, May 3. October 28.
 Glin, June 7. September 13. December 1.
 Hospital, May 10. July 9. September 8. October 30.
 Kilsenny common, May 15. July 14. Septem. 12. Dec. 23.
 Kilfinnan, May 19. August 9 for horses. October 25.
 Kilmallock, June 6.
 Kilmeedy, November 7. December 31.
 Killeely, February 1. June 1. October 1.
 Knockaderry, May 25. September 9. Oct. 29. Dec. 19.
 Knockany, August 11. October 1. November 11.
 Knocklong, June 5. October 1.
 Lisimullane, October 10.
 Montpelier, May 8 for store cattle. June 10. July 8 for store
 cattle. September 7 for ditto. October 19. December
 8 for ditto.
 Murrue, April 29. October 27.
 Nameenan, July 10. August 5. November 12.
 Newcastle, May 3. August 20. October 1.
 Portnarend, May 2. July 18. October 13. December 15.
 Rocabhill, August 26.
 Rathkeal, April 4. June 1, for horses. August 25. Sept.
 18. November 18, for horses.
 Shanagolden, June 14, for strippers. September 4.
 Spurroboy, October 11.
 Stonehall, May 14. September 25.
 Tubbermurray, April 4. August 28. September 19.
 Tullow-lands or Newbridge, April 27, cows and sheep. July
 16, for ditto. September 13, for ditto. Nov. 5, for ditto.

* At Cahireilly, which is part of the estate of Michael
 Furnell, Esq; stands a very ancient castle, in excellent
 preservation.

A N
E S S A Y

ON THE VIRTUES OF

Castle Connell Spa;

ON WATER IN GENERAL,

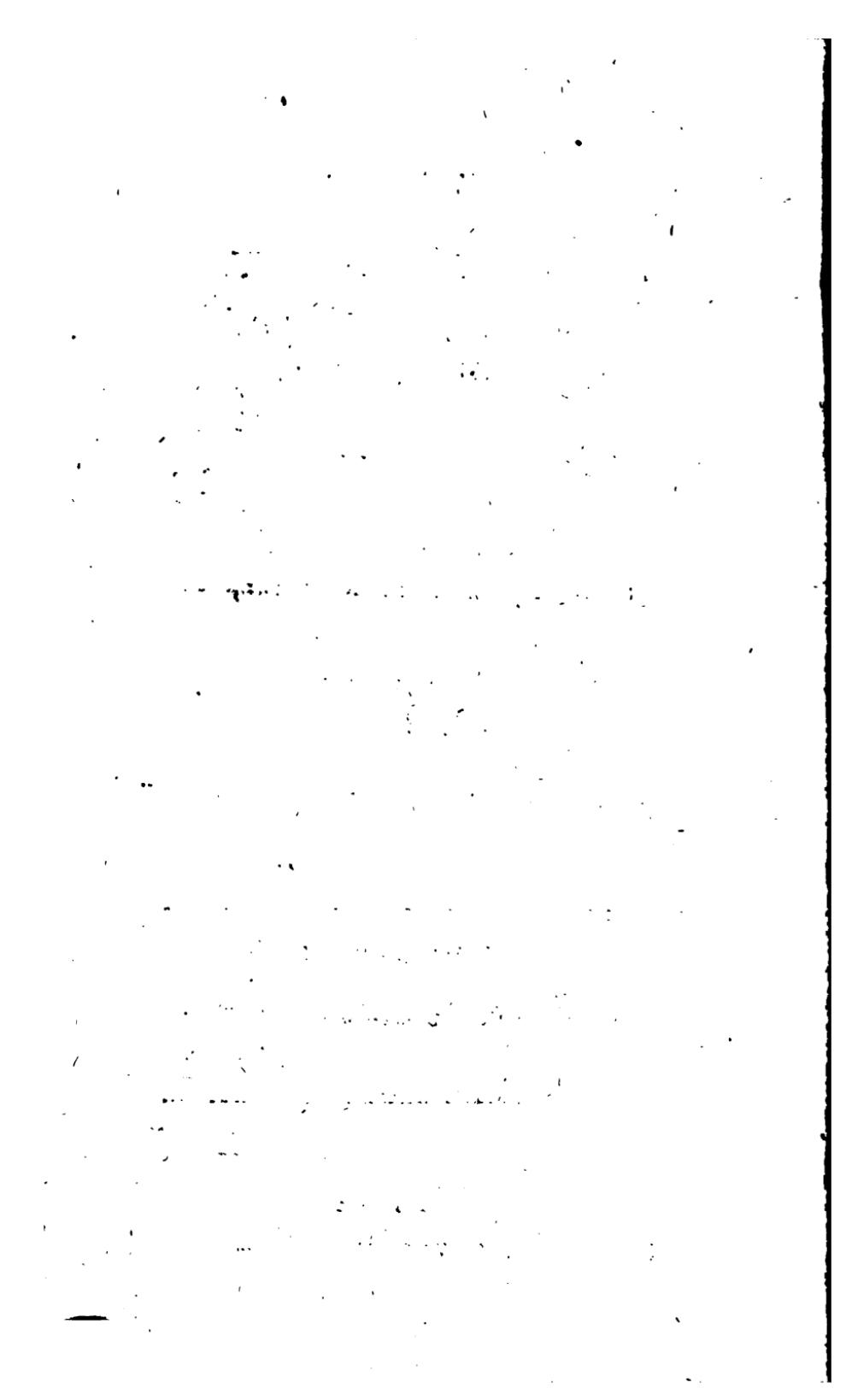
AND COLD BATHING.

BY J. FERRAR.

" Propitious Maid of that healing stream!
" Inspire my grateful Breast thy praise to sing,
" Thy cordial Draughts restore the sickly Frame,
" And youthful Vigour gushes from thy Spring!"

HAYES's Poems.

LIMERICK: A. WATSON, & Co. 1787.





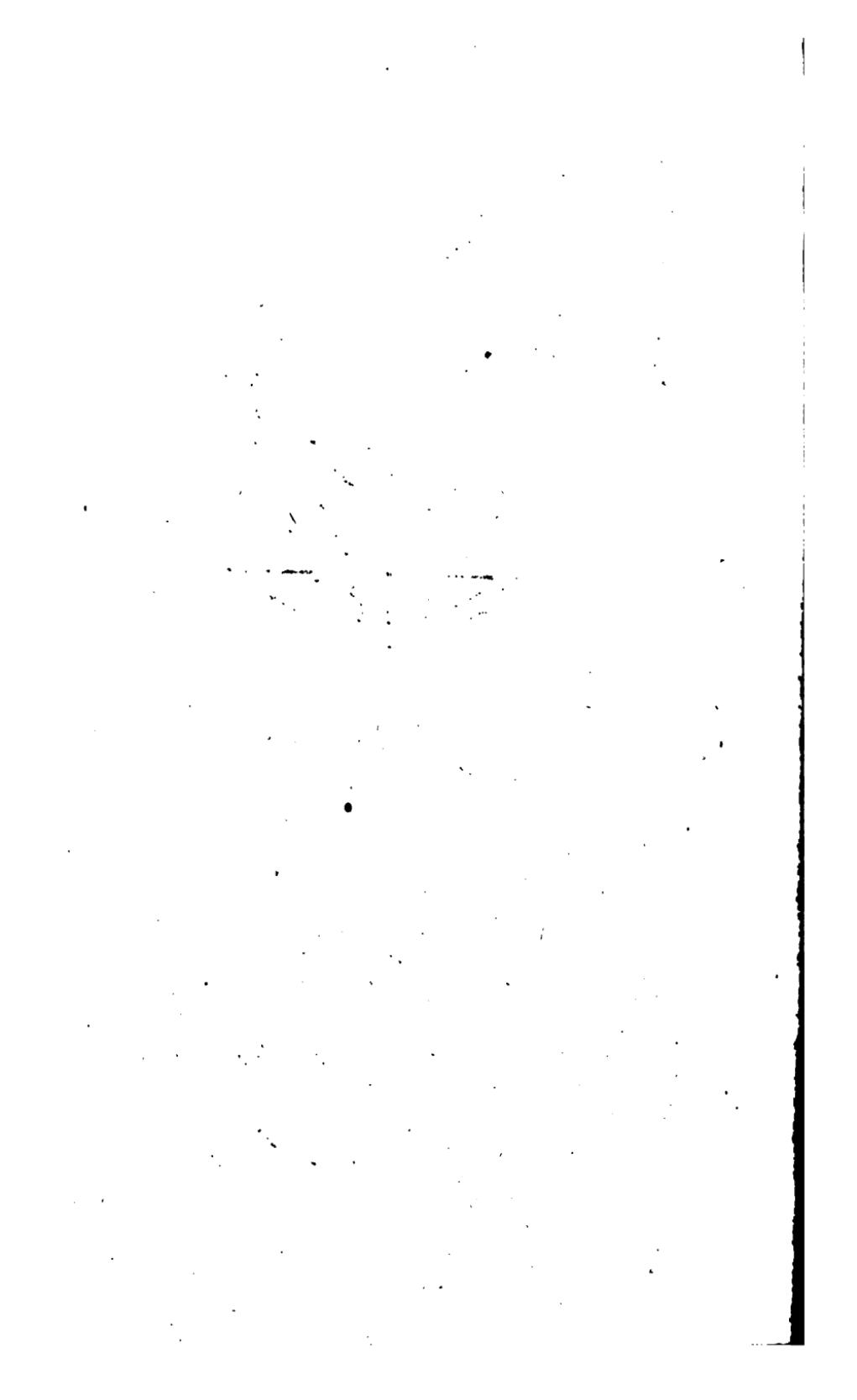
To

Sir Richard de Bourgho Bart.
This Essay

ON CASTLE CONNELL SPA.

Is Inscribed
By his most humb. Servant,

John Ferrar.





O F

CASTLE CONNELL SPA.

CASTLE CONNELL SPA is situated six miles north of Limerick, on the east side of the River Shannon. Passing over the river Mulkern, or Mulcare at Annacotty, and riding above three miles on the high road to Nenagh, we turn on a good smooth road to Castle Connell, having on the right hand, Rich-hill, the seat of Henry Brown, esq; on the left, Mount-shannon, improved with judicious taste by the Right Hon. Silver Oliver; Prospect, the seat of Thomas Lloyd, esq; New-garden, the seat of Simon Purdon, esq; and Hermitage a villa, belonging to William Ryres, esq. The approach to the Castle exhibits a bold and extensive view of the Shannon and the adjacent mountains; the scenery is variegated, the landscape fraught with the wild sport of nature, and the ancient ruins reflected in the stream, form a striking emblem, that time, which silently rolls on, destroys all monuments of human vanity.

HERMITAGE is justly esteemed a good situation; opposite to it the rock of Doonas bends its venerable head over a grand cataract, whose top the salmon, monarch of the tide, often overleaps; add to this the islands in the river Shannon, surrounded by hills and fruitful vales, and very few parts of the kingdom can produce more of the sublime and beautiful;—for where can such another river be found? This is the most desirable excursion near Limerick. The village however is inconsiderable, but the houses on the river side, occupied by Mr. Hunt, Mr. Quin, Mr. Grady, Mr. Blood, and Mr. Westropp, form a very good prospect from a particular spot in Mr. Hunt's field; which is considerably heightened by Mr. Browning's house and improvements at Doonas,* and by Erina, the seat of Philip Smyth, esq.

O'BRIEN'S

* Sir Hugh Dillon Maffy, bart. is now building a Mansion house at Doonas, in an excellent situation. The whole estate is well improved and demands a tribute, which we shall pay with pleasure.

Far as the eye extends,—Doonas appears
 In all the pride of rural gaiety,
 And grand perspective.—Maffy thy fields
 Bespeak the master generous and kind!
 There wretchedness shews not her haggard face;
 Benevolence, the brightest ornament,
 That decks the mind, or dignifies the man,
 There mitigates the weight of human sorrow!
 Hibernia! Happiest of the Nations round,
 In arts and commerce quickly would excel,
 If ev'ry landlord with that graceful pride,
 That marks the honest heart,—banish'd oppression;
 Would cheer the drooping peasant, bid him rise,
 The staff, the comfort of his family,
 And long enjoy the little farm, which toil
 With painful labour to perfection rear'd.



No. XV.

Engraved for Ferars History of Limerick 1786



D. Adam Sculps.

J. Daff Esq.

North View of Castle Connell.

O'BRIEN's Bridge and Nenagh are now the great roads to Dublin. Besides a good Inn, at Castle Connell, there is one building at O'Brien's bridge, and another at Doonas. The distance is much the same to travel by Doonas or Castle Connell. The reputation of the Spa adds every year to the buildings at Castle Connell, where Sir Richard de Bourgho, bart. gives every wished-for encouragement. In the year 1783, a large and good Assembly-room was finished, within a few steps of the spa, which from a delightful situation on the river, must add much to the satisfaction of the company. Society and cheerfulness are great promoters of health.

THE castle is very ancient, and was the seat of the O'Briens, Kings of Munster. The grandson of Brien Boru, was murdered here by the prince of Thomond, who leaving his followers at the opposite side of the Shannon, was received with unsuspecting friendship. They however came over in the night, surprized the grandson of Brien, put out his eyes and murdered him. When the English landed in Ireland, it was granted to Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, known by the name of the red Earl, on conditions of repairing and fortifying the Castle, in which manner it descended to William de Burgo, the last Earl of Ulster of that family, who being murdered at Carrick-on-Suir, Castle Connell, with all his other estates should have devolved to his daughter, the dutchess of Clarence, but was with-held by collateral branches of the family. William de Burgo in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was created Baron of Castle Connell.* His eldest son

son being killed, he left an infant; whose uncle married a daughter of Morough Earl of Inchiquin, and was created Baron of Brittas, all of whom being in the Rebellion in 1641, were attainted and fled to France. On King James's accession to the crown, the Lords Castle-Connell and Brittas were restored to their Estates, which they had forfeited. At the revolution in 1688 they were again attainted. The castle had a strong garrison of King James's forces, and General Ginkle sent 700 men from Limerick, under the command of the Prince of Hesse, when the garrison surrendered after a siege of two days. Ginkle considering it a strong hold, ordered it to be dismantled and blown up; the explosion was so great, that it shook the houses in Limerick and broke several windows. The castle was so spacious, and the ascent by steps so easy, notwithstanding its being built on a very high rock, that a troop of horse has been drawn up in the hall.

DR. John Rutty published in London in 1757, a medical Synopsis of all the mineral waters in Europe; a work compiled with great labour, well worth the perusal of such as are advocates for the internal and external use of cold water. Doctor Rutty places Castle Connell water in the same table with the German Spa, and agrees with Doctor Martin, of Limerick, who wrote an Essay on it, that it is of the same specific gravity, of a ferruginous and astringent taste, each gallon producing from twenty to thirty grains of sediment. The soil about it is of a calcarious nature, the water every where leaving an ochre coloured matter, which

in

† See page 72.

in a red hot crucible, sparkled and was attracted by the magnet. This sediment is used successfully in curing ulcers and sores, and it is certain that bathing in this water would add great efficacy to the drinking it, which is the constant practice in England. As to the medicinal virtues of Castle Connell water, it is a chalybeate of considerable strength, having a mixture of marine salt and absorbent earth. An earth worm put into this water instantly dies, hence it has been found effectual for worms in children. It has long been experienced excellent in all scorbutic disorders, where the stomach has been weakened by excesses, and in the jaundice; indeed it seems to be peculiarly adapted to those complaints where preparations of steel are ordered by the Physician.

CURIOSITY prompted me to compare it with other Chalybeates in Doctor Rutty's work, and I found it to have a great likeness to the Pouhon spring at Spa in Germany, and very much the same of Kilronan water, near Mount Talbot, in the county of Roscommon, which Doctor Hugh Fergus of Galway drank for three seasons, and of which he gives the following account. Its operation is by urine, being usually drank from three half pints to a quart early in the day. It is chiefly beneficial in all complaints from a weakness or relaxation of the stomach, with inappetency, founness, flatus and vitiated digestion, for which there can scarcely be a more effectual medicine. It cleanses the blood, and has cured beyond expectation, inveterate obstructions of the liver and spleen, some aperient medicines being premised and

and taken during the use of the water; which has also cured the jaundice and some confirmed dropsies, with no other addition than a few doses of Glauber salts, repeated now and then. This water likewise answers the expectations of cachectic persons labouring under loss of appetite, oedematous swellings, and lowness of spirits. Several drink it also for flushings and red pimpled faces, and profess to have received benefit.

THIS account of Kiloran water, I deemed highly necessary here, because I am well informed that many persons afflicted with the like disorders have been cured at Castle Connell, and because I found by Dr. Rutty's table, the two waters to have the same sensible qualities, the same appearance with acids, the same colour with syrup of violets and galls at the fountain, the same quantity of contents in a gallon, and the same mixture of iron, marine salt and calcarious earth. Milk mixed with Castle Connell water keeps longer from turning sour; so that a milk diet is very consistent with the use of it, and to weak young children or scorbutic persons, it ought to be given mixed with milk. The water drinkers ought to sup early and light or not at all, that the stomach may be empty at the time of drinking in the morning. In order to which they must rise early, and walk or ride an hour, drinking two or three half pints in that time, not eating any thing for an hour afterwards. Another half pint or more may be taken with exercise between breakfast and dinner; the quantity of every mineral water is best proportioned as it agrees with the constitution, and if this feels cold

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cold in the stomach, the person may take caraway seed or candied orange peel.

* It will now be necessary to mention some of the principal errors committed in drinking spa water.

1. Drinking too great a quantity in a short time, few having internal heat enough to acutate the cold water, especially those accustomed to the prevailing and pernicious fashion of drinking warm tea, coffee and chocolate in the morning, and this is still worse in phlegmatic, cold and weakly constitutions.

2. Using food hard of digestion during the use of the water.

3. Eating too much or too soon after drinking it.

4. Too much use of tea, coffee, chocolate or any warm liquors which counteract the bracing quality of the cold water.

5. Too much use of wine, which is the cause of many of the disorders attending the water drinkers.

6. EXERCISE too violent, particularly so as to raise a sweat, which hinders the natural passage of the waters.

At Spa there are three springs, Pyrmont, Pouhon and Geronsterre; the two first were formerly thought the only minerals that would retain their virtues when sent abroad. But now Castle Connell water is found to keep very well, and is frequently used with success in England and Dublin. If our people were as careful and cleanly in bottling it, as they are at Spa, it may be sent to remote places, with

* See Hoffman and Rieger on the German Spa, and Doctor Rutty's book above mentioned, page 318.

very little loss of its virtues; by adding a few drops of the oil of sulphur it may be preserved a long time, for this keeps the ochre from precipitating and the ferruginous parts suspended.

In order to render this account of Castle Connell water as perfect as possible, it is necessary to make an extract from Dr. Martin's essay, which is written with great ingenuity and knowledge of mineral waters in general. Physicians in all ages have recommended the lightest mineral waters, and have always been of opinion, that in many disorders they are strong and powerful and excel all other medicines, if properly adapted to the patients constitution, and the nature of his disorder. The want of this attention is the reason why they do not always prove successful, as people labouring under different disorders, speak of going to Bath, Bristol, Ballispeiran, Mallow, &c. whereas it is demonstrable, that if one is proper for them, the other is not.

DOCTOR Martin observes that Castle Connell water does not touch the bog, but runs through a vein of very hard lime stone gravel, and probably takes its rise in the mountains several miles distant. It loses all its virtue by being warmed. By an experiment with oil of tartar, it appears there are no acids or alum in it, and that it runs partly through lime stone. The powder of gall's turning it a deep purple colour shews that it contains a considerable quantity of fixt particles of steel, and mineral spirit, as it does not long retain that colour. Several other experiments prove that this water is quite light, that it contains a salt, and an earth soft and sweet, which renders it excellent and a great

great antiscorbutic. Many chronic disorders proceed from obstructions in the minutest vessels of the body, which nothing can relieve but a most subtle medicine that can pervade these vessels. The most powerful medicines prescribed in such disorders, are taken from minerals, but they are gross and inactive compared to the volatile, mineral spirit which abounds in this water. The ancient physicians spoke of such mineral waters with admiration, and looked on them as singular blessings. They are strengtheners and mild astringents, helping such disorders as proceed from a relaxation of the solids, tender or weak nerves. From hence it has been experienced they have cured barrenness and other disorders peculiar to women, are of service in the asthma, rheumatism, gravel, dropsy, and even in a decay, if an ulcer is not formed in the lungs.

THE preparation for drinking the waters is by bleeding or physic; exercise is of great service. The food ought to consist of young, fresh meat easy of digestion. Fruits, salad, roots, except asparagus, and artichokes ought to be avoided. Punch, cider or other acid drinks are not proper, and as this water requires no help to make it pass, a glass of good old claret is the liquor recommended by Dr. Martin.

THERE are some, who in eight or ten days after drinking the waters, will take salts to purge them; but Doctor Keogh condemns this, as highly improper; for it destroys all the benefit received from the waters, by putting the body into a violent commotion, by unhinging and debilitating the parts, which were confirmed and strengthened by the use of the waters.

From hence the Nervous System is disturbed, and the spirits too much agitated.*

No doubt but many of the surprizing cures wrought by mineral waters, are owing in great measure to the vehicle, the virtues of mere water. Prudently used externally and internally, and taken cold, or warm, or hot, it is capable of answering almost every intention. In the first place, it is the only proper diluter in nature, and as such corrects all acrimony whatsoever; thus it takes off the stimulating quality of sharp humours and cools. On the other hand, as cold water contracts and braces the fibres, it increases the motion of the blood, and may be deemed heating; thus it relaxes when taken warm, contracts when taken cold, and both moistens and dries. It attenuates and dissolves viscous humours, promotes and lessens the several secretions and discharges of the body, particularly those by urine and sweat.

DOCTOR Sparrman, who published last year his voyage to the Cape of Good Hope,—was greatly afflicted with the gout, from which he was intirely recovered, by using a warm bath, the good effects of which he had frequently seen on the natives of Africa, in the same disorder. His feet were placed twice a day for near three hours at a time, on a stick laid across a tub of warm water, in which the steam and heat were confined by means of cloths, and kept up by the addition of heated stones. At intervals he likewise put his feet down into the water, which did not seem to produce such speedy and evident relief as the vapour did.† To this we shall

add

* Doctor Keogh on Chalybeate Waters, page 132. See an account of this Gentleman's family in page 356.

† Sparrman's Voyage, vol. 2 p. 184.

add the testimony of the universally, as well as justly celebrated Doctor Tissot, who recommends for the gout, domestic warm baths, in which a little soap and a few aromatic herbs have been infused, in which the legs ought to be frequently bathed. We have had an instance of a person afflicted many years with the gout, who had long and painful fits every spring and autumn, and escaped it many years by bathing his legs in this manner. Doctor Tissot adds, that mineral baths are useful, and if popular prejudice did not prevail, of which experience has proved the absurdity, the gout would thereby be greatly reduced.†

In restoring lost appetite, hot or cold water is a great remedy. Cold water cures the hickup, and drank after dinner cools a hot stomach, prevents wind and helps digestion. It is also of great service in shortness of breath, being void of the flatulence and viscosity of fermented liquors. Warm water is emetic, and used cold it stops immoderate discharges. According to Baynard, warm water drank at meals, is a great secret to prevent bilious colics, and cold water drank largely, to a gallon, has cured that disease, blunting the acrimony of the humour, and tempering the violent heat of the intestines. Galen recommends the free use of cold water in any fever, and Doctor Cleghorn^e in his observations on the diseases of Minorca, says the Spaniards generally give cold water in fits of the tertian remittent fever. On these principles pure water must, in the hands of an able physician, be of great and singular use in many chronic and acute diseases. And though a great degree of activity may be attributed to

† Tissot on Disorders of People of Fashion, p. 83.

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the iron, Sulphur and salts of mineral Waters, yet it appears by the above enumeration of the virtues of mere water, that it lays claim to a great share of their efficacy. It is also applicable to the cure of fevers and inflammatory disorders, where mineral waters are for the most part injurious.

Water is the universal drink of vegetables, beasts and men, the ordinary drink of most nations in the world, and, as such is undoubtedly preferable to all the pretended improvements of it by art, pure water having this great pre-eminence, that whereas all these grow vapid, acid or rancid, water does not degenerate in that manner, but preserves its purity for many years. It never turns sour on the stomach, as fermented liquors do, has far less air, and no viscofity to engender flatulence. Its extreme penetrability appears from the famous experiment of the Florentine Society, who pressed it through the pores of gold; hence it is highly probable, there is scarce any vessel of the human body it cannot pass through.

A draught of pure spring water promotes health, for it refrigerates or cools the blood, if inflamed by any excess or disorder. If taken in the morning, it creates a good appetite, if after meals, it dilutes and digests the meat in the stomach. Doubtless the present race of men would be as long lived as the ancients, if they accustomed themselves to the same temperate diet.*

It will now be necessary to speak of the external use of water, and the cold bath, with which almost every town in England is furnished

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* Dr. Keogh on the Prophylactic part of Medicine, page 139.

ed, and where it is used very much by persons of all ages and each sex. All Physicians agree that exercise is as necessary as food to the body, that bathing is the best exercise, which in preventing and curing many disorders, in bracing the body and enlivening the mind, has done more service than all the medicines in the world. The colder the water is, the better, and a bath made of a spring is preferable to a river. The author of this essay received such great benefit from it, when in a very reduced state, that he hopes to render some little service to society, by giving the public the best history of it he could procure, and this he has done, not entirely from his own experience and observations, but from the writings of Floyer, Baynard, Rutty, and others.

It is a pregnant instance of the great benevolence of the Supreme Creator to man, that water, though the most cheap and common of all medicines, has a far better title to the appellation of an universal medicine, than any of the productions of art. Its effects as a stimulating medicine are very apparent in the familiar instance of rouzing fainting persons; by sprinkling cold water on their faces; and upon the same principle the cold bath promotes the several discharges of the body, the fibres being contracted to the remotest parts. On the other hand putting the feet and hands in cold water, or wet cloths applied to different parts of the body has stopped violent hæmorrhages,† and Celsius recommends bathing the face frequently in cold water, to prevent spitting of blood.

The cold bath, moreover, cures lameness, blindness,

† Pierce's Bath Memoirs.

blindness, loss of taste and smell, loss of appetite; and paralytic disorders, if the patient is not too far advanced in years, are frequently cured by cold bathing and chalybeate medicines.† When the nerves are weak and greatly relaxed by excess of any kind, and when the patient is threatened with a tabes dorsalis, or nervous atrophy, the cold bath and bark, with proper food, air and exercise, is the only cure,§ but the bark should be taken in the quantity of a dram at each dose, two or three times a day. Not only relaxations, but contractions of the limbs have been cured by the cold bath as we are assured by the cures wrought by these called Saints wells, which it seems owe their reputation to the repellent and diluting quality of cold water. Sir Hans Sloane, in a treatise of his writing, recommends spring water as a wash for sore eyes, preferable to all spirituous lotions. To the same bracing quality and its consequent effect, its attenuating fizy humours, is to be attributed the efficacy of cold water in the cure of white swellings of short duration, which do not proceed from a caries in the bone, by holding the limb under a mill stream, or by pumping water on it.

THAT the success of the cold bath in some slow, intermittent fevers, and even quartans, is owing to the stimulus of the cold, seems highly probable from the following observation of Doctor Short, viz. “ Where bathing in “ warm river water in Summer time has not “ agreed, but rendered the person more dull “ and cold; the cold, spring bath has agreed “ exceedingly

† Mead's monita et præcepta medica.

§ Tissot's Essays.

" exceedingly well." Besides its efficacy on the solids, it is a powerful condenser in excessive rarefactions of the blood and spirits, in flatulencies and other convulsive disorders. The best means of preventing convulsions in children; is to plunge them in cold water at their birth, and if the mistaken tendernesses of the parents would permit them to do the same every day, until the child is a year old, it would doubtless establish its strength, and prevent many of the disorders attendant on the human race.

On this account also, the cold bath removes nervous pains, the priapismus, incubus, inflammations of the stomach and uterus, the chin cough, hiccough, palpitation of the heart, and hysterical suffocations; it succeeds in the asthma, being used once in a fortnight or month, joined to the cold regimen, drinking water in the morning, shaving often, and washing the head with cold water every morning. In cutaneous disorders cold bathing has powerful effects, as it cleanses the pores, cools, moistens, dilutes the acrid salts, and restores the tone of the glands. Hence most of the cold springs and holy wells in England famous for cures, are particularly commended for scabs and the leprosy, a disease formerly frequent in England as well as here. The Israelites, who were much troubled with these disorders, had no other remedy, and our hardy ancestors made much use of bathing, until they became enervated by the use of tea and other warm liquors.

DOCTOR Keogh, a sensible and ingenious writer, recommends the cold bath, as a great promoter of health. On plunging into it, the N n n rigidity.

rigidity and coldness force the spirits suddenly to retire from the superficial to the principal parts of the body, such as the heart, head, &c. But when you come out of it, they as suddenly pass forward again, with such force and violence, that the pores of the skin, which were, in a great measure stopped, are cleared from the obstructions, and viscous particles which adhered to them.* Bathing therefore, though not one of the "sex res non naturales," yet is almost as useful and wholesome as any of them, which is the reason the ancient Romans scarcely ever passed a day without bathing; it exhilarates the spirits, strengthens the memory, and greatly contributes to produce the "mens sana in corpore sano."

Doctor Short observes in his treatise on the virtues of cold water, that Ichley and Wilmoughbridge waters have cured more ulcerated patients than the whole art of physic and surgery. Numberless are the cures of this sort attributed to our waters of Lough Neagh, and others more evidently impregnated with iron, sulphur, &c. Therefore it is, that bathing in the mineral waters in England is always added to drinking them, and if the same rule is followed at Castle Connel, and other watering places in Ireland, there is no doubt but it will be attended with happy consequences, and we need not be under the necessity of travelling abroad, for what may be easily found at home, when we learn how to use it properly. Certain it is, from the coldness of the water, and the quantity of iron it contains, there is no water

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* Doctor Keogh on the Prophylactic part of Medicine, page 136.

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in Ireland more likely to be of singular service in all the above disorders, than the mineral water of Castle Connell.

COLD bathing, or where that cannot be used, washing the hands, face and head in cold water, and drinking a glass night and morning, will be attended with happy effects. It gives a genial warmth to the frame, a strength to the mind, and a glow to the spirits, which cannot be described, and which is only known to those who have experienced it. But where the cold bath can be used, let no person despair, however weak or low in spirits he may be; if he can gain courage to use the bath, he will probably be restored to health.

We shall conclude this Essay with a short Extract from a Poem written at Castle Connell, in the year 1783.

Hail Castle Connell! where incessantly
The Shannon pours her rapid, foaming stream,
Impatient to find out her native Sea.
O for Shewstone's pencil, to describe
The spot where peace and health so much abound.
No gay parade contaminates thy shore;
No bright Rotunda, — but simplicity
Adorns thy glade, and blooms in full perfection!
Happy the man who flies to Castle Connell,
And banishing each low and worldly thought,
Seeks in the shade to tranquilize his mind.
Here many a sage, and many a hero came,
To taste the spring — fountain of life and vigour!
Here many a generous, many a social soul,
Drank the full cup of pleasures innocent!
Here Hayes[†] with his Celinda stray'd, while love
With every breeze was wasted to her ear!

N n n 2.

While

[†] See page 360 for the Life of Dan. Hayes; where we have given an extract from his Elegy, which is elegant and affecting. It conveys an useful lesson to young men, to avoid most studiously those youthful excesses, which in the words of the Author,—consume God's sacred fane with impious fire, poison all future mirth, and never fail to bring on an early death.

While folly's sons sleep out their early hours,
How pleasant to forsake the arms of sleep;
To view the rising sun purpling the skies,
To exhale the sweetnes of the fragrant air,
And see all Nature growing to perfection?
Now to the spring repair, where old and young,
In consultation meet, praising its virtues!
Maria's bloom impair'd, while her fond swain,
Warmly invokes the Naiad of the stream,
To give her back to life renewed and love.
Then we ascend to Westropp's mount and view,
The Shannon winding through the verdant meads,
While Massy's bow'rs and groves enrich the prospect!
Beneath thy shade, how often have I laid
My weary limbs, and gaz'd with transport round,
While Goldsmith's tale beguil'd the fleeting time.

Hastening to breathe the air of Castle-Connell
We joy to see each friend.—Soon round the board
With plenty crown'd, we share convivial pleasure.
The Heavens serene, while temperate mirth bestows,
Of life, the greatest, best felicity!
The Sun in awful Majesty array'd,
Steals down the western sky, and silence reigns;
The Sportsman takes the opportunity,
To lure the finny brood to leave their beds,
They tos, they play, they rise to fall no more.
These are the scenes that give the zest to life,
These are the joys we find at Castle Connell.



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